"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday increased cloudiness; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,284. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER, 9, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 400 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WOULD PUT WIRES UNDER ONE HEAD; CABLES LIKEWISE

Intensive Efficiency Is Possible Without Permanent Merger, Vail Advises Burleson.

URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION

Otherwise Peace Conference Service Will Complicate the Already Bad Cable Situation.

NEEDED FOR WORLD TRADE

Direct, Cheap Lines to Latin America Essential — Should Foster Cable Manufacture.

Canada Investigating Our Seizure of Cables

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The seizure of the Western Union and Commercial Cables by Postmaster General Burleson, of the United States, is being considered by the Canadian Government because the lines passing between Canada and Ireland are considered part of the British system, and authority to operate them was obtained from British, Canadian, and New Foundland Governments, it was announced here tonight. Mr. Burleson, it was learned here, did not consult the Canadian Government before taking over the cables, and the Government has heard of this action only through press reports.

Though no decision has been reached as to the Government's attitude, inquiries as to the effect the action will have are being made, as Canada has a large financial interest in the Commercial Cable Company. The Government's attitude, it is said, will not be defined until Mr. Burleson's plans are further disclosed in the reorganized cable management.

Government officials hold that Burleson's action introduces supervision of British, Canadian, and Australian cable traffic. They hesitate to accept the seizure as a war measure, because it was made after war had ended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A report prepared by Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and adviser to Postmaster General Burleson in connection with the Government control of telegraph, telephone, and cable systems, in which he asserted that no time should be lost in placing all electric intercommunicating systems on a more efficient basis, was made public today by the Post Office Department.

Asserting that "congestion is now the rule" on the cable lines, and that conditions will become much more serious when the peace conference commences in Europe, Mr. Vail said that in his opinion it would be of great advantage to every country reached by direct communication if the cable systems should be consolidated into one system.

A more effective and cheaper service must be brought about, Mr. Vail said, if our commercial interests were to get any advantage out of the present situation. Already, he said, German agents were endeavoring to recover their prewar grip upon trade and the industries of South America, and to meet this situation, he said, the cable facilities available to American business interests must be improved.

Mr. Vail advocated requesting Congress for the necessary legislation, and asserted that delay might prove disastrous. He felt that much could be done to combine telephone, telegraph, and cable systems and obtain the service required, without adopting plans which would make necessary any "destructive undoing" at the end of Government control.

Improvement Possible.

"This idea of a unified system is not a new one," says Mr. Vail in his report. "It is one with which our public is familiar and one to which they have given their unmistakable approval through its acceptance of all that has been done in the furtherance of this idea in a unified telephone system and of the common management of the telephone and telegraph, although the latter had to be undone under the interpretation and application of existing laws.

"The present problem is how much can be brought about under present conditions. What should be done to create an ideal system cannot be done because of existing laws, nor would complete consolidation be justified, since to undo such a consolidated system into its former units would lead to unwarranted waste.

"There are, however, many things which can be done which would not produce waste, and which might by improvement of service help to further educate the public and create an actively favorable attitude toward some correlation or co-ordination of operation and service, with the control and regulation and restriction, through some combination of Governmental authority and private ownership of operation, retaining all the advantages and incentives of both.

"If it is within the scope of what you ask me to do, my suggestion is:

Under a Single Head.

"Organization—That, first, to create a comprehensive operating organization, by which all the properties can be brought under one executive operating

Continued on Page Thirteen.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Bracing climate. Golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Advt.

Petain Gets Marshal's Baton from Poincare at Metz

METZ, Dec. 8.—President Poincaré today, in the presence of a large crowd on the parade ground here, presented to General Henri Philippe Pétain the baton of a Marshal of France, thus carrying out formally the elevation of General Pétain, the announcement of which was made last month when he entered Metz. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the presentation of the baton and later when the troops of the garrison passed in review.

The occasion was a notable one. President Poincaré was accompanied by Premier Clemenceau, M. Dubost, President of the Senate, and Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies. To witness the event Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and General John J. Pershing made the journey to Metz.

NOTED MEN PRAISE VALOR OF BRITAIN

Great Gathering at Hippodrome Cheers Appreciations of Her Work in the War.

TRIBUTE BY C. E. HUGHES

England's Army and Navy, He Declares, Made United States Safe from Attack by Huns.

The two-day celebration in this city of Britain's part in the war, closed last night with the presentation of the pageant, "Freedom," in the Century Theatre. The final day of the nation-wide tribute to our ally was marked by special services in most of the churches and by meetings throughout the city, the most important of which was a great gathering at the Hippodrome in the afternoon, at which Sir Henry Babington Smith replied as the representative of Great Britain to the expressions of friendship for his country which had come from all parts of America.

To the 5,000 persons gathered under a canopy of American and British flags and who had cheered Great Britain and paid her honor for her splendid achievements in the war he said: "We have fought side by side in the same cause and our affections are united. Those whom God has joined together let no man, least of all a German, put asunder."

As a climax to the meeting there was a tableaux showing the Vindictive. It represented the landing at Ostend and several hundred sailors from the British cruiser Berwick, which is now in the harbor, were used to illustrate how the mole was stormed by British seamen and marines.

During the speech of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, he explained that though born in England he had not always been in sympathy with the policies of Great Britain. "In the dealings with Ireland," he said, "the dealings of the Government of England toward Ireland in the past, I was on the side of Ireland against England." There came a storm of hisses, mingled with some applause, and a strong voice from the balcony shouted: "That is a mistake." Gompers, when he got a hearing, asked that expressions of dissent be withheld until he had finished. The audience agreed and the speaker added that to hold England responsible today for the mistakes of fifty years ago was wrongful and unjust.

The President's Message.

Alton B. Parker, Chairman of the Britain's Day Committee, was cheered as he paid tribute to Britain. There was laughter when, in reading a message from President Wilson, Mr. Parker read this line: "It is my plain duty to be here," and injected "That was before he expected to be on the boat." This is the message from President Wilson:

I am very much interested in the plans for celebrating the remarkable courage and achievements of the armies of Great Britain and Ireland and the overseas dominions, and it is with unaffected regret that I find myself obliged to say that I cannot be personally present. It is my plain duty to be here where I can act most promptly upon the matters which seem to mature almost every hour, and I am sure that I should be more true to the common cause by staying here than by being present, much as I should like to join in praising the part which Great Britain's soldiers and sailors have played in this great war for the freedom of the world.

Every one arose and stood while this message from King George was read:

I am deeply touched by your telegram announcing that Dec. 7 and 8 will be celebrated throughout the United States of America as British Day. The people of the British Empire join with me in thanking you and those associated with you for your efforts in promoting this celebration which will be welcomed as a proof of the true and lasting friendship of the United States. It will be a particular satisfaction to my navy and army to feel that they have won the esteem of the nation which has sent so many gallant men to suffer with them the trials of this great war, and to share in the glories of final victory. In the name of the British Empire, I thank the people of the United States of America, and I pray that the coming era of peace may find our two nations always united as they are today.

This message from the French Prime Minister and one from M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, now crossing

Continued on Page Seven.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

DANIELS TELLS HOW MARINES SAVED PARIS

Stopped Foe and Began Attack That Ended in Victory, Says Secretary in Report.

FIGHT AT BELLEAU WOOD

American Boys, Bare-Chested, Wiped Out Machine-Gun Nests in Heroic Charge.

THEY ALWAYS ADVANCED

Secretary Points to Their Heavy Casualties—Reviews Navy's Work in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Daniels, in his report made public today, tells of the work of the navy in the war and writes a stirring story of the work of the Marine Corps which checked the drive of the Germans on Paris. Of this phase of the war he says:

"This efficient fighting, building, and landing force of the navy has won imperishable glory in the fulfillment of its latest duties upon the battle fields of France, where the Marines, fighting for the time under General Pershing as a part of the victorious American Army, have written a story of valor and sacrifice that will live in the brightest annals of the war. With heroism that nothing could daunt, the Marine Corps played a vital rôle in stemming the German rush on Paris, and in later days aided in the beginning of the great offensive, the freeing of Rheims, and participated in the hard fighting in Champagne, which had as its object the throwing back of the Prussian armies in the vicinity of Cambrai and St. Quentin.

"With only 8,000 men engaged in the fiercest battles, the Marine Corps casualties numbered 60 officers and 1,531 enlisted men dead and 78 officers and 2,435 enlisted men wounded seriously enough to be officially reported by cablegram, to which number should be added not a few whose wounds did not incapacitate them for further fighting. However, with a casualty list that numbers nearly half the original 8,000 men who entered battle, the official reports account for only 57 United States Marines who have been captured by the enemy. This includes those who were wounded far in advance of their lines and who fell into the hands of Germans while unable to resist.

"Memorial Day shall henceforth have a greater, deeper significance for America, for it was on that day, May 30, 1918, that our country really received its American troops had the honor of stopping the German drive on Paris, throwing back the Prussian hordes in attack after attack, and beginning the retreat which lasted until Imperial Germany was beaten to its knees and its emissaries appealing for an armistice under the flag of truce. And to the United States Marines, fighting side by side with equally brave and equally courageous men in the American Army, to that faithful sea and land force of the navy, fell the honor of taking over the lines where the blow of the Prussian would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris and where, should a breach occur, all would be lost.

"The world knows today that the United States Marines held that line; that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that Marines and soldiers of the American Army threw back the crack guard divisions of Germany, broke their advance, and then, attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the 'cease firing' signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war.

Sudden Orders to the Front.

"It was on the evening of May 30, after a day dedicated to the memory of their comrades who had fallen in the training days and in the Verdun sector, that the 5th and 6th Regiments and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, United States Marines, each received the following orders:

Advance information official received that this regiment will move at 10 P. M. 30 May by bus to new area. All trains shall be loaded at once and arrangements hastened. Wagons, when loaded, will move to Serans to form train.

"All through the night there was fevered activity among the Marines. Then, the next morning, the long trains of camions, busses, and trucks, each carrying its full complement of United States Marines, went forward on a road which at one place wound within less than ten miles of Paris, toward Meaux and the fighting line.

"Through the town of Meaux went the long line of camions and to the village of Montriel-aux-Lions, less than four miles from the rapidly advancing German line. On this trip the camions containing the Americans were the only traffic traveling in the direction of the Germans; everything else was going the other way—refugees, old men and women, small children, riding on every conceivable conveyance, many trudging along the side of the road driving a cow or calf before them, all of them covered with the white dust which the camion caravan was whirling up as it rolled along; along that road only one

Continued on Page Four.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION. Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water quick relief.—Advt.

FIGHTING IN BERLIN, FEAR ALLIED OCCUPATION; ALARMED GERMANS IN COBLENZ AND COLOGNE CALL AMERICANS AND BRITISH TO KEEP ORDER

AMERICANS GO BY TRAIN

Battalion Sent to Rhine City in Advance of Third Army.

MOVE TO AVERT DISORDER

Germans Asked for Police Unit to Serve After Retreat of Their Own Troops.

CIVILIANS BEHAVING WELL

Have Less Friction with Men in Khaki Than They Had with Defeated Hosts.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Dec. 8.—A battalion of American infantry has entrained at Treves and left for Coblenz to maintain order ahead of the arrival of the main Third Army forces. The last German forces will cross the Rhine today.

The German command yesterday sent a request to the American Army's advanced General Headquarters here, asking that a police force be sent to Coblenz to prevent disturbances between the departure of the retiring German Army and the arrival of our army. A battalion of the 39th Infantry of the 4th Division was ordered to go to Coblenz, and thus American soldiers will arrive at that city four days ahead of their schedule.

The German request contained no mention of disturbances. We have no information of disorder. It is known that in the industrial city of Coblenz there is a Bolshevist faction against which not only the allied command but the German command and Workmen's Council stand determined.

The American police force leaving here is expected to reach the Rhine city at noon.

No disturbances of any kind have occurred at Treves or any territory occupied by the American forces. There is much less friction between the German population and the Americans than there was between the population and German Army when it passed through.

Continuance of comparatively good food conditions is causing much comment in view of the German representation of impending starvation. The official army report says:

"There is no evidence of suffering from lack of food in the territory occupied by this army," and "there is no apparent lack of the necessities of life."

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 8, (Associated Press.)—A battalion of the 30th Infantry left Treves by train today for Coblenz, a four-hour run. The premature occupation of Coblenz is due to the request of the German authorities, who are apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there after the withdrawal of the German forces.

This is the first time the Americans have used railway trains for their advance into the territory from which the Germans have withdrawn.

The main army continues its advance in the usual manner and last night had reached the general line of Geldsdorfau, Mayen, Kloeng, and Schwarden. All reports continued to indicate that the Germans were withdrawing in an orderly manner and that the inhabitants of the villages occupied by the Americans were refraining from any antagonistic acts.

It was not expected that there would be any trouble at Coblenz and the appeal by the burgomaster to send troops was denied until it was supplemented in writing by the retiring military commanders.

COLOGNE CALLED ON BRITISH FOR AID

Machine Guns Are Rushed Ahead of the Army to End Anarchy in the City.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OUTSIDE COLOGNE, Dec. 7.—For some days now British troops have been in Germany and this morning were just outside Cologne.

Again and again during the last few days I have heard German people say, "Thank God the English have come," and I believe they say that with sincerity.

The German middle class are more afraid, it seems, of Bolshevism than of the British soldiers, and during the time of political crisis and social revolution people with property and those who desire law and order rather than anarchy of the mob were anxious for the presence of the British as being the lesser of two evils, though tragedy enough.

Thus the Burgomaster of Cologne sent yesterday a special message, asking that the troops should enter earlier than previously arranged, and some machine gunners were sent forward. This is to restrain the low element of the civil population from pillaging and rioting, as they have been doing, I am told, in Cologne, and as certainly they have done in Duren and other places.

At Duren, now occupied by British, the first act of the mob, partly made up of revolutionary soldiers and partly of disorderly youths, was to break into the barracks and loot them. The German officers were disarmed and degraded, but not otherwise hurt, and there was a good deal of window-smashing and pillage until the Burgomaster enrolled a town guard, mostly made up of ex-soldiers in plain clothes, with arm bands and with loaded rifles.

These men were there yesterday when I visited the place, drawn to it by its curious architecture. It was built just before the war rather on the plan of the model dwellings in Berlin.

People Give Up Arms.

I arrived just as a British officer was about to examine a delivery of arms, called for by a proclamation forbidding any civilian to carry weapons, under pain of death. Most of the arms delivered were officers' swords—one boy came through the town with a wheelbarrow loaded with them—and they were ornamental things carried by German officers in peace time and never taken on the battlefield, but in one great room of this barracks were eighty-four trench mortars brought back from the field of war. They were three-inch minenwerfer, which the Germans used with deadly effect in their attacks on March 21 and other days during their last offensive, when they used large numbers of them for the first breakthrough. I was glad to see them there out of action, never again to be used against our flesh and blood.

One of the town guard spoke to me, and showed me his papers proving he had been a soldier in Champagne and Flanders until he was badly wounded in the head by British shrapnel. "Thank God, all that is over," he said.

The march of the British troops here led them through scenery different from anything they met on the marches through France and Belgium, and perfectly German in its character, so that at once after crossing the frontier they were startled by the change.

From Malmedy to Montjoie and from Montjoie to Duren on the way to Cologne they have been climbing up steep hills covered with fir forests, going along the edge of deep ravines round which narrow tracks wind in sharp curves, perilous for transport, and dipping down into villages, as old-fashioned as those in the pictures of Grimm's Fairy Tales, snuggling in valleys below high sandstone cliffs.

Yesterday I passed columns of English and Scottish troops on the march through the forest of Duren and on the high, winding roads of the plateau. Duren is a great forest, dark and mysterious in its depths, between long glades of tall, straight columned firs, with their sweep of green foliage above masses of scarlet bracken.

All was silent in those woods. No living thing stirred as the British went by, glancing sideways up glades through which the sunlight slanted. One might meet with women in such a forest and red-capped gnomes and the wolf which said "Good morning, my dear," to Little Red Riding Hood.

Beyond this forest the cliff fell steeply to brown streams rushing swiftly over boulders—a wild country for the men to pass. The motor lorries slidslipped on the edge of ravines and only the skill of the drivers saved them from toppling over. The pack mules trudged up slowly, and the men, with rain splashing on the waterproof capes and with tunics already soaked, went silently through the forest and over the hills, breathing hard because of the steep climbs. Their packs weighed heavy and their march was long.

I saw them billeted in some of the German villages where the cottages and inns and farmhouses were built of black beams and plaster like those in Tudor, England, with old ruins on hills above. Everywhere I found that the villagers had received them in a friendly way and that yellow-haired children stood in groups round them as they picketed their horses and unloaded their transports.

Children Greet Troops.

War is war, but children are children, and it is difficult to nourish hatred in one's heart when small boys and girls come to shake one's hand or kiss it, and when little maids with pigtails curtsy as one passes and in a wayside inn the serving maid wishes one a good appetite before one eats and stands around with anxious eyes to observe the effect of the food she cooked.

Every man of high or low estate doffs his hat when he meets a British officer, and if one stops to make inquiry of the German civilians, many of whom were German officers until a week ago, they answer with the utmost politeness.

Defeat and the revolution with which they are threatened and fear of worse things that may happen have made the German people painfully anxious to abide by the rules of occupation and get on the right side of those who now have powers of life and death over them.

This fear and the tremendous relief that bloodshed has finished, and perhaps also hope of a new era of liberty released from Prussian militarism, has changed amazingly the attitude of these people of the Rhineland toward the English. There is no more "Gott strafe England."

Last evening I went to Aix-la-Cha-

Continued on Page Three.

Spend the holidays at THE GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

Wilson, Lansing and White Discuss World League; Lloyd George's Platform Is Also Considered

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, (by Wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson had a conference today with Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White, the first conference that has been held during the trip.

It is understood that they discussed the procedure regarding the formation of a League of Nations. The platform of the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, was also considered.

The President today sent a wireless message of greeting to Norwegian editors visiting the United States, and also to the soldiers. To the latter he sent the following:

"Cordial greetings to the boys who have come back and who have borne the sacrifices so nobly."

The President attended religious services this morning with the enlisted men of the American forces on board the George Washington. The services were held in the quarters of the men some distance below decks. The President joined in the singing and the prayers and in the recital of the services.

Later the President took his usual walk on deck, and then rested.

The George Washington is running through smoother seas and encountering warmer weather.

BRITON SEES WAY TO AGREE WITH US

J. L. Garvin in London Observer Says Frank Discussion Will Settle Sea Freedom.

HOPES WE BUILD BIG FLEET

Believes British and American Navies Could Keep Peace Until World Became More Secure.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—J. L. Garvin prints in The Observer a five-column article which shows a more intelligent appreciation of the Anglo-American situation than some other Sunday papers today reflect. His chief points are made as follows:

"Wilson and his people have given to Canning's most famous phrase an extension and grandeur never guessed before. They have brought the New World into action to redress the balance of the Old.

"We hope Wilson will visit this country. No possible difficulty about the freedom of the seas or anything else, however frankly these things may have to be faced in council, would throw a shadow of reserve on our reception to the President.

"There is no question that we cannot face in a spirit of kinship and honesty when we can come to the round table to know each other's minds and reasons, but it never entered our minds to desire any exclusive or selfish connection or to interrupt America's free dealings in any way with the rest of the world. With France and other of our neighbors in Eastern Europe, we must be more intimately linked than ever.

Talks of Criticism Here.

"We in this country, grateful to the American press as a whole for a thousand generosities, suddenly find ourselves denounced by a few democratic newspapers as little better than Junkers and militarists of the sea, though this denunciation is urged on principles which would have endured the triumph of German aggression over Belgium and France, and the utter sacrifice of free nations to free goods supplied for the nourishment of armed iniquity. On our hand, many Americans, who would reject that thesis with horror, do not understand even yet British motives, action, or character, and genuinely believe we are out to grab all we can, both in territory and trade. This is a mixed picture, is unexpected, and in several ways disconcerting. We will have to face it if we are to put things right.

"Let us be frank and friendly about the only thing which can stand in the way, the one thing which stands in the way. It is the demand for what grievously is miscalled the freedom of the seas. The two nations are not going to quarrel about that even if they should decide to differ about it. We regret profoundly that the issue was ever raised, but we think we understand how it came to be raised. We think we see our way to dispose of it, and we are not fussing or worrying about it. On one line or another a solution can be reached or an alternative adopted. We are told that if we do not accept freedom of the seas the consequence will be such a development of the American navy as might make it as large as our own or even larger. Very well. America is perfectly entitled to do in this, as in other respects, whatever on the balance of all considerations she may think worth while and wise. We can settle it on that prospect and shake hands.

"We are not by temperament a jealous or acrimonious people, especially not where the American is concerned, and we are not prone to melodramatic fears or suspicions. There already is in this country, after the English speak-

Continued on Page Two.

ADVERTISE WITH Metal Display Devices. Large variety. Beach Co., 42 Union Square.—Advt.

BERLIN NOW FEARS SEIZURE BY ALLIES

German Delegates to Spa Hint at Demand for Dissolution of Councils.

PLEBISCITE IS SUGGESTED

Vorwaerts Proposes a 'Yes' or 'No' Vote on the Ebert Administration.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via Copenhagen.)—German officials who have returned from the armistice conference at Spa intimated that the Entente is about to address a note to the German Government demanding the dissolution of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, on the ground that they seemed to endanger German economic conditions to such an extent as to threaten the chances of indemnities being paid. It is reported that this note will have the character of an ultimatum, fixing an early date for the dissolution and threatening the occupation of Germany on a large scale unless the demand is complied with immediately.

No doubt the Spartacides will charge that this note was suggested to the Entente military officials by Matthias Erzberger, who returned from Spa yesterday; but even more moderate politicians protest their inability to find any excuse for "such high-handed proceedings by the Entente, which cannot be justified by even the most arbitrary interpretation of the armistice agreement," as one commentator puts it. It is not that these politicians love the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, but they fear the difficulties of reconstructing the flimsy fabric of the present system before a national convention can be called.

Even before the alleged demand for dissolution became known the editor of Vorwärts, Erich Kutner, in an evidently inspired article proposed that, since the Entente might refuse to make peace with a Government not backed by the whole people, the nation might make known its will by a plebiscite. He suggested that every citizen, male or female, over 20 years of age should deposit in a ballot box a ticket on which the question whether the Ebert-Haase Government should direct the country's affairs till a national convention could be called and especially the peace negotiations—should be answered by a simple "Yes" or "No." The Government thus authorized would, however, remain in power only till the national convention rendered its final decision.

SPARTICIDES ATTACK HINDENBURG NOW

Called "Sentimental Mass Murderer"—Begging Soldiers Are Shock to Berlin.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The Cologne Gazette reports that throughout the whole region the Spartacus Party is extremely active. It has its agitators in every factory, and has, by means of money from Russia, been able to establish its own paper, Die Freiheit auf Müllheim.

The Spartacus leader in the Rhineland

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA! Use MCK & R "CIN-D-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

180 CASUALTIES IN BERLIN

Spartacides, Demanding Demobilization, Clash with Returning Troops.

FACTIONAL GAP WIDENING

Moderates Show Increasing Suspicion of Haase's Understanding with Radicals.

LIEBKNECHT FOR RED GUARD

Willing to Destroy Germany to Carry Out His Policy, He Declares.

Zurich Reports 180 Casualties in Berlin Street Fighting

ZURICH, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting in Berlin on Friday amounted to 180, according to the latest Berlin advices, received here Saturday.

The Spartacus, or Radical Socialist, group are reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette to be going on in Mainz, the capital of the Province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 7.—Independent accounts of events in Berlin show that the situation this week has been of an extremely serious character and still remains so. Opposing elements that might contribute to bring about civil war have manifested themselves, and there has been severe street fighting, with many killed and wounded. The latest news indicates the utmost confusion and a threatened reign of terror.

In the early days of the week great tension was created by rumors of an armed coup d'état by the Spartacus group. The Government deliberated without coming to any decision until a crisis was precipitated by the arrival of troops from the front, who soon showed that they did not intend to remain inactive.

For them the situation was simple. Extremists threatened to disturb the peace, therefore, they must be dealt with. Support came from the middle classes, and Berlin was flooded with pamphlets and posters demanding the "murder of Liebknecht."

The next move was the sudden arrest of members of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, action for which the Government later disavowed responsibility, which was placed upon the shoulders of the troops from the front.

Soon afterward armed soldiers and sailors invaded a Government building and in the name of the maintenance of order demanded the immediate calling of a national Constituent Assembly and the proclamation of Ebert as first President of the German Republic.

Events then moved rapidly toward the bloodshed which followed. Simultaneously the Spartacus group was holding a meeting, at which it passed resolutions against the existing Government and in favor of the immediate demobilization of the army and the formation of a Red Guard.

The Neieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's Berlin correspondent, in a dispatch on the political situation, says that the following story reveals Liebknecht's character: When Kurt Eisner was in Berlin for the Imperial conference, he visited Liebknecht, and it was thought that he might exert his influence to restrain the Spartacus leader from his fatal enterprises. Eisner's protestations, lasting two hours, were vain. When, taking departure, Eisner said: "You will destroy Germany if your plans succeed," Liebknecht answered: "So much the better."

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (Associated Press.)—The clash between Government troops and followers of the Spartacus or Radical group resulted in twelve to sixteen persons being killed, according to various reports. The number of wounded is not expected to exceed fifty. Several girls who were passengers on a street car were among those killed.

It appears that the audience from one of the three meetings of deserters from the army was marching northward in Chausseestrasse to join the audience from a meeting held in a hall further north. The Fusilier Guards were drawn up at the intersection of Invalidenstrasse, and the commander warned the people to disperse. The marchers were crying, "Forward! The soldiers won't shoot their comrades!" The marchers tried to pierce the line, whereupon the order to fire was given. Besides the wounded several were badly hurt rushing through broken show windows seeking cover. A group of sol-

diers stormed the editorial rooms of Karl Liebknecht's newspaper and attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on the newspaper office by Government orders, the soldiers then attempted to arrest the members of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, the soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the Government to make the arrest.

This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the Government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The Executive Committee was holding a meeting in the former Prussian House of Deputies. The chamber was invaded by the armed forces and a demand was made for the surrender of the council of twenty-eight in the name of the Ebert-Haase Government. People's Commissioner Barth, who is also a member of the committee, faced the invaders with a challenge for their authority.

Officers Stampeded Soldiers.

Meanwhile inquiry was made at Government headquarters and resulted in the detention of the leaders of the insurgent forces, who were armed with hand weapons and flame-throwers, for the purpose of establishing responsibility for the disorders. It developed that the men had been invited by unattached officers to meet at a given hour at the Brandenburg Gate for the purpose of raiding and overthrowing the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee, as such action, they were told, was demanded in the interests of the Ebert-Haase Government and, furthermore, was certain to meet with public approval. The raid proved a complete fiasco, as did also a similar attempt an hour later, which apparently was planned by Dr. Liebknecht's followers, as it was announced at their meetings.

Yesterday evening Berlin foot guards and sailors marched to the former Chancellor's house and called out Premier Ebert, who made a speech urging the men to keep their military units intact for the purpose of responding to hurry calls. Ebert was cheered as the coming President of the German Republic. He modestly declined to consider the proposition seriously, urging that the Cabinet for the present was concerned in problems of immediate urgency, such as the food situation and demobilization.

The streets tonight are deserted; the university is closed, as its buildings on Unter den Linden have been requisitioned for the purpose of quartering troops there.

These occurrences have intensified the existing gap between the two wings of the Social Democracy, which seem now more than ever hopelessly divided. Political onlookers are wondering today whether the two factions have reached the parting of the ways and are asking what will be the attitude of the Berlin regiments from the front when they arrive home next week.

Among forty-nine persons set free by members of the Spartacus group in their raid on police headquarters on Nov. 21 were twenty-eight thieves and burglars and five blackmailers and other criminals, according to Vorwärts.

The Tageblatt remarks that the fact that deserters are now permitted to conduct public meetings and demand special class privileges may be a minor detail, but nevertheless is indicative of the conditions now prevailing in Germany.

Spartacides Control Neukoelln.

The suburb of Neukölln now appears to be in complete control of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council there. This council is made up of seventy-two Spartacus followers, who summarily ejected the majority Socialists and the members of the local garrison. The latter published a protest, drawing attention to the fact that the ultra-Radicals are now in a position to put Simon-pure Bolshevism into practice, as they can loot the town treasury and the savings banks and confiscate property generally.

On receiving this protest Premier Ebert informed the Magistrate of the suburb that the proceedings of the Spartacus followers were illegal. He promised relief through the intervention of the Department of the Interior, which, he said, was the only competent authority.

Neukölln is an important industrial centre, with working people forming the great bulk of the population.

Moderates Distrust Haase.

Hugo Haase, the Foreign Secretary in the Ebert Government, is informed by the Tageblatt that it sees things in a different light than this people's commissioner, who recently assured the American correspondents that order was prevailing in Berlin. The German Liberal organ which thus addresses Herr Haase intimates that he is disinclined to break off with the Spartacus group, and it declares that an authoritative government is impossible unless it is backed up by discipline and organization.

"The fear of a counter-revolution is ridiculous," the Tageblatt continues. "Everybody knows that the old imperialistic, militaristic régime, is definitely disposed of. But we shall fail again in our contact with the outside world if the old system is now to be succeeded by the autocratic rule of the Soviets."

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Government is not lacking in good-will, but that it badly needs a liberty of decision which would enable it to rule with the power and promptness necessary to "save a well-behaved people from drifting into anarchy."

Vorwärts accuses the Spartacus group of being responsible for the shooting "which has aroused the intense ire of nine-tenths of the people."

What promises to be a decisive battle for the elimination of partisan politics in the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils throughout Germany has already been precipitated by the announced determination of the soldiers to insist upon party representation on all governing boards. The leaders of the soldiers declare that, if the present virtual dictatorship system of Government is to be continued, they will demand an equal vote with the workingmen. Otherwise, they insist upon the immediate convocation of the National Assembly.

"We soldiers today are fully qualified to speak for the Bourgeoisie," a former non-commissioned officer said to the correspondent. "The war has obliterated completely what was once proudly called 'Germany's splendid middle classes.' We represent all callings, trades, and professions. The workingmen, on the other hand, have succeeded during the progress of the war in creating a special social category, brought about by the prosperity of labor. The Bourgeoisie today is really the proletariat. The soldiers, therefore, object to being outvoted, and, therefore, demand strict party representation in the composition of the Soldiers' and Workmen's boards."

The soldiers seem thus far to have proved themselves inferior parliamentary tacticians as compared with the radical labor elements. This realization is dawning on them, and their movement designed to reform the working methods of the Executive Committee and bring about closer communion between the two divisions promises to furnish the first big political sensation of the revolutionary Government.

It is commonly understood that the soldiers are anxious that both wings of the German Social Democracy busy themselves in trying to get together on a common national platform. The existing system of a compromise Government is said to have exhausted the patience of the soldiers.

Public demonstrations on the part of the troops returning from the front are commonly interpreted here as in approval of the Ebert-Scheidemann group. Philipp Scheidemann is delivering the bulk of the patriotic speeches and glorifying the revolution, while the Haase wing of the Cabinet, and its independent following is apparently in possession of a decisive strategic advantage.

GERMANS PRAISE AMERICANS.

Their Behavior "Blameless," Berlin Official Agent Reports.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—Especial praise is given the American troops of occupation by a representative of the Berlin Foreign Ministry on his return from Treves, according to a Berlin message today.

"The judgment of all Germans, such as shopkeepers, hotelkeepers, and the men on the streets," the official is quoted as saying, "is that the behavior of the Americans is blameless.

"Everything is following its normal course and the American columns are paying the greatest regard to civilian street traffic. No decrees have been issued which could in any way alarm the population."

BAVARIAN MOB FORCES MINISTER TO RESIGN

Auer Surrenders Portfolio of the Interior at the Point of a Revolver.

MUNICH, Dec. 7.—A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the Minister of the Interior, and after forcing an entrance demanded the Minister's resignation, which he conceded.

Revolutionists also stormed all the newspaper offices except one. They withdrew several hours later at the request of the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene.

Herr Auer, the Minister whose resignation was demanded, had two minutes in which to decide at the point of a revolver. He was then forced to put his resignation into writing. At first he wrote:

"I have been overcome by about 300 armed men in my dwelling and forced to resign the office of Minister of the Interior. I declare herewith that, surrendering to force, I lay down the office of Minister of the Interior."

This did not satisfy the revolutionists, who demanded a statement that the resignation was voluntary. The crowd was led by the former editor, Erich Muehsan. They proceeded from a communist meeting to the office of the Bavarian Courier and appointed a woman as editor of that newspaper. They remained in the Courier office until Premier Eisner went there with a guard.

The Neueste Nachrichten was the only Munich paper able to appear this morning.

Industrial Catastrophe Feared.

Bavaria is so short of industrial coal that factories are closing daily, and all may be compelled to shutdown within a few weeks at the outside, which would add thousands of men without work to the large number of demobilized troops.

The country also is so short of food, especially flour and fats, that the daily normal average of 2,800 calories has been reduced by half and soon will undergo another reduction. There is the barest margin of food until the next harvest, and to cap the climax there must be demobilized in eight weeks an army that it is calculated will absorb twelve to fourteen months in finding employment.

This is the situation that was outlined to The Associated Press correspondent today by five department heads of the Ministry of the Interior. The coal shortage is due to the French occupation of the Saar district. The entire Bohemian district is closed, and Silesia is unproductive owing to Polish troubles and disturbed transportation caused by the German retreat.

Moreover, the department heads said, nature had added a crushing blow. There had been an almost rainless season, which rendered the water power system useless and compelled the use of coal for the generating of electricity. They said Bavaria was looking anxiously to the United States, in the hope that it would send food. The potato crop this year, they averred, was only two-fifths of that of last year, owing to the frost, and the seven pounds weekly ration was no longer possible.

All Munich and all Bavaria are awaiting with little concealed anxiety President Wilson's arrival in Europe. They hope for a peace that shall not crush Bavarians utterly and shall give them an opportunity to reorganize their State.

GERMANS STILL THINK THEIR ARMY UNBEATEN

Gen. Einem Tells Rhinelanders the Allies Were Not Victors in Battle.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The mental attitude is evidently still widely prevalent in Germany which persists in regarding the German Army as unbeaten, or, at least, as vanquished victors," as a poular paradoxical German designation has it, is exemplified in the farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Rhineland issued by General von Einem in evacuating the Rhine provinces. In this message, as quoted in a Coblenz dispatch to the Dusseldorf Nachdichten, General von Einem said:

"You desired to see the victorious army which protected the fatherland for four and one-half years against all its enemies. You wished to see for yourselves whether our strength was broken and whether we remained true sons of German sires. The glorious reception given us, the display of flags, the greetings extended are the best evidence that you are satisfied with us, and that we have not disappointed your expectations.

"We are proud of this, and we thank you. Although unfortunate circumstances brought the enemy into the land he is not the victor in battle. Our hearts remain true to you and you belong to us. Remain proud and German. Remember the good repute and honor of the fatherland."

At Cologne and other places tremendous farewell receptions were given to the departing troops, according to the local newspapers, at which their "glorious achievements" were recalled and "Deutschland uber Alles" sung. The soldiers were smothered with flowers and gifts, while the officers expressed to the people the hope that they would meet again soon.

SPARTACIDES ASSAIL HINDENBURG NOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

is a Russian Bolshevist, named Lewine. In the paper and at demonstrations civil war is openly advocated as the only means of securing triumph of party.

The leaders in Berlin are proceeding on the same lines. At the present moment the wrath of the party in the capital is directed against Hindenburg, whose imprisonment is demanded. Die Rote Fahne, the Berlin organ of the Spartacus group, terms him "that sentimental mass murderer, that man who is responsible for hundreds of thousands of German families losing their loved ones, that man but for whom the war would long have been over, that man who changed Belgium from a flourishing country to a heap of ruins, and who for four years ordered his troops to murder, burn and destroy while he gradually reduced the homeland to starvation."

Conditions in Berlin, which it has always been difficult to supply with food, are daily becoming worse and hundreds of penniless and wounded soldiers begging in the streets are having a very bad effect on the working classes.

Berlin is becoming more and more like the revolutionary Petrograd.

SAARBRUECKEN FELT AMERICAN BLOCKADE

German Masses Bracket Us with British in Hatred for Hardships Endured.

RESPECT FRENCH INVADERS

Markedly Courteous to Officers—Food Is Dear, but Hotel Menus Are Fairly Abundant.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN GERMANY, Dec. 3.—This dispatch is written from the Rheinischerhof, the leading hotel in Saarbrücken, a prosperous manufacturing town of 125,000 inhabitants. From a window there hangs over the main street one of the few French flags in this city. Others mark the City Hall and one of the hospitals taken over by the French for treatment of returning allied prisoners, and the guard stations, for this is the residence of the commanding General, to whose courtesy I am indebted for a resting place.

The General occupies a suite on the first floor, and it is most interesting to observe the respect of the few Germans still left in the hotel for the sentry, with fixed bayonet, on guard night and day before his chief's door. They salute punctiliously as they pass, and one feels as I have felt everywhere for the past two days in Germany, that it is not an unwilling tribute paid to the invader, but the customary mark of respect for one of the principal grades of that military hierarchy before which Germany has been trained to bow.

The attitude of the inhabitants is well illustrated by the behavior of a fresh-faced little maid who waited on my table last night. At the beginning she was literally trembling and scurried from the dining room to the kitchen like a frightened rabbit; but when she found that neither the French officer accompanying me nor myself was disposed to eat her, she gradually plucked up courage, and finally went so far as to admit timidly that she thought the French rather nice because they gave orders politely and didn't make a row if kept waiting a few minutes. This morning she was quite cheerful and actually greeted us with a smile as she apologized for the badness of the coffee because the "American blockade has prevented us getting any real coffee for the past year and a half."

We Share Hatred with England.

It is not unworthy of note that, as far as the German masses are concerned, America appears to have gained her full share of the English unpopularity. It is almost as if they regarded the French with a certain sympathy—a "this was our war" sort of attitude—whereas the English and Americans "butted in" and spoiled the party completely. Whatever they think, there is no doubt that the blockade pressed them very severely.

In Saarbrücken work in the coal mines and munition factories was plentiful and wages were high—20 marks a day for unskilled male labor—but, though they have had money, the people have been unable to get a normal amount of food since America entered the war. Before that they seem to have got on pretty well, but all remember America's entry as the date from which the food shortage really became serious.

Since then the meat ration has been limited to 100 grams per head—at first twice, and during the last six months once weekly. The allowance of bread has long been fixed at 400 grams weekly. Its appearance and nutritive quality are as bad as its taste, which suggests a combination of mud and sawdust. Potatoes were distributed to rich and poor alike by the municipality at the rate of one pound per head weekly, costing 12 cents instead of 2 or 3 as before the war. Cabbages, beets, and carrots have been plentiful throughout, but the scarcity of eggs—one every fortnight—and milk—unobtainable save for infants and invalids on doctors' certificates—proved a serious deprivation.

Complexions Show Malnutrition.

Though the inhabitants do not look thin and do not seem to have suffered real hunger, most of them, especially the children, have an unhealthy, waxy complexion, characteristic of malnutrition. In this hotel, however, and in the leading restaurants, the menu is fairly abundant for those who can afford it.

There is veal in large quantities at 8 marks per portion, with potatoes, ham, cold or cooked, 2 marks; beef, very rarely, 10 marks; excellent potato or other vegetable soup, 1 mark; hare and vegetables, 8 marks; best Strasbourg pâté de foie gras, with toast, 8 marks, and even pancakes or sweet omelet at 10 marks. All portions are considerably larger than those served in Paris, and on the whole prices seem to contrast pretty favorably with those of the French capital. It is possible to drink poor beer at half a mark a litre, and any amount of German wine at normal rates.

It seems—something which I observed in Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium—that the well-to-do classes were more favored, as compared with their poorer brethren, than in France or England. Restrictions which pressed very heavily on the poor have hardly touched the rich, and this, perhaps, is not one of the least causes of the widespread social discontent, which bids fair to disrupt Germany today.

In the stores of Saarbrücken there are plenty of goods at fairly moderate prices. Despite what one has heard to the contrary, a decent suit of clothes can be bought for 200 marks. Leather boots are expensive—50 to 100 marks a pair, according to style—but leather vanity bags, gloves, and so forth, seem little dearer than in Paris. And always it must be remembered that the inflation of paper currency reduces the mark to about half its value in real money, so that to obtain a fair comparison with allied prices one should make a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.

Substitutes Better Than Allies'.

Glassware, electric fittings, cutlery, and anything made of paper are both cheap and abundant, but linen and cotton goods are scarcely obtainable. Silk, almost all Ersatz, is made of wood fibre and is very expensive. Whether through the pressure of necessity or native inventiveness, it looks as though the Germans had made better use of substitutes than the Allies. For instance, the number of uses to which paper is put—from "canvas" bags to suitcases, waistcoats, and even stockings—is most astonishing. The people here assure me that paper underwear—close-woven network resembling what is sold in America—is both warm and durable and stands washing admirably.

Photographic materials, clocks, watches, and all kinds of toys are cheaper and more abundant than in Paris; there is a positive shortage, but raincoats and all other rubber goods are conspicuous by their absence.

Street cars are running in the town, steam heat is in the hotels, and electric light is everywhere, as coal is abundant, but I yet have to see a bicycle, taxicab, or automobile—full proof of the scarcity of rubber for tires, and of gasoline.

In the streets the population seems little concerned by the French invasion, although I am informed that the majority of the richer classes fled to Munich in anticipation of trouble. My informant added naively: "They will doubtless come back directly rail communication is re-established, now that we find the French will not harm property nor annoy individuals." It would be difficult to find a more sincere compliment to the behavior of the French soldiers.

DUTCH PAPER URGES SURRENDER OF KAISER

Holds Him Responsible for War Crimes and Expresses Fear of Political Plotting.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Nieuws Van Den Dag of Amsterdam, a copy of which has been received here, says it holds the opinion that the former German Emperor is responsible for the acts of his troops in Belgium and France, for the ruthless submarine war and the aerial bombardments of open towns, and that, consequently, no Dutch Government with common sense would allow Holland to be involved in war or have her food supply endangered by reason of acts of friendliness toward the former monarch.

Another reason, the newspaper says, why Holland should be relieved of William Hohenzollern's presence as soon as possible is that many persons in Germany have not yet abandoned the hope of restoring the imperial power.

"It would not be surprising if these people entertain relations with Germans in Holland," the article concludes. "Consequently, as long as the Kaiser is in Holland the germs of a political plot are existent."

Communique from Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday said: Section A—The Third American Army, continuing its advance into Germany, today reached the general line Rupperath - Boose - Kempernich-Mayen-Greimersburg-Simmern-Kellenbach. Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

VAIN PROTEST MADE BY AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

Germans Resent Belgian Promulgation of Rules They Had Made for Brussels.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 6, (Associated Press.)—This large German city is not enthusiastic over the proposition of occupation by the Allies. The yoke of martial law seemingly has galled the people, and there have been many signs of fretfulness.

The populace was shocked beyond measure when the Belgians first entered the city and promulgated the ironclad rule that civilians should leave sidewalks and uncover when Belgian officers approached and that hostages should be given. Their dignity was so hurt that they protested to the International Armistice Commission.

Learning from the commission that the rules were exactly the same as those of the Germans at the time of the occupation of Brussels, the people received an additional shock. They consoled themselves, however, with the argument that the Belgians had brought the rules down upon themselves by firing upon the German troops, while Aix-la-Chapelle never injured the Belgians.

The Belgians never intended to maintain these rules, and today another set, greatly modified, was issued. They are still stringent, but they eliminate the clauses compelling the inhabitants to quit the sidewalks.

Tonight the Belgians are making way for the French troops to take over the city and the populace is anxiously waiting to see if it fares any better under the new régime.

The new rules provide that nobody may enter or leave the town without passports. They prohibit all meetings or assemblies and close all theatres and moving-picture shows. Cafés and restaurants are permitted to remain open between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and between 5 P. M. and 8 P. M., Belgian time. The rules require also that all arms and military material must be surrendered. No German soldier is permitted to appear in uniform without permission of the Armistice Commission.

The men generally are polite to the invaders, but it remains to the women to send bitter glances of hatred in the direction of the troops of occupation.

MUST DOFF HATS TO BRITISH.

German Civilians Also Required to Uncover to "God Save the King."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British Army have ordered all German men to raise their hats to British officers, according to an official announcement in Berlin.

They must do similarly when the British national anthem is sung, the announcement adds.

BRITON SEES A WAY TO AGREE WITH US

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ing comradship in war an incalculable stock of increased good will for America to draw on. We know that in the United States there is a large and increasing stock of answering good will for Britain to draw on. Let us both keep our sense of reality and even bring a little Anglo-American humor to bear on the affair.

All Other Points Acceptable.

"We can embrace and insure Wilson's main ideal, a league of nations. Over and above that we can give the President practically every item but one in his original fourteen points of January and several supplementary points made in his speeches and message. There is only one point which it is absolutely impossible for us to give. No British Government whatever would give it, and to give it would ruin the project of a league of nations from the start. It would undermine the whole safety of the European allies and diminish the prospects of European stability. It would be a most certain temptation to the German race not to make a great change of heart and doctrine, but to work for the restoration of German hegemony in some suitable crisis, which might be engineered or arise of itself. It would abolish certain and tangible politico-economic security for maintenance of the world's peace.

"We must think thirty years ahead in this matter. The future position of Germany is yet uncertain. It may be weak; after a few decades or less it may be very strong. It may be stronger than ever relatively to any other single country in Germany's neighborhood.

"Germany could afford to do without a navy since the miscalled principle of the freedom of the seas would serve her instead. Sure of full maritime nourishment, she could assail France and Britain and others by a fuller land power and air power, and this while the British sea power would be crippled by any proposition of that kind.

"We have to say no. We cannot surrender the primary conditions of our existence. We cannot concede what will be resultant to and Germany would regard, and rightly, as a final British defeat. In one sentence, we cannot throw victory clean away, and we cannot make to Germany a real surrender of the war, even though that surrender were conveyed through American hands.

"Let us sweep away from the Anglo-American atmosphere, from the interallied or associated atmosphere, the whole miasma of this question. Let us shake hands upon other bases. Let America go right ahead, if she will, with the development of her own navy. Let her claim for herself in emergency those true and only principles of real freedom of the seas which she herself used in the past and which we and the whole free world have found necessary in the past, and, above all, in the recent war. America, like Britain, may need these principles. We may need them together. Who knows? If the British and American Navies prove capable of comradeship, like no other two maritime services in the world, and combine to keep the peace at least until there are other and equally tangible securities for peace, nothing whatever can disturb it. It is the only sure way. In that spirit we are certain that two English-speaking powers will arrive at excellent arrangements for adjusting the discharge of those main responsibilities for maritime safety and influence which must always devolve upon them."

Mr. Garvin's conclusions are much on the lines of the Round Table's suggestions already cabled.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS URGED IN ITALY

ROME, Dec. 8.—The Giornale d'Italia, commenting upon the meeting of the allied Premiers in London, urges that a perfect agreement be reached between England, France, and Italy, "naturally reserving that any definite solution be agreed to with the powerful American nation worthily represented at the Peace Conference by her great President Wilson."

Continuing, the Giornale d'Italia adds that an Anglo-Franco-Italian understanding would be of the greatest benefit, not only for the three European nations, but for the world and civilization, as a union of the three democratic powers of Europe would form a bond for the maintenance of world peace representing first a movement "toward an effective constitution of a society of nations which is the luminous ideal and aspiration of the great American people and their President."

CLEMENCEAU MAY HEAD FRENCH PEACE ENVOYS

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Premier Clemenceau may act as President of the French delegation to the Peace Conference. It is reported that the presence of President Wilson as head of the American delegation has led to this decision on the part of the French Premier. It is said that he may select as his colleagues Captain André Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, and High Commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States; Marshal Foch, and the French Ministers of the Navy and Labor, Georges Leygues and M. Colliard.

For a time the French newspapers were not permitted to forecast the composition of the French delegation, but this restriction seems now to have been withdrawn. Recently the names of former Premiers Leon Bourgeois and Aristide Briand have been mentioned in connection with the conference, and some of the papers have discussed them as suitable delegates.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The plan of organization of the United States Peace Mission, which is now tentative, but which in its essentials undoubtedly will stand unchanged, shows the body which will look out for America's interests when the world's delegates gather at Versailles, as complete in every detail.

The chart of the organization which has been prepared here shows the large American organization headed by the members of the Peace Commission itself, with the chart lines running from this group to that of the First Secretary, John C. Grew, to the second, or liaison and diplomatic intelligence group, and the third, the group of advisers, principally technical, with large staffs of assistants.

Under the liaison and diplomatic intelligence group are military and naval officers, including the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, naval and military attachés and foreign representatives. Under some of these heads are officers dealing with the Peace Commission, delegates of organizations, diplomats, and ceremonial officers, whose duties will be along such lines as the making of formal calls and attending to similar matters.

One of the assistant secretaries will look after the printing of communications, the distribution of press information, filing of reports, coding matter for transmission to the signal corps and wire terminals, &c.

(A sub branch of the liaison and diplomatic intelligence office is a bureau in which American civilian activities will be represented, such as those of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Pythias, the Salvation Army, and the War Trade Board.

There are vast staffs of coding clerks, stenographers, translators, confidential secretaries, cartographers, paraphrasers, message transmitters and receivers. There are special cartographers for western Europe, Southeast Africa, Africa in general, Poland and Turkey, which go to show the scope of American interests in the coming discussions.

PLANS SOCIETY OF NATIONS.

French Organization Lays Down Pledges Favored for Peace Treaty.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The French Association for a Society of Nations, of which former Premier Leon Bourgeois is President, today adopted the following resolution, which Foreign Minister Pichon presented to Premier Clemenceau, who will receive the committee when he returns from an official visit to Alsace:

"The allied nations each shall, before the negotiations of peace, openly and solemnly affirm the principles of justice and right for which they have fought and which they are determined to apply in the treaty. Conditions and fundamental regulations for the organization of a society of nations shall be settled; the Allies shall bind themselves to observe them among themselves forthwith and forever.

"The treaty of peace shall include the obligations to which the Allies submit for the maintenance of peace, notably obligatory arbitration and limitation of armaments."

SPAIN MAY EXPEL GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Premier Accuses Prince Ratibor and Embassy Aids of Spying and Meddling in Politics.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—La Liberté today prints a dispatch from Madrid saying that the new Spanish Premier, Count Romanones, intends to expel the German Ambassador, Prince Ratibor, and also several members of the German Embassy, who have been notoriously engaged in spying and supporting the anti-dynastic agitation.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

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IN THE FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

Gifts *for* Men

that they will swear by and not swear at!

A MAN is usually right in his choice of a gift for his wife because he is instructed, like a delegate to a convention. But a man can't tell his wife what he would like because he can't think of anything as cheap as fifty cents. But we publish this list for the guidance of those wives or sweethearts who want to do the right thing even if it costs a dollar and a half!

These are only a few of the exhibits in the Men's Gift Shop

Imported Wool Lounging Robes	$28.00
Matelasse Lounging Robes	22.50
Wool Velour Lounging Robes	16.50
Silk Velvet House Coats	27.50
"Carmoor" London Golf Jackets	16.50
"Carmoor" London Golf Jackets	13.50
Smoking Jackets of double faced cloth	10.00
Silk Pajamas	10.00
Broadcloth or Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts	8.50
Imported Silk Knitted Mufflers	6.50
"Carmoor" London Silk four in hands	2.50

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th St.—Street Level

TODAY: Last Day OF THE EXHIBITION

of the Contents of the old Manor - house, Cheverells, Cheverells Green, Hertfordshire, England.

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The profusely illustrated catalogue, prepared by Mr. Karl Freund, describes all the articles and indicates their origins. The reproduced photographs show in detail the design of over 200 among the more important pieces. The catalogue—price $1—will be mailed upon application to

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ACCURATE SHAPING AND TAILORING GIVE DISTINCTION TO THIS EXCELLENT GARMENT. HOWEVER, THE UTILITY COLLAR IS THE DOMINATING ASSET.
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ON PLEASANT DAYS IT GRACEFULLY ACTS THE CONVENTIONAL PART.
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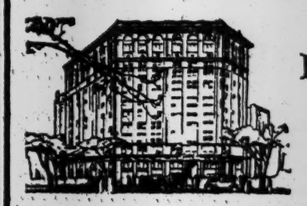

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KOLCHAK DECRIES SIBERIAN COUNCIL

Admiral Says That Men Who Denounce His Dictatorship Deal Only in Theories.

ALLIES' POLICY A PUZZLE

Suspense Discouraging to Both Czechs and Russians Who Expected American Military Aid.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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OMSK, Undated, (via Vladivostok, Dec. 8.)—I asked Admiral Kolchak today for his opinion regarding the National Council's statement denouncing his dictatorship. He answered:

"While the council has criticised me, the council does not understand the psychology of the Russian people. The council does not consider the practical side of the situation, but deals in theories."

Despite the situation on this front and of internal Russian politics, one thing which encourages all is the progress of the allied troops near Kiev and the progress of General Denikine's army toward the city, [the capture of Kiev by General Denikine's forces was announced on Friday last,] and also reports from internal Russia that the troubles of the Bolsheviki in Moscow and Petrograd are growing. Still, the Russians, Czechs, and Allies cannot understand either the American or Japanese policies in Siberia.

To save confusion and perhaps a crisis here, which may end in a débâcle, it seems imperative for the American Government to announce definitely and publicly just what it intends doing regarding the situation here. The Czechs should be informed officially, and without delay, what America will do, because this suspense not only is discouraging to them, but is harming the Americans' position.

While I understand that two Czech Generals have been told officially that a message was given to representatives of the State Department to hold on, and General Guada and the Czechs in Ekaterinburg interpreted this as meaning that the United States would help them with an army, Admiral Kolchak has been informed officially that our troops would not be sent; but the newspapers are prohibited from publishing this information or any explanation. Meanwhile absurd statements appear in the press, similar to one yesterday that 600,000 Americans were being shipped to America from France via Siberia.

Yesterday the first American train arrived with supplies for the Russian Army, but nothing for refugees. The train brought a thousand sweaters and the same number of socks. The Red Cross is deciding whether these cannot be given to the destitute people, who are in the direst need now that the weather is between twenty and thirty degrees below zero. But after three months this is the first genuine supply train to reach this part of Russia, and the population does not understand this, after all the promises America made.

Summarizing, this is the situation: The Allies are apparently pursuing a waiting policy here, a policy which is harming them and discouraging both the Czechs and Russians. While the officials understand that allied interests are now centred in Europe, there remains, nevertheless, the unsolved problem here, which should not be further neglected if a catastrophe is to be prevented.

SEMENOFF'S ARREST ORDERED BY KOLCHAK

Dictator Cashiers Rebellious General and Appoints Col. Valkov to Succeed Him.

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 6, (Associated Press.)—Admiral Kolchak, the anti-Bolshevist Dictator at Omsk, has issued orders deposing General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist military leader in Siberia, from command of the Fifth Army Headquarters at Chita and dismissing him from the service. The grounds for dismissal were interrupting communication and jeopardizing the Siberian Army. Colonel Valkov was named as Semenoff's successor, and orders were given to him to arrest Semenoff.

This was Admiral Kolchak's reply to the recent ultimatum of Semenoff that Kolchak should renounce the dictatorship on penalty of the formation of a rival dictatorship by Semenoff in the Eastern Provinces, Colonel Valkov is reported to have arrived at Irkutsk with troops bound eastward. At Japanese headquarters it is said that it is purposed to avert at any cost a clash which would be calculated to disrupt railroad communication.

A Bolshevist prisoner train which was turned back from Nikorsk has reached Taltsihar. Out of the 800 men on board 250 were ill with typhoid, dysentery, or the grip, while eight others were insane. The railway administration has issued orders against the unloading of any of the prisoners within the boundaries of Manchuria. The train will proceed to Chita.

POLES DENY POGROM STORY.

Jews in Switzerland Also Denounce German Reports as False.

GENEVA, Dec. 8.—The Central Polish Bureau at Lausanne has received a telegram from Berlin to the effect that there have been no pogroms against the Jews in Poland. Reports that have been carried on were spread especially by the German press, which, since the armistice, has begun an anti-Polish propaganda. The dispatch adds, in order to calumniate the new Poland before the eyes of the Allies in the Peace Conference.

In the meantime Polish Jews residing in Switzerland denounce the accusations as German methods to bring about disunion among the Poles in order to prevent the formation of a strong Polish nation in the future, which Germany fears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Announcement that a joint Polish and Jewish committee will go to Poland to investigate the stories of Jewish pogroms recently published was made today by John F. Smulski of Chicago, President of the National Polish Department. The committee will sail within ten days, but the exact date, it was said, is dependent upon the appointment of the three Jewish Commissioners.

The suggestion of the joint commission originated at a meeting of the National Polish Department and the Polish National Defense Committee recently in New York, and the Jewish organizations now have agreed to the plan, Mr. Smulski said.

BERNE, Dec. 8.—The Polish Bureau here announces that the German representative at Warsaw, Count Kessler, has officially informed the Polish Government that Germany is ready to evacuate the districts of Rozan, Flodavna, Konstantinow, and Biala.

RED LEADERS READY TO FLEE TO SWEDEN

German from Moscow Says They Know End of Their Rule Is Near.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The Russian Soviet Government is aware that it is approaching the moment of its overthrow, according to a member of a German trade commission who left Moscow on Nov. 9. Bolshevist circles at that time were very depressed, he reports, and many members of the Government already had their passports prepared in the event they had to flee to Stockholm.

Discontent with the existing Government was growing daily even among the lowest classes, this German found, and the recognition was spreading everywhere that the Government had brought the country to the verge of ruin in every respect.

SWEDEN BREAKS WITH REDS

Recalls Diplomatic and Consular Agents from Russia.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—General satisfaction reigns in Sweden at the action of the Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia. The Stockholms Dagblad says:

"The Government's patience has been watched with growing amazement, and now at last it has reached its limit after it had been proved that the Soviet Legation was a centre of rebellion."

The Stockholm Tidning remarks:

"The Government ought to have taken this step long ago."

According to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Stockholm, the Swedish Legation at Petrograd was returned, leaving only one Attaché there.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8.—Sweden has recalled her diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia with the exception of two officials at the Legation, for the reason that M. Vorovsky, the representative of the Soviet Government here, had, it was charged, been transmitting Bolshevist literature from Russia.

The Swedish Government informed M. Vorovsky that he would not be further allowed to enjoy the diplomatic courier privilege. The Government also stated it presumed that M. Vorovsky and the other members of the Soviet Legation would leave Sweden.

BOLSHEVIKI CLUBBED AT FANEUIL HALL RIOT

Boston Police Throw Out Disturbers Who Jeer National Anthem at Labor Meeting.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—A free-for-all fight occurred tonight in Faneuil Hall when policemen in answer to a riot call expelled about 100 disturbers from a meeting at which members of the Italian Labor Mission to America were the guests.

The riot call was sent in when the disturbers cheered for the Bolsheviki, refused to stand when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, and threatened an Italian band until it played the Italian "Hymn of the Laborer." The rioters had taken the meeting out of the hands of the labor organizations which arranged it.

A struggle occurred on the stairway of the famous building, and many of the disturbers were thrown down the stairs or clubbed into suumission by the police. The more belligerent were taken away in patrol wagons.

The meeting was called to enable the Italian Mission to extend the greetings of King Victor Emmanuel to Italian workmen here. When Dominic D'Alessandro rose to read a message from the King there were jeers and shouts from the disturbers who had taken possession of a gallery.

Michael J. O'Donnell, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, jumped up and asked the band to play "The Star-Spangled Banner." The laborers continued to jeer and refused to stand. They demanded that the band play the "Hymn of the Laborer," and when it did, they rose and shouted the words of the song. Then the police arrived.

COURTESY WAS GRIM AT SPA CONFERENCE

No Word of Greeting as Allied and German Armistice Officials Began Their Day's Work.

SPA, Belgium, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—There is no more interesting spot along the German border today than this famous town, in which the International Armistice Commission is holding its conferences. Here, in the former seat of Great German Headquarters, representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany are meeting daily with the utmost diplomatic formality and dealing with the problems arising from the Teutonic capitulation.

To the conferences the Entente representatives motor from their temporary homes, which a month ago were the personal headquarters of three of the greatest figures in Germany's recent history—the Emperor, General Ludendorff, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

German soldiers make their way unobtrusively through crowds of Entente troops. No recognition passes between these recently active enemies, excepting, perhaps, when the Germans salute officers.

The commission began its sittings about three weeks ago. At that time the enemy was still occupying Spa. Since then long lines of hurrying and disorganized German traffic and troops have sped eastward through the watering place. There are now something more than a hundred German officers and men in the place under the orders of General von Winterfeldt, who is representing the German Government.

Among the Entente representatives are Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes and staff, for the United States; Major-Gen. Sir Richard C. Haking and staff, for Great Britain, and General Nudant and staff, for France. Major Gen. Rhodes is occupying the villa Sous-Bois, which was Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters, and the American General is using the same bed in which the "Old Man of the Lakes" must have spent many sleepless nights.

The conferences are held in the grand salon of the Hotel Britannique, which was part of Great Headquarters, and in which the Emperor took his final resolve to quit Germany.

The German sentry at the entrance of the hotel clicks his heels sharply as the delegates enter or other officers pass. The sittings begin at 10 o'clock daily. Prior to that hour the German delegates take their places at a huge table and receive the allied officers standing. The latter walk silently to their chairs, where each delegate bows profoundly to the man opposite before sitting down.

There is no word of greeting, and no pleasantries are exchanged, and the business of the day is conducted throughout with the same grim precision. Just what problems are under consideration, of course, is not a matter for journalistic discussion; but things are reported to be running smoothly.

This dispatch was written before the armistice conference adjourned.

14 WOMEN SEEK SEATS IN COMMONS

Christabel Pankhurst Among the Nominees—Premier's Wife Campaigning.

256 SOLDIER CANDIDATES

Nineteen Generals, Two Sergeants, One Corporal, and One Private Among Them.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It was Nomination Day yesterday for the new Parliament, and the result shows that fourteen women will be contesting various constituencies. The leading figure is Christabel Pankhurst, who is contesting Smethwick as an Independent. Major Thompson, who has received a coalition nomination, has been asked by Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law to retire, which will leave Miss Pankhurst with a Labor candidate alone against her.

More than one woman made the mistake of presenting a check in payment of the £150 nomination deposit and failed to get it changed into cash in time. It was in this way that ex-Premier Asquith lost his persistent woman opponent, Mrs. Hope, in East Fife. She appeared before the returning officer with a checkbook in her hand a half-hour before closing time, her chauffeur having taken the wrong turning, and failed to convert her check into cash in time to secure the nomination. Nevertheless, Mr. Asquith still has two male opponents to fight against.

The army makes a bold show in the number of candidates. There are no less than 256 soldiers seeking election—19 Generals, 82 Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, 69 Majors, 67 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 1 private.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the Premier, is making a tour of Wales in an automobile and addressing meetings in support of her husband's candidacy for Parliament.

A procession of motor cars joined her when she reached Merthyr-Tydfil, and Mrs. Lloyd George and other women spoke from her car at several places. At Treharris Mrs. Lloyd George addressed a big meeting of miners.

CANADA'S WAR COST PASSES BILLION MARK

Pensions Will Run to $30,000,000 a Year—Has Heavy Claims for Damages.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Canada's war expenditures up to Nov. 30 were $1,065,000,000, according to an estimate which the Minister of Finance has forwarded to Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, now in England, to present Canada's war claims. It is estimated that by March 31 it will exceed $1,200,000,000.

The annual pension burden which will result from the war is estimated at $30,000,000 a year, and it is expected that war expenditures to be made after March 31 will exceed $300,000,000.

Canada also will have large claims for damages resulting from raids of German submarines upon Canadian fishing vessels, it was said.

Hungary Lets Allied Civilians Go.

BERNE, Dec. 5.—All American, British, and French citizens who were living in Hungary during the war, are now to be permitted to return to their homes, according to an official Hungarian message. The Hungarian Government, it is stated, will put a special train at their service to convey them from Budapest to the Swiss frontier.

COLOGNE CALLED FOR BRITISH AID

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

pelle again, and after 8 o'clock the crowds who had been in the streets as if for a public holiday watching the Belgian and British officers and men saluting them with doffed hats and reading the latest proclamations by the Belgian Governor, disappeared as if by magic.

The city was still brilliantly lighted. Electric standards flooded the streets and handsome public buildings and shop fronts with a white illumination, but Aix was utterly deserted except for Belgian sentries pacing up and down and a few Belgian and British officers strolling about and remarking to each other how fantastic a thing was this loneliness and this light where an hour ago there had been great crowds.

It was like some Roman city as one might imagine it after its people had fled, or like some story of a universal tragedy by H. G. Wells in the chapter where great terror has touched a modern city where no man lives but the lights still burn.

No Outward Signs of Hunger.

So far I cannot find any outward sign of hunger in Germany. There is good food to be had in all the hotels I have seen, and even in the country inns. The bread is coarse, but good butter comes for the asking. Meat seems plentiful. Cheese is served for breakfast instead of eggs or bacon. Coffee is ersatz, or substitute, made from corn, and not bad. There is no dearth of sugar. In the hotels potatoes and cabbages come up with the meat, but the prices are high, and hotel life is not a safe way of judging conditions of the people's food.

A woman in a tobacco shop yesterday told me that many children died from malnutrition, and that in the poorer quarters of the German towns one sees children with pinched faces. It is difficult to get at the truth, but so far as I can find it I have the impression that there have been periods of scarcity which reached a crisis last Spring and that now after a good harvest the food situation is better, especially on the edge of the Rhineland, where the country is very rich.

In the interior the situation, I am told, is critical owing to transport difficulties, but the truth of that can only be had by personal observation. As far as that goes in my case, I do not find any general dearth among the middle classes and in towns like Aix and Duren the German girls besiege the shops in the afternoons and regale themselves on hot chocolate and pastries as in the old days of peace in a way that would be the envy of girls in England, to whom such things are denied.

And yet I still believe the German soldier was hungry at the end, for if one does not believe that, then all human evidence goes for nothing, and the French civilians, who in scores of villages told me the German soldiers were starving, were very much deceived.

What is the present psychology of the German people is to me a mystery. They do not show any of that profound humiliation which one might have expected. Outwardly they maintain a strange cheerfulness, though when they talk about the war and speak of their losses they reveal the tragedy that has befallen them.

One woman told me of a neighbor who had lost six sons and said, "there are many like that." One woman said: "Sadness is in our hearts," and wept. A man to whom I spoke this morning said: "The war was a great swindle. Our Government swindled us from first to last. They gambled with the lives of our men two years after they ought to have made peace."

From scraps of talk like this and from sudden glimpses of tragic emotion one may guess at the seething thoughts in the minds of these German people and at the passionate despair which must be in their hearts. But in streets where the crowds gather one sees only the curiosity of a mob when foreign soldiers pass and the laughing faces of children who find it all a joke, and the formal courtesy of men and women, who, if they still hate us, hide it, and the good nature of others, who, I am sure, do not hate us, but, strange as it may seem, like us, and are glad to show their liking.

It is all astonishing, and somewhere at the back of it all is the answer to the riddle of the human nature which filled five Winters of the world with blood and agony, and now for fifty years or more will fill the book of history with frightful regret that it happened.

There was considerable excitement today in Aix-le-Chapelle around the newspaper offices owing to a report received from Cologne that after a mass meeting the Rhenish Westphalian Republic is to be proclaimed, according to the popular watchword of "Front from Berlin."

DESCRIBES ENTRY INTO CITY.

Cologne Gazette Says People Were Calm as British Arrived.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The Cologne Gazette in its issue of Friday describes the entry of the British into Cologne.

A cavalry regiment in marching equipment, with baggage and machine guns, aproached along the Duernerstrasse, while along the streets of the old ramparts marched other troops, which assembled at the Aachener Thor.

"The public remained calm and reserved with some exceptions, mainly youths," the Gazette asserts. "Involuntarily the mind recalled the picture presented a few days earlier by our returning troops, and the comparisons drawn were truly not unfavorable to our field grays.

"Several detachments of cavalry moved along the Luxemburgerstrasse, the officers with drawn swords, the men in steel helmets, some with lances with miniature red and white flags. They halted at the Luxemburger ramparts, where they placed numerous baggage wagons and armored motor cars. Here, too, it was mainly street youths who gathered. Several British officers went to the Town Hall to discuss with the Burgomaster the next measures to be taken."

SLEW CAPTIVE FRENCH WITHOUT JUST CAUSE

Germans Killed Nine and Wounded Fifteen at Camp, Spanish Ambassador Reports.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and fifteen other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not in the least justify the severity of this act of repression, it was declared.

The French Government, it is indicated, is resolved to demand reparation for this act of the Germans, which will be added to the already long list of occurrences of this and similar nature.

It was reported in a Paris dispatch of Thursday that incidents of "serious gravity" had occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony where allied soldiers were confined, and the allied Governments were said to have decided to act energetically in this connection. It was apparently this incident which gave rise to the report printed in the North German Gazette of Berlin that allied occupation was to be extended even temporarily to Berlin, the reason given in this report being a "regrettable incident during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

LOOK FOR 69TH BY MARCH 17

Copy of Regiment's Colors Will be Presented to Secretary Baker.

In announcing last night that a duplicate of the 69th Infantry regimental color stand would be presented to Secretary Baker upon the arrival of the 165th Infantry from France, it was said for Colonel Healy of the 69th Veteran Corps that the War Department would if possible have the 168th back in New York for St. Patrick's Day.

Colonel Healy recently visited the War Department, and, while he was there Secretary Baker told him that he intended to be here the day the "Fighting 69th" got back. A big celebration is being arranged to welcome the returning veterans of the Rainbow Division. The presentation of the colors to Mr. Baker will be made by Governor-elect Smith and he and Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling will speak in the armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

ROSENWALD TAKES A REST.

In Hospital at Baltimore and Improving, Chicago Hears.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of this city, is a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, and so also is his wife. Both are taking a rest cure treatment for weakened nerves.

Mr. Rosenwald recently returned from a special mission to France in war welfare work. Previously he served as a dollar-a-year man in Washington.

A telegram from Baltimore tonight states that the Johns Hopkins physicians say Mr. Rosenwald's condition is improved. Whether he has any definite ailment or organic trouble the physicians refused to state.

TO PROMOTE RUSSIAN TRADE

Government Incorporates Agency to Re-establish Commerce.

Plans for a Government agency to promote trade with Russia through the War Trade Board, was announced yesterday by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Merchants' Association here. The organization is called the War Trade Board of the United States, Russian Bureau, Inc., and has $5,000,000 capital stock all taken with Government funds and owned entirely by the Government.

The company will export agricultural implements, food and clothing, and other commodities to Russia and Siberia and import in the same ships any raw materials those countries have to sell. Three vessels have been sent already from the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok, carrying commodities requested by representatives of the company in Siberia.

"Additional vessels will from time to time be scheduled," said the announcement, "and shippers are urged to file applications for licenses to export to Russia such commodities as they know to be needed. By addressing the Russian bureau, persons interested in Russian trade may receive more detailed information as to the commodities most needed by Russia and the commodities likely to be available for export from Russia."

The office of the company is in the War Trade Board Building in Washington and Vance C. McCormick, as Chairman of the War Trade Board, is President of the company.

PLANE TO CARRY 100 WITH CABIN AND BEDS

Gianni Caproni Tells Plans for Flotilla Which Will Have All Modern Comforts.

GERMAN AIR LINES START

Passenger and Parcel Post Traffic in Operation Between Some of Largest Towns.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 8.—Gianni Caproni, interviewed about the prospect of continuing development of aviation now that the war is over, said:

"The war has served to reveal the practical importance of aviation and to hasten its technical perfection. Italy especially, owing to its geographical formation, will benefit immensely by it to communicate with the Dalmatian Islands, Africa, and the Near East. The airplane must also become like the transatlantic steamers and serve as a means of worldwide commerce.

"With a triplane we can already transport thirty persons and a heavy cargo. I am building a triplane which will accommodate a hundred passengers with all modern comforts, cabins and beds. When sufficient planes have been built to form a flotilla I shall sketch out an itinerary for each one to take. For the present we cannot transport third-class passengers owing to the expense of the journey.

"One of the chief aims of aviation will be transportation of mail and merchandise. Journalism will gain immensely by this quick means of transportation, the newspapers of Rome being distributed almost at the same time in Naples as in the capital. We are positive of important results, but think that others will follow that will be even more important."

AIR TRAFFIC FOR GERMANY.

Planes Start Carrying of Passengers and Parcel Post.

LONDON, Dec. 8, (British Wireless Service.)—Air traffic has been begun between some of the largest German towns, advices reaching here report. The airplanes are carrying parcel post matter and passengers. The fare per passenger is 2½ marks a kilometer, or about 94 cents a mile.

The machines can fly at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and the journey from Berlin to Munich, for instance, can be accomplished in four and a half hours.

One company is constructing a new, large type of airplane, able to carry forty passengers.

PUSHES AIRCRAFT SURRENDER

Foch Holds Germans Strictly to Terms of the Armistice.

LONDON, Dec. 8, (British Wireless Service.)—The surrender of the 2,000 German airplanes required under the terms of the armistice convention has been proceeding the last week and it is expected that the full complement of enemy machines will soon be in the Allies' hands.

The taking over, examining, and parking of so vast a fleet of machines has necessarily taken time, as the German armies in their retirement are leaving the planes behind in their evacuated airdromes. Difficulties and attempted evasions connected with the precise proportion of the types of aircraft to be turned over and the air worthiness of some of the machines surrendered are being adjusted in response to firm representations by Marshal Foch on behalf of the Allies.

Some light is thrown upon what this gigantic surrender of aircraft means to the Germans by the official British figures of air fighting upon the British western front from Jan. 1, 1918, to the date of the armistice. These figures show the number of enemy machines destroyed in aerial combats by the British to have been 3,060, while enemy machines driven down out of control numbered 1,174.

Germany is known to have lost well over 6,000 airplanes, destroyed and surrendered, in the present year.

On the other hand, the resuurces of the Allies are being reinforced by 2,000 German machines of modern type and in good condition.

NEW TROPHY FOR AIRMEN.

Aero Club to Offer Annual Intercollegiate Aviation Prize.

Plans are being completed by the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America for the establishment of an intercollegiate aviation trophy, to be competed for annually under rules similar to those governing the intercollegiate regattas, it was announced yesterday. There may be two trophies, one for the graduates and another for the undergraduates.

In a bequest by the late Samuel H. Valentine, a member of the Board of Governors, $10,000 was given to provide prizes for the development of aviation. This makes a total of eighteen prizes that will be competed for annually under the management of the club.

ASKS IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

Boston Meeting Adopts Appeal for the Peace Conference.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Advocates of Irish independence gathered tonight at Symphony Hall and held an overflow meeting in the street. Resolutions seeking to have the Peace Conference insist upon "self-determination" for Ireland were adopted.

Signed by Cardinal O'Connell and other clergymen in the Archdiocese, one set of resolutions asks that "the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation in the fellowship of nations shall be acknowledged by the United States," and that "Ireland may stand in equal condition with Poland, Serbia, and Belgium at the Peace Conference."

The resolutions will be delivered to the State Department.

GREETS FREED AMERICANS.

Munich Colony Cordially Receives 749 Former Prisoners.

MUNICH, Dec. 8.—Last night 749 American prisoners, including noncommissioned officers, arrived here from the interior of Germany.

The men are from a dozen different States, from California to New York. They were cordially received by the entire colony, headed by former Consul Haskell.

Arrest Town Treasurer for Larceny

HINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 8.—Edward W. Jones, Town Treasurer of Hingham, was arrested today on a charge of larceny of $9,000 from the town. Town officials refused to say anything further than that the alleged shortage was discovered while the books of the town were being audited, preparatory to the introduction of a new accounting system. Jones declined to make any statement.

The Stores Where Women Can Buy Practical and Useful Gifts for Men

Weber and Heilbroner

Largest Distributors of Haberdashery in the United States

Announce Their Annual

Christmas Sale of Fine Silk Neckwear

Beginning Today at All Eleven Stores

65c 95c $1.35 $1.85 $2.35 $3.35

While this is a special price sale, it has a much more important outstanding feature.

It is a gentleman's selection of the finest silk scarfs—not the usual collection of sale neckwear.

Every scarf among the more than 50,000 offered has been elected to membership after discriminating examination by a jury of experts, by whom all undesirables were eliminated.

The choice of his scarf is a thing which the average man hesitates to delegate to another. His cravat is the finishing touch which gives tone to his costume and credit to his taste. Price has little to do with it, if it is within reason.

The scarf which he has received heretofore as a Holiday gift frequently has proved an embarrassment, discordant with his ideals.

A mistake in a scarf proclaims itself afar—he abhors it.

We determined long ago to make this particular sale a classic assemblage of scarfs from which a man of exquisite habit could and would select, regardless of price, *but at considerably lower than regular price*, with a thrill of satisfaction at the absence of jarring notes. Richness of quality and unusually large, graceful shapes, tailored with exceptional skill, were only the first requisites.

The choice was secured of thousands of pieces of English, French, Italian, Swiss and American silks, in correct brocades, twills and Persian patterns and colors from the simplest to the most elaborate that refinement permits.

Values, manifestly, have been increased, and prices have been lowered in keeping with the big, special event. The result is one at which men themselves, and women who are buying gifts for men, will rejoice.

Every Scarf Among the more than 50,000 is of Higher Value than its Sale Price

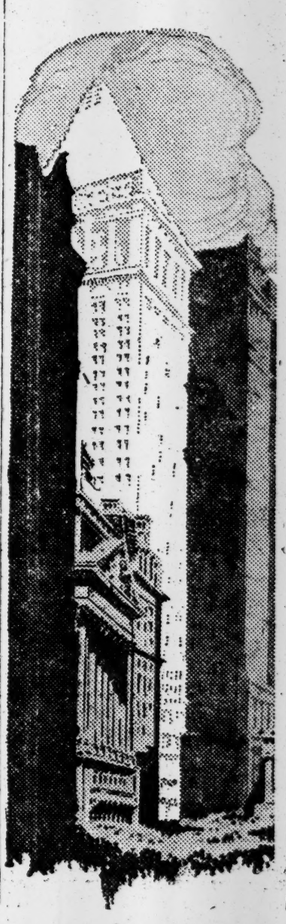
These scarfs will be packed in Holiday boxes for gift purposes without extra charge.

Mail Orders filled upon day of receipt

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Conveniently Located Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Avenue



Will your heirs conserve what you leave them?

TWO young men were each left a large amount of money by a relative whose estate we settled, and without using even a dollar of the principal, they immediately made trust agreements with us, under which we hold the principal and pay them the income. The result is that the principal is intact.

In contrast is the action of a young man and woman, who were each given $150,000 under their father's will. Within two years the son had entirely dissipated his share. Since he had not been educated to support himself, he is now dependent on relatives and is exceedingly unhappy. Much of his sister's money has also melted away and the remainder is being used and controlled by her husband.

As trustee under will or trust agreement, this Company will safeguard the interests of your heirs. Our officers at either the Uptown or Downtown office will be glad to talk with you about this matter.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
Astor Trust Office: Fifth Ave. at 42nd Street

SECRETARY DANIELS PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE MARINE CORPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

organization was advancing, the United States Marines.

"At last, their destination reached early on the morning of June 2, they disembarked, stiff and tired after a journey of more than seventy-two miles, but as they formed their lines and marched onward in the direction of the line they were to hold they were determined and cheerful. That evening the first field message from the Fourth Brigade to Major Gen. Omar Bundy, commanding the 2d Division, went forward:

Second Battalion, 6th Marines, in line from Le Thiolet through Clarembauts Woods to Triangle to Lucy. Instructed to hold line. First Battalion, 6th Marines, going into line from Lucy through Hill 142. Third Battalion in support at La Voie du Chatel, which is also the post command of the 6th Marines. Sixth Machine Gun Battalion distributed at line.

"Meanwhile the 5th Regiment was moving into line, machine guns were advancing, and the artillery taking its position. That night the men and officers of the Marines slept in the open, many of them in a field that was green with unharvested wheat, awaiting the time when they should be summoned to battle. The next day at 5 o'clock, the afternoon of June 2, began the battle of Chateau-Thierry, with the Americans holding the line against the most vicious wedge of the German advance.

Battle of Chateau-Thierry.

"The advance of the Germans was across a wheat field, driving at Hill 165 and advancing in smooth columns. The United States Marines, trained to keen observation upon the rifle range, nearly every one of them wearing a marksman's medal or better, that of the sharpshooter or expert riflemen, did not wait for those gray-clad hordes to advance nearer.

"Calmly they set their sights and aimed with the same precision that they had shown upon the rifle ranges at Paris Island, Mare Island, and Quantico. Incessantly their rifles cracked, and with their fire came the bang of the artillery. The machine-gun fire, incessant also, began to make its inroads upon the advancing forces. Closer and closer the shrapnel burst to its targets. Caught in a seething wave of machine-gun fire, of scattering shrapnel, of accurate rifle fire, the Germans found themselves in a position in which further advance could only mean absolute suicide. The lines hesitated. They stopped. They broke for cover, while the Marines raked the woods and ravines in which they had taken refuge with machine gun and rifle to prevent them making another attempt to advance by infiltrating through.

"Above, a French airplane was checking up on the artillery fire. Surprised by the efact that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range, and then fire deliberately at an advancing foe, each man picking his target, instead of firing merely in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signaled below 'Bravo!' In the rear that word was echoed again and again. The German drive on Paris had been stopped.

"For the next few days the fighting took on the character of pushing forth outposts and determining the strength of the enemy. Now, the fighting had changed. The Germans, mystified that they should have run against a stone wall of defense just when they believed that their advance would be easiest, had halted, amazed; then prepared to defend the positions they had won with all the stubbornness possible. In the black recesses of Belleau Wood the Germans had established nest after nest of machine guns. There in the jungle of matted underbrush, of vines, of heavy foliage, they had placed themselves in positions they believed impregnable. And this meant that unless they could be routed, unless they could be thrown back, the breaking of the attack of June 2 would mean nothing. There would come another drive and another. The battle of Chateau-Thierry was therefore not won and could not be won until Belleau Wood had been cleared of the enemy.

"It was June 6 that the attack of the American troops began against that wood and its adjacent surroundings, with the wood itself and the towns of Torcy and Bouresches forming the objectives. At 5 o'clock the attack came, and there began the tremendous sacrifices which the Marine Corps gladly suffered that the German fighters might be thrown back.

Fought in American Fashion.

"The Marines fought strictly according to American methods—a rush, a halt, a rush again, in four-wave formation, the rear waves taking over the work of those who had fallen before them, passing over the bodies of their dead comrades and plunging ahead, until they, too, should be torn to bits. But behind those waves were more waves, and the attack went on.

"'Men fell like flies'; the expression is that of an officer writing from the field. Companies that had entered the battle 250 strong dwindled to fifty and sixty, with a Sergeant in command; but the attack did not falter. At 9:45 o'clock that night Bouresches was taken by Lieutenant James F. Robertson and twenty-odd men of his platoon; these soon were joined by two reinforcing platoons. Then came the enemy counter-attacks, but the Marines held.

"In Belleau Wood the fighting had been literally from tree to tree, stronghold to stronghold; and it was a fight which must last for weeks before its accomplishment in victory. Belleau Wood was a jungle, its every rocky formation forming a German machine-gun nest, almost impossible to reach by artillery or grenade fire. There was only one way to wipe out these nests—by the bayonet. And by this method were they wiped out, for United States Marines, bare chested, shouted their battle cry of 'E-e-e-e-e y-a-a-h-h-h yip!' charged straight into the murderous fire from those guns, and won!

"Out of the number that charged, in more than one instance, only one would reach the stronghold. There, with his bayonet as his only weapon, he would either kill or capture the defenders of the nest, and then swinging the gun about in its position, turn it against the remaining German positions in the forest. Such was the character of the fighting in Belleau Wood; fighting which continued until July 6, when after a short relief the invincible Americans finally were taken back to the rest billet for recuperation.

Held the Line for Many Weary Days.

"In all the history of the Marine Corps there is no such battle as that one in Belleau Wood. Fighting day and night without relief, without sleep, often without water, and for days without hot rations, the Marines met and defeated the best divisions that Germany could throw into the line.

"The heroism and doggedness of that battle are unparalleled. Time after time officers seeing their lines cut to pieces, seeing their men so dog tired that they even fell asleep under shell fire, hearing their wounded calling for the water that they were unable to supply, seeing men fight on after they had been wounded and until they dropped unconscious; time after time officers seeing these things, believing that the every limit of human endurance had been reached, would send back messages to their post command that their men were exhausted. But in answer to this would come the word that the lines must hold, and, if possible, those lines must attack. And the lines obeyed. Without water, without food, without rest, they went forward—and forward every time to victory. Companies had been so torn and lacerated by losses that they were hardly platoons, but they held their lines and advanced them. In more than one case companies lost every officer, leaving a Sergeant and sometimes a Corporal to command, and the advance continued.

"After thirteen days in this inferno of fire a captured German officer told with his dying breath of a fresh division of Germans that was about to be thrown into the battle to attempt to wrest from the Marines that part of the wood they had gained. The Marines, who for days had been fighting only on their sheer nerve, who had been worn out from nights of sleeplessness, from lack of rations, from terrific shell and machine-gun fire, straightened their lines and prepared for the attack. It came—as the dying German officer had predicted.

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 18 it was launched by the Germans along the whole front. Without regard for men, the enemy hurled his forces against Bouresches and the Bois de Belleau, and sought to win back what had been taken from Germany by the Americans. The orders were that these positions must be taken at all costs; that the utmost losses in men must be endured that the Bois de Belleau and Bouresches might fall again into German hands. But the depleted lines of the Marines held; the men who had fought on their nerve alone for days once more showed the mettle of which they were made. With their backs to the trees and boulders of the Bois de Belleau, with their sole shelter the scattered ruins of Bouresches, the thinning lines of the Marines repelled the attack and crashed back the new division which had sought to wrest the position from them.

"And so it went. Day after day, night after night, while time after time messages like the following traveled to the post command:

Losses heavy. Difficult to get runners through. Some have never returned. Morale excellent, but troops about all in. Men exhausted.

"Exhausted, but holding on. And they continued to hold on in spite of every difficulty. Advancing their lines slowly day by day, the Marines finally prepared their positions to such an extent that the last rush for the possession of the wood could be made. Then, on June 24, following a tremendous barrage, the struggle began.

"The barrage literally tore the woods to pieces, but even its immensity could not wipe out all the nests that remained; the emplacements that were behind almost every clump of bushes, every jagged, rough group of boulders. But those that remained were wiped out by the American method of the butt end and the bayonet, and in the days that followed every foot of Belleau Wood was cleared of the enemy and held by the frayed lines of the Americans.

"It was, therefore, with the feeling of work well done that the depleted lines of the Marines were relieved in July, that they might be filled with replacements and made ready for grand offensive in the vicinity of Soissons, July 18. And in recognition of their sacrifice and bravery this praise was forthcoming from the French:

Army Headquarters, June 30, 1918.

In view of the brilliant conduct of the Fourth Brigade of the Second United States Division, which in a spirited fight took Bouresches and the important strong point of Bois de Belleau, stubbornly defended by a large enemy force, the General commanding the Sixth Army orders that henceforth, in all official papers, the Bois de Belleau shall be named "Bois de la Brigade de Marine."

DIVISION GENERAL, DEGOUTTE,
Commanding Sixth Army.

"On July 18 the marines were again called into action in the vicinity of Soissons, near Tigny and Vierzy. In the face of a murderous fire from concentrated machine guns, which contested every foot of their advance, the United States Marines moved forward until the severity of their casualties necessitated that they dig in and hold the positions they had gained. Here, again, their valor called forth official praise.

In Battle at St. Mihiel.

"Then came the battle for the St. Mihiel salient. On the night of Sept. 11 the 2d Division took over a line running from Remenauville to Limey, and on the night of Sept. 14 and the morning of Sept. 15 attacked, with two days' objectives ahead of them. Overcoming the enemy resistance, they romped through to the Rupt de Mad, a small river, crossed it on stone bridges, occupied Thiacourt, the first day's objective, scaled the heights just beyond it, pushed on to a line running from the Zammes-Jouiney Ridges to the Binvaux Forest, and there rested, with the second day's objectives occupied by 2:50 o'clock of the first day. The casualties of the division were about 1,000, of which 134 were killed. Of these, about half were marines. The captures in which the marines participated were 80 German officers, 3,200 men, ninety-odd cannon, and vast stores.

"But even further honors were to befall the fighting, landing, and building force, of which the navy is justly proud. In the early part of October it became necessary for the Allies to capture the bald, jagged ridge twenty miles due east of Rheims, known as Blanc Mont Ridge. Here the armies of Germany and the Allies had clashed more than once, and attempt after attempt had been made to wrest it from German hands. It was a keystone of the German defense, the fall of which would have a far-reaching effect upon the enemy armies. To the glory of the United States Marines, let it be said, that they were again a part of that splendid 2d Division which swept forward in the attack which freed Blanc Mont Ridge from German hands, pushed its way down the slopes, and occupied the level ground just beyond, thus assuring a victory, the full import of which can best be judged by the order of General Lejeune, following the battle:

France, Oct. 11, 1918.

Officers and Men of the 2d Division:

It is beyond my power of expression to describe fitly my admiration for your heroism. You attacked magnificently and you seized Blanc Mont Ridge, the keystone of the arch constituting the enemy's main position. You advanced beyond the ridge, breaking the enemy's lines, and you held the ground gained with a tenacity which is unsurpassed in the annals of war.

As a direct result of your victory, the German armies east and west of Rheims are in full retreat, and by drawing on yourselves several German divisions from other parts of the front you greatly assisted the victorious advance of the allied armies between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Your heroism and the heroism of our comrades who died on the battlefield will live in history forever, and will be emulated by the young men of our country for generations to come.

To be able to say when this war is finished, "I belonged to the 2d Division; I fought with it at the battle of Blanc Mont Ridge," will be the highest honor that can come to any man.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE,
Major General, United States Marine Corps, Commanding.

"Thus it is that the United States marines have fulfilled the glorious traditions of their corps in this their latest duty as soldiers who go to sea. Their sharpshooting—and in one regiment 93 per cent. of the men wear the medal of a marksman, a sharpshooter, or an expert rifleman—has amazed soldiers of European armies, accustomed merely to shooting in the general direction of the enemy. Under the fiercest fire they have calmly adjusted their sights, aimed for their man, and killed him, and in bayonet attacks their advance on machine-gun nests has been irresistible.

"In the official citation lists more than one American marine is credited with taking an enemy machine gun single handed, bayoneting its crew and then turning the gun against the foe. In one battle alone, that of Belleau Wood, the citation lists bear the names of fully 500 United States marines who so distinguished themselves in battle as to call forth the official commendation of their superior officers.

"More than faithful in every emergency, accepting hardships with admirable morale, proud of the honor of taking their place as shock troops for the American legions, they have fulfilled every glorious tradition of their corps, and they have given to the world a list of heroes whose names will go down to all history."

FRENCH LAUD MARINES; CITE ENTIRE BRIGADE

Tell How American Dash Swept Back Foe—30th Infantry Also Commended.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Among the citations in today's official journal is the Fourth American Brigade under Brig. Gen. Harbord. The brigade comprises the 5th Regiment of marines, under Colonel (now Brigadier General) Wendel C. Neville; the 6th marines, under Colonel (now Brigadier General) Albertus A. Catlin, and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, under Major Edward B. Cole.

The citation says the brigade, in full battle array, was thrown on a front which the enemy was attacking violently and at once proved itself a unit of the finest quality. It crushed the enemy attack on an important point of the position, and then undertook a series of offensive operations.

"During these operations," says the citation, "thanks to the brilliant courage, vigor, dash, and tenacity of its men, who refused to be disheartened by fatigue or losses; thanks to the activity and energy of the officers, and thanks to the personal action of Brig. Gen. Harbord, the efforts of the brigade were crowned with success, realizing after twelve days of incessant struggle an important advance over the most difficult of terrain and the capture of two support points of the highest importance, Bouresches and the fortified wood of Belleau."

The 30th Regiment, American Infantry, under Colonel E. L. Butts, is cited as showing itself "worthy its traditions on July 15 in sustaining the chief shock of the German attack."

The 38th Regiment is cited for "unshakable tenacity" the same day.

Other American citations include Max Staub, Hospital Section; Lewis Kenneth of the 372d Regiment, Aviator Thomas Hitchcock of New York and Ambulance Sections 546, 525, 626, 539, and 629.

The American Lafayette Escadrille is commended for work in Flanders. Citations also are given to Battery H, 2d Battalion of the 53d Regiment of garrison artillery, under Captain Gardner; the platoon under Lieutenant John H. Shenwel, B Company, 111th Infantry, and the platoon under Lieutenant Cedric C. Bens, Company A, 111th Infantry.

DANIELS REPORTS ON NAVY'S WAR WORK

Sent 338 Ships and 75,000 Men Abroad; Helped Convoy 2,000,000 Troops, He Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The continued upbuilding of the American Navy in further extension of the policy adopted in 1916 is strongly urged by Secretary Daniels in his annual report dealing with the American naval activities during the war and the Government's plans for strengthening its sea power.

Mr. Daniels urges the adoption by Congress of another three-year program, to cost $600,000,000, for new naval construction. The project calls for 156 vessels, including 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, and 140 smaller vessels.

"This program," Mr. Daniels explains, "if authorized by Congress, as I am confident it will be, will give us sixteen additional capital ships, which will be the equal of any afloat at the time they are built. The battleships and battle cruisers authorized in the first three-year program will be unexcelled by those of any other navy, and the country may rest assured that, in the new construction authorized, our constructors will produce the most powerful and effective of fighting craft."

Including the $600,000,000 for which authorization is asked in the new three-year program, the total estimates of the department for ship construction, including armor and armament, amount this year to $972,090,000. The total amount recommended for appropriation next year for ship construction, that is for completing vessels already authorized and for new vessels, is $572,090,000.

Reduction of Armament.

"The day is not far distant," says the Secretary, "when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armament 'to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.'

"Navies will still be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decree of an international tribunal which will be set up to decide differences between nations. Naval vessels will have large peace tasks of survey and discovery and protection in addition to police duty of an international as well as of a national character.

"Inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the allied powers, it will devolve upon this country to make a contribution to the navy to preserve the peace of the world commensurate with its wealth, its commerce, its growing and expanding merchant marine, and its leadership in the council of free people. It is, therefore, our duty now not, indeed, to enter upon any new and ambitious naval program, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of naval increase to which the country committed itself by the adoption three years ago of the first far-reaching constructive naval program in the history of the Republic.

"I have recommended to this Congress the adoption of another three-year program substantially like the one authorized in 1916. But the victory of the Allies and the United States should, and will I sincerely trust, within a few years make it no longer necessary for any nation under whip and spur to burden its taxpayers to undertake to build, in competitive construction, bigger fighting ships and more of them than any other nation can construct."

Naval Record Unprecedented.

The record made abroad by the United States Navy, in co-operation with those of Great Britain, France Italy and Japan, is, he says, without precedent in allied warfare. He pays a high tribute to the efficiency of Admiral Sims, Commander in Chief of American naval forces in European waters; of Rear Admiral Rodman, in command of the American battleships with the British fleet; of Vice Admiral Wilson in France, Rear Admiral Niblack in the Mediterranean, of Rear Admiral Dunn in the Azores, of Rear Admiral Strauss in charge of mining operations, and other officers in charge of various special activities.

Our forces in European waters, he says, now comprise 338 vessels, with 75,000 men and officers—a force larger than the entire navy before the war. The navy, in its operations, he says, has "covered the widest scope in its history, naval men have served on nearly 2,000 craft that plied the waters, on submarines, and in aviation," while "on land, marines and sailors have helped to hold strategic points. Then regiments of Marines have shared with the magnificent army their part of the hard won victory, wonderfully trained gun crews of sailors have manned the monster 14-inch guns, which marked a new departure in land warfare," while naval officers and men in all parts of the world did their full part in the operations "which mark the heroic year of accomplishment."

While the destroyers have led in the anti-submarine warfare, the 406 submarine chasers, of which 335 were dispatched abroad, are given credit for efficient aid, as are also the American submarines sent to foreign waters.

The creation of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service and its growth in less than a year to a fleet of 321 cargo-carrying ships, with 2,800,000 deadweight tonnage, is reviewed, and it is pointed out that this service now requires 5,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men, and is rapidly growing as new ships are completed by the Shipping Board and placed in commission.

Convoying the Troops.

The transportation of 2,000,000 American troops 3,000 miles overseas with the loss of only a few hundred lives and without the loss of a single American troopship on the way to France is considered an unparalleled achievement, and Secretary Daniels gives testimony of the record made by the cruiser and transport force, under the direction of Rear Admiral Gleaves. From a small beginning this fleet expanded to twenty-four cruisers and forty-two transports, manned by 3,000 officers and 41,000 men, these being augmented by four French men-of-war and thirteen foreign merchant vessels, a grand total of eighty-three ships. In spite of the constant menace of submarines only three of these troopships were lost—the Antilles, Lincoln, and Covington. All were sunk on the homeward voyage.

Four naval vessels were lost as a result of submarine activity—the destroyer Jacob Jones, the converted yacht Alcedo, the coast guard cutter Tampa, sunk with all on board, and the cruiser San Diego, sunk in home waters by striking an enemy mine. The report recalls the loss of the collier Cyclops, whose disappearance is one of the unsolved mysteries of the seas.

The estimates for the next fiscal year, which were submitted, in accordance with the requirements of law, on Oct. 15, before the armistice was signed, total $2,644,307,046. But the Secretary states that the signing of the armistice will enable radical reductions to be made, and that these will be submitted later.

The report tells of notable achievements in ordnance, especially the work of the 14-inch naval guns on railway mounts on the western front, which hurled shells far behind the German lines, these mounts being designed and completed in four months. The land battery of these naval guns was manned exclusively by blue jackets under command of Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett. The work of the Bureau of Ordnance is praised, and Admiral Earle, the Chief of the bureau, is declared "one of the ablest and fittest officers."

North Sea Mine Barrage.

An account is given of the mine barrage in the North Sea, one of the outstanding anti-submarine offensive projects of the year, thus closing the North Sea, and for which 100,000 mines were manufactured and 85,000 shipped abroad. A special mine loading plant, with a capacity of more than 1,000 mines a day, was established by the Navy Department.

A star shell was developed which, when fired in the vicinity of an enemy fleet, would light it up, make ships visible, and render them easy targets without disclosing the position of our own ships at night.

The Bureau of Ordnance, under the direction of Rear Admiral Earle, is stated to have met and conquered the critical shortage of high explosives which threatened to greatly prolong the time of preparation necessary for America to smash the German military forces, TNX, a high explosive, being developed to take the place of TNT, this being sufficient to increase the available supply of explosives in this country to some 30,000,000 pounds.

In the future, it is stated, American dreadnoughts and battle cruisers will be armed with sixteen-inch guns, making these the heaviest armed vessels in the world.

Depth charges are stated to be the most effective anti-submarine weapon. American vessels were adequately armed with this new weapon. A new type was developed and a new gun, known as the "Y" gun, was designed and built especially for firing depth charges.

"The navy that flies" receives special attention, it being stated that the expansion of naval aviation has been of gratifying proportions and effectiveness, many air stations being established at home and abroad. In this branch of the service the total enlisted and commissioned personnel on July 1, 1918, was about 30,000, with 823 trained naval aviators, 2,052 student officers, 400 ground officers, 7,300 trained mechanics and 5,400 mechanics in training. Naval aircraft had been a big factor in the war, and "aircraft has come to stay," says Secretary Daniels, who plans for its permanency and development.

When war was declared, the navy numbered 65,777 men. On the day Germany signed the armistice this number had increased to 497,030 men and women. When war was declared, there were 197 ships in commission; now there are 2,003 vessels in service.

The value of the Naval Reserve is emphasized, and the evolution which brought this into being as an essential part of the navy is recounted. From a small enrollment when the war broke out, this grew to 85,473 by April, 1918, and now numbers about 200,000.

Ten Minutes Headway

"One boat steams out of some American port on an average of every ten minutes every twenty-four hours of the day.

"Each boat carries an average of three thousand tons of American materials, or American manufactures, or American men.

"Six thousand ships are on the time tables of the shipping experts in Washington; they are the units that make the ten minute headway possible."

"Nothing as Usual," by William G. Shepherd, explains many things that have puzzled us, and holds many a new thrill of pride in the American nation's part in the war. Read it in the December

Everybody's MAGAZINE

MR. HOOVER says that care in cooking makes second cuts palatable and helps save money. You can work something of a miracle and make your husband admire your cookery, by using plenty of savory

A1 SAUCE

CONCRETE .. WHITE .. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

VICTORY ISSUE—Current History Magazine, December. On news stands, 25 cts. Official texts of Armistices: German, Austrian, Turkish. Official and semi-official documents, records, utterances, (consecutively arranged), which ended the war.—Advt.

(INCORPORATED 1883)

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America

UTICA, N. Y.

"THE UTICA" ASSOCIATION BROADENS OUT

New Eligibility List Contains Many Additional Risks

IN ADDITION to regular Commercial Travelers, the following who travel for business purposes in addition to their other duties, are acceptable for insurance in this Association.

MANAGERS--General and Branch Office, Traffic, Export, Advertising, Credit and Sales Managers.

INSURANCE--Officials, Department Managers, Superintendent of Agencies, State, General and Special Agents, Solicitors, Adjusters, Brokers and Agency Supervisors.

GOVERNMENT--Inspectors, Tax Appraisers, Auditors.

BANKERS--Officials, Department Managers, Examiners and Bond Salesmen.

RAILROAD--Officials, Passenger and Freight Representatives, Auditors, Purchasing Agents, Commercial Agents.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Merchants, Buyers and Department Store Managers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assets—October 31, 1918		$1,025,849.60
Liabilities—October 31, 1918—		
Account claims pending	$126,430.00	
New York State Law $4 for Each Certificate in Force	385,756.00	
		512,186.00
Surplus		$ 513,663.60

PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS

Accidental Death Losses (544)	$2,610,465.00
Indemnity Claims, sight and limb (83,674)	6,382,550.00
Total	$8,993,015.00

MEMBERSHIP

Greater New York City	33,003
Total, United States, Canada and other parts of world	96,439

For Application Blank and Full Information Address H. E. TREVVETT, Secretary, Utica, N. Y

The Association's biggest disaster--Seven members killed in B. R. T. wreck November 1. Beneficiaries all paid before November 19.

DANIELS PUTS SIMS IN ROLE OF PROPHET

Recalls Navy Officer's Speech in 1910, Pledging Our Aid in Defense of Britain.

REPRIMANDED BY TAFT

Secretary Says Promotion of Sims Shows Justice in Navy—Looks to Two Nations to Keep Seas Free.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—In a speech before Young Men's Christian Association workers this afternoon, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, made a striking reference to Admiral Sims and the incident of December, 1910, when, then only a commander, Sims declared in a speech at London that if the time ever came when the British Empire was seriously menaced by an enemy, America would rally to British support with every man, dollar, and drop of blood.

"The fact that the President recently promoted Vice Admiral Sims to be a full Admiral of the Navy," said Mr. Daniels, "shows that in the American Navy no one mistake of judgment or honest error precludes any naval officer from the highest promotion.

"As a young officer Admiral Sims, then Commander Sims, received a reprimand from the President of the United States and a serious rebuke from the Secretary of the Navy because at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London Commander Sims, in reply to the address of welcome of the Lord Mayor, said: 'If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea.'

"Commander Sims was guilty of a serious infraction of naval regulations, and President Taft's reprimand was in accordance with the duty of the Chief Executive under conditions as they then existed. It is evident that no naval officer ought to turn prophet at a public banquet, particularly when his prophecy offends a nation with which his Government is at peace. But time has demonstrated one thing, and that is that Admiral Sims was a true prophet, and the years 1917-18 witnessed the literal fulfilment of his prediction. To be sure, America did not enter the war as an ally of Great Britain as a nation, but became associated with Europe in the big war because the principles of freedom dear to every free nation were seriously menaced. Then both English-speaking nations, in concert with other Governments with kindred spirit, resolved to spend every dollar and every drop of blood that the light of liberty should not be extinguished.

"When the time came to choose a naval officer of high rank to represent the American Navy in Great Britain, at the beginning of our participation in the war, the fact that then Rear Admiral Sims had made the mistake of uttering a prophecy instead of confining himself to a discussion of naval problems was not allowed to disqualify him for the big job which he has performed in a big way. I hope his action and his subsequent recognition and honors will not be regarded as a precedent, but at least it will be noticed that no officer will be denied advancement for one mistake when his whole record otherwise shows he has made good.

"There is one outstanding blessing that came to the world out of the tragedy of war, and that is the perfect co-operation and sympathy and comradeship between the American and British navies. They worked together during the struggle in close co-operation with other allied navies. They are together now, and must forever be together in the resolve to protect what their valor has won, and preserve alike for themselves and all the world the complete freedom of the seas."

High tribute was paid by Mr. Daniels to the rôle played by the British Navy in the war. "Sea power," Mr. Daniels declared, "was again in this war demonstrated to be essential to victory, for without free movement of troops and munitions across the seas the allied forces could not have prevailed."

Mr. Daniels mentioned the large contribution by the British Navy in making the seas safe for troops and supply transportation as well as in its notable feat at Zebrugge, its resourcefulness in fighting submarines, and its service in every naval activity.

Text of Taft's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Coincidental with the delivery of Secretary Daniels's speech at Springfield, Mass., in which he referred to the Sims incident of 1911, the Navy Department today made publics the official record of the reprimand of Commander Sims, together with the letter of President Taft to Secretary George von L. Meyer, directing that the order of reprimand be issued. President Taft wrote:

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 9, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am informed by you that the Lord Mayor of the City of London on Dec. 3 last entertained at dinner 800 men of the United States fleet; that the men were commanded by Commander W. S. Sims; that Commander Sims, in reply to the address of welcome of the Lord Mayor, used these words:

"If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea."

You ask me whether the delivery of such a speech in the circumstances calls for action by the department. I think it does. The navy is used much as an instrument of peace. One of the chief functions that its officers perform when they visit foreign ports is the representative of conveying to all nations the good-will of the United States. An important part of the education of a naval officer, therefore, is instruction in international law and diplomatic usage. He is under special obligation to see to it that what he does or says shall not embarrass his Government in its foreign relations.

Whenever he is called upon in a foreign country to make a speech in public, so that what he says will necessarily be brought to the attention of the people of other foreign countries, it is his obvious duty to avoid invidious comparisons and to limit his speech and his expression of friendship for the country whose guest he is, to language that will not indicate a lack of friendship toward other countries.

I am aware that upon the sudden spur of the moment and under the enthusiasm of a cordial welcome, grateful words crowd to the lips of the guest, the whole effect of which it may be difficult for him to measure. It should be, however, the business and training of a naval officer under such an impulse to restrain himself within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. To depart from it is not only to blunder, but a fault for which his Government cannot excuse him. Commander Sims cannot escape censure on the ground that what he said was his personal opinion; under the circumstances he must speak as an official representative, and he should have known that the words he used would at once call for severe comment in other countries than Great Britain and might involve this Government in explanation and disclaimer.

For these reasons I direct that a public reprimand be given to Commander Sims. His offense has been so conspicuous that the action of the department in reproving it should be equally so. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

$1,370,500 RAISED FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Nathan Straus Pledges $200,000 Toward $5,000,000 Fund as Campaign Opens.

WORKERS AT DRIVE DINNER

Louis Marshall Says the Sufferings of Jews in Europe Are Only Half Suspected Here.

The campaign to raise $5,000,000 among the Jews of New York, which lasts for a week, was inaugurated last night at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, which has been chosen as campaign headquarters. The announcement was made that $640,000 had been collected yesterday before the campaign opened by the various trades committees and pledges last night raised the total to $1,370,500.

The speakers were Felix M. Warburg, Chairman; Louis Marshall, Jacob Billikopf, Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, and Rabbi Nathan Krass. The 1,000 persons at the dinner comprised members of the trades committees, workers, and team captains. The money to be raised all goes for the relief of the civilian population in the war-stricken countries. All the speakers dwelt on the suffering of the Jews in the war and particularly on the massacre of the Jews in Poland. The drive is being conducted jointly by three committees, the American-Jewish Relief, the Central Relief, and the People's Relief. The team captains will meet at the Biltmore at 5 P. M. daily to report the sums raised.

Nathan Straus, whom Louis Marshall referred to as the only man who had done his whole duty in the matter of giving, said that he went to the dinner prepared not to make any donation. Mr. Straus's friends in the audience understood that the statement was elicited because of the many sacrifices made by him in the last four years in the cause of suffering humanity all over the world. However, Mr. Straus was so touched by the appeals made that he subscribed $36,000 last night and promised to make it $200,000 by the end of the year. This was the largest individual contribution made last night. Jacob H. Schiff gave $100,000 and the same amount was donated by Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, who presided at the dinner. The Industries Division announced contributions for yesterday of $640,000.

In his address Louis Marshall stated that heretofore the American people have had only an inkling of the sufferings of the Jews in Europe.

"We supposed," he continued, "that we knew the full extent of their suffering. Alas, the news now drifting in is such that we have only half suspected the truth. We know that in Poland, Serbia, Russia, and Rumania the Jews are not only suffering as have those of other faiths as a consequence of the war, but in addition they have been persecuted by the enemies of the Jews from their own nations and from enemy nations.

"Even while Poland has been aspiring to liberty and independence there has been conducted against the Jews of that country the most virulent boycott the war has ever known, based solely on the theory of revenge, the consequences of which have been admitted by those who engineered the boycott as tending to destroy the Jews financially. If it continues it means the annihilation and extermination of the Jews of Poland. The same thing is going on in Rumania.

"From Palestine we have received accurate information, and we know that the unspeakable Turk and the diseases incident to the war have destroyed half the Jews there. The time has come when it is our duty not only to give bread to the hungry and to clothe the naked, but to help these our people to become reconstructed, put on their feet, and made self-supporting, useful members of the community. Unfortunately the only corner of the world to which they can turn for help is to America. We who are immigrants from Europe or the descendants of immigrants having every opportunity in this country, should show our gratitude in this way."

Here is a partial list of the donations last night:

Industries Division	$640,000
Nathan Straus	200,000
Jacob H. Schiff	100,000
Felix M. Warburg	100,000
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim	40,000
Nathan Hochheimer	40,000
Samuel Untermyer	25,000
The Lehman family	25,000
Mortimer Schiff	20,000
Jacob Wertheim	20,000
Jacob Wimpfheimer	20,000
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sachs	20,000
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sachs and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sachs	20,000
Louis Marshall	12,000
Mrs. Felix Warburg	10,000
William Solomon	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. R. Sadowsky	10,000
S. G. Rosenbaum	10,000
Mrs. S. C. Lamport and Mrs. Max Weinstein	10,000
Dr. Julius Golden	10,000
Aaron E. Nussbaum	10,000
Samuel C. Lamport	10,000
Mrs. Alexander Kohut	5,000
Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	5,000
Mrs. Harmon August	3,000
Mrs. Louis Wolf	2,500
Mrs. Henry Morgenthau	1,000
Mrs. Julius Goldman	1,000
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	1,000

NEXT TO U. S. BONDS

The smaller your investment the safer it must be. Our Participating Mortgage Certificates, $200 and upward, have the best security in the world next to Liberty Bonds—metropolitan real estate. With our Guarantee in addition they are absolutely safe.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 6:00 P.M.

A Garment Which Brings Comfort At a Little Price

A Bath Robe is more than its name implies. While it adds to the enjoyment of the bath, it has other uses.

Take, for example, the man who likes a few deep inhalations of fresh air in the early morning. His bathrobe protects him while he fills his lungs.

Then, too, how comfortable it feels while one is closing the open window through which cold air has been blowing throughout the night.

A Handsome Robe

cut as one piece from warm blanket material, is priced at $5.89. It is a desirable garment, richly designed in subdued tones.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

These Are Days for Wool Socks.

Medium weight pure wool gray socks. The good, old fashioned kinds that contain no poisonous dyes. An excellent quality sock, perfect in every respect of manufacture. Sizes, 9½ to 11½. 69c

Macy's—Main Floor, Center.

House Slippers (for Men) $1.89

Not only the real thing for comfort, made of good quality felt, cut high, with padded heel and soft leather sole, but a very dressy article, with cuff. Others from 98c up.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Genuine Italian Briars at the Old Prices

Of all pipes, the real sweet Italian briar needs no "breaking in." And that comes as a statement from an old tobacco man.

LIVARNO Italian briar. In a dozen shapes and sizes, at $3.24 each.

MILANO Selected Italian briar. Also in a dozen styles, at $3.24 each.

WINDSOR — Famous among famous pipes. In twenty four shapes. At the popular price of 94c each.

BAKELITE — Specially priced in two dozen varieties, at 94c each.

Our Collection of Amber Stems

is not, in our opinion, equalled in extent and assortment by any store in the city; certainly not for price.

ASH TRAYS, STANDS, HUMIDORS, CELLARETTES, HOLDERS, TOBACCO POUCHES, ETC., AT "LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY" PRICES

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

GIVE W. S. S.

The memory of your gift endures as interest at 4 per cent matures.

GIVE W. S. S

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps on sale in our Public Information Bureau, Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

None Smarter for Immediate Wear

Women's Fashionable Suits

Regularly $45 to $59

at $37.50

Cleverly styled tailleurs and highly individual dressy models, with collars of selected fur. At their regular prices these suits set a new standard of tailoring in ready-for-service apparel. At these reduced prices they should command your immediate attention. Developed in

Rich Silvertone, Velveteen, Suede Velour, Duvet de Laine, Oxford Suitings and Broadcloths.

Silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Below Cost of Production—

Women's Velveteen Skirts at $6.75

In several becoming Sports and Dressy styles, with large pockets and novel belt treatments. Made of finest quality Twill Back Velveteen, in Black, Taupe, Navy Blue, and Brown. Sizes 25 to 34.

Fourth Floor.

An Extraordinary Special Purchase Makes Possible a

Sale of Women's Smart Velveteen Frocks

That Sell Regularly at $35 and $39.50

At $25

Charming Afternoon and Street frocks in the very same styles, and made with the same care and skill as we have been selling all season at $35 and $39.50.

They are fashioned of the balance on hand of fast pile and color Velveteen of a well known manufacturer.

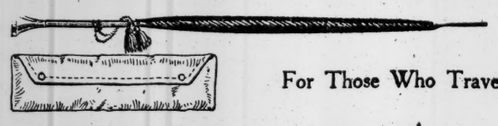
We have included in the sale all similar dresses in our regular stock which were selling up to last night at the regular prices mentioned above.

Colors: Navy, Brown, and Black. Sizes 36 to 42.

For Monday Only—

Men's Smoking Jackets Special at $5.50

Splendid for gift purposes. Made of Double-faced Cloth, with corded edges and silk frogs. Colors: Grey, Green, Maroon, Brown, and Blue. Sizes 34 to 50.



For Those Who Travel—

"Grip" Umbrellas

Make a very acceptable gift

They are the most convenient umbrellas made. When in use they are as strong as any non-folding umbrella, and when folded the ribs lay close to the rod, with no projecting tips. We shall feature "Grip" Umbrellas today and Tuesday, with a variety of new handles.

Special at $3.75, $5 and $7.50

Nothing Newer

Taupe Nutria Trotteur Coats

for Women and Misses

Special

$170.00

A stunning belted model Trotteur coat, inspired by a well-known couturier, and offered at a price which does not in any way indicate its rare beauty and individuality.

Fashioned of Taupe Nutria of exceptional quality.

Illustrated.

Sale Limited to Three Hundred

Women's Japanese Quilted Vests at 85c

Regularly $1.25. Nothing better to protect the chest on cold wintry days. Sleeveless model. In black only, in sizes 38 to 42.

For Two Days Only—

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Kidskin Boots

at the remarkably low price of

$5.95 **$5.95**

In five very charming styles. Unusually graceful, and finished in a manner seldom paralleled in footwear at less than ten dollars. Obtainable in the following very fashionable leathers and combinations.

Dark Brown Kidskin with Mouse color Kidskin tops; All Dark Brown Kidskin; Dark Grey Kidskin; All Mouse color Kidskin; and one style with Louis XV. heel in Dark Brown Kidskin.

For Every Woman and All Occasions—

Naturally Wavy Switches at $5

Mounted on three separate stems, they can be made into one, two or three individual switches. All shades, including Grey.

Beginning This Monday Morning

A Remarkable Sale of Misses' Fashionable Frocks at $29.50

Regularly $39.50 to $45

Stunning Tunic, Straight Line, and Youthful Basque Models, fashioned with unusual care in Fine Serge, Wool Jersey, Georgette Crepe, Velveteen, Satin, and Serge combined with Satin, embellished with Hand-Embroidery, Tailored Buttons and Braiding.

Unusual Opportunities for Making a Substantial Saving

Women's Fashionable Coats

Regularly $55 to $75

Now $45

These coats were tailored for the most exacting retail trade, and are in a wide range of loose and semi-belted styles. Many are for wear with separate furs; others are trimmed with the most wanted furs. Developed in

Bolivia, Velour, Wool Pom Pom, Velour de Laine, or Silvertones. Lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 52½.

Marked for Immediate Disposal—

Women's Ultra-Smart Coats

Regularly $45 to $55

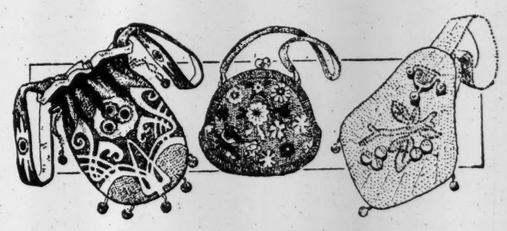
Reduced to $39.50

Handsomely tailored coats, in highly individual models, many exact reproductions of high-priced importations. Developed in Lustrous Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Arcadian Lamb, and many other modish materials, some lavishly trimmed with furs. Beautifully lined and interlined.

To Close Out Monday—

Women's Smart Coats Reduced to $29.50

Regularly $39.50 to $45. Broken selections of the most successful coats created for Winter. Straight line, Belted, and Semi-fitted models, tailored according to the very highest standards of custom workmanship. Strictly tailored, or trimmed with Sealine, Opossum, or Kit Coney. Lined throughout and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.



The De Luxe Gift—An

Imported Beaded Bag

obtainable in a special presentation today

At $25

Hand-beaded bags that have all the richness and beauty of coloring of old hand-loomed rugs. They are as beautiful as any bag ever received from Europe, but much lower in price. Lined with plain and fancy colored silks. Three of many styles are *pictured* above.

Today and Tuesday

Women's Pure Wool Sweaters Special at $5.95

Smart Sailor Collar Sweaters, with full belt and large pockets. Made of Pure Wool, Knit in regulation stitch. *Illustrated.*

Also—Hand-Made

Shetland Wool Sweaters Special at $3.95

In stunning Sport Coat model, with white body and colored border. Unequaled at anything near this price.

Worsted Spencers and Shawls for wear with a suit or coat, Special $2

VOGUE *in* ENGLAND

THE extraordinary success achieved by Vogue in America is a matter of common knowledge. But it will probably be a matter of surprise to most people to learn that other nations of the world have placed as high a value on Vogue's unique character and usefulness as has been accorded to it in America.

This is the first announcement to the American public of our having gathered together two years ago in London, an editorial staff, a group of advertising solicitors, a circulation promotion department, and a complete business organization, with a view to the publication of Vogue in England as a native, separate British periodical.

What success the British Vogue has achieved and the industrial conditions under which it came into being, are told on this page.

PARIS
5 RUE EDOUARD-VII

VOGUE
CONDÉ NAST & COMPANY LTD

NEW YORK CITY
19 W. 44TH STREET

ROLLS HOUSE · BREAMS BUILDINGS · LONDON · E.C.4
Telegrams: AVVOGUEROL · LONDON
Telephone: HOLBORN 308

Mr. American Advertiser,
Busytown, U.S.A.

SUBJECT:
An Amazing Record.

Dear Sir:

England's darkest hours, in all her war-time distress, counted in the tragic days of 1916. Her utmost manpower had been requisitioned. Her armies were fighting on five fronts. Her navy was on every sea. A million of her best had been killed or wounded. Her industrial life - because of her unprecedented burdens of taxation, was strained to the breaking point.

It was at exactly that time, and under exactly those conditions that we essayed the apparently foolhardy task of establishing Vogue in England, as a separate publishing institution, a task, we were told, that was wholly beyond the limits of accomplishment.

But our belief in the prestige and vitality of Vogue was strong; and so, under conditions that were testing the staying qualities of even the oldest established British periodicals, we set ourselves to the task of founding an entirely new one.

That our belief in the undertaking was soon justified; that it was very far from being a foolhardy enterprise was proved by the fact that the British Vogue achieved an immediate success. From its very first number, it grew at such a pace that at the cessation of hostilities, it had already established itself as one of the world's great publishing properties.

In the month of September last, the British Vogue achieved the amazing record of carrying a larger volume of advertising than that carried by any of the thirty-six leading American periodicals, with the exception of three.

With confidence I put this question to you: Do not the facts enumerated on this page justify my claim "an amazing record"?

Yours very truly,

Condé Nast

The BRITISH VOGUE
An Amazing Record

THE British Vogue has achieved—only two years after its establishment in England—a larger circulation in the British Isles than that of any British class periodical devoted to women's interest.

The British Vogue, from its very first issue, has been sold to the public at a higher "per copy" price than any of its competitors, and its present "per copy" price is higher than that paid for any other British periodical.

The British Vogue, born in the midst of war, achieved the amazing record in the month of September last (when many of the most competent judges of world conditions thought the war would last at least another year) of publishing a larger volume of advertising than that carried in the corresponding month by any of the thirty-six leading American periodicals with three exceptions,—The Saturday Evening Post (weekly), The American Vogue (semi-monthly), and The Literary Digest (weekly).

A measure of the place, as an Advertising Medium, that the British Vogue has won for itself at the end of the Second Year of its existence

The following table shows the records of the September, 1918, issues of the leading American periodicals, and the British Vogue, in the order of their advertising patronage. The figures, from the published records of Printers' Ink, indicate totals in agate lines:

Saturday Evening Post	186,645	American	25,807	McCall's	15,072
The American Vogue	88,683	Pictorial Review	25,063	Modern Priscilla	13,894
The Literary Digest	84,910	Woman's Home Comp'n	25,000	Life	13,750
The British Vogue	66,992	Country Life	22,154	Hearst's	13,724
Ladies' Home Journal	45,909	Cosmopolitan	21,186	Sunset	13,477
Town and Country	41,823	Delineator	20,170	Metropolitan	12,400
Harper's Bazar	36,319	Review of Reviews	18,684	Scribner's	12,381
Collier's	35,668	Harper's	18,667	People's Home Journal	11,725
Leslie's	32,916	Red Book	17,371	McClure's	10,965
Good Housekeeping	29,473	World's Work	17,076	House & Garden	10,232
Scientific American	29,226	Designer	15,205	Theatre	9,854
Vanity Fair	28,472	Women's Magazine	15,138	Century	8,946

In two years The British Vogue surpassed 33 of the 36 leading American publications

The BRITISH VOGUE is now ready for American Advertisers

I THINK you will admit that the success achieved by the British Vogue justifies the statement that what the American Vogue has done for you in America, the British Vogue will now do for you in England.

Had I made this claim in England's dark days of 1916, at the outset of our experiment, you might very wisely have hesitated to buy space in the British Vogue, fearful that Vogue might not succeed in England as it had in America.

But two years have passed, and I now offer you, not an experimental British Vogue, but an established British Vogue—a British Vogue that has in support of it a vote of confidence from British advertisers showing a plurality that you American advertisers have given to only three American periodicals.

What the American Vogue has done for you in America the British Vogue will now do for you in England

CONDÉ NAST, *Publisher*

NOTED MEN PRAISE VALOR OF BRITAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

to France on the George Washington, were read by Consul General Liebers:

I join whole-heartedly in the solemn tribute which the United States render on this day to the kingdom united by its grand fleet, as vigilant as it is intrepid, by the tenacious and strong armies which it has created and maintained. Great Britain has contributed powerfully to the saving of civilization. France, the land of the rights of men and of the citizen, will never lose the remembrance of the splendid effort of the land of habeas corpus. The same ideal of liberty and of right binds together the United States, Great Britain and our country. Therein lies the certain guarantee of a just and durable peace.

CLEMENCEAU.

I am sorry indeed not to be present on this day of triumph when the great deeds of our British friends and allies will be commemorated. My regret is somewhat diminished by the thought that my journey will enable me to congratulate them on the spot for the memorable work done by them in the four elements, earth, air, water, and let us not forget fire.

JUSSERAND.

Secretary Lane sent this greeting:

The British sacrifice of 650,000 dead and of three times that many wounded was a sacrifice for us, as well as for the rest of the world. Every Canadian boy that went down in those first terrible days of the war, and every Australian and South African gave his life to prove that might was not right; that the soldier with a lust for power was not to be the master of the world; that predatory war would not pay.

Britain helped France till America came to the help of both, and now we may continue to live as free nations, abusing each other at times, as free peoples are apt to do, but not fearing each other, not plotting against each other. Our hearts go out in gratitude to that mother in the Scottish glen and to the lone wife on the Alberta farm and the orphan children in the Australian verst, who made sacrifice of son, husband or father that Americans might be saved from taking orders from von Tirpitz and Ludendorf.

From Vice Admiral Sims.

This wireless from Vice Admiral Sims was read:

On the occasion of the celebration of Britain's Day in the United States, I am glad as an American citizen to pay tribute of appreciation to the British Navy, which, through more than four years has with high courage and unswerving devotion to duty, carried on arduous labors without which the magnificent efforts of our army and the armies of Britain and her allies would all have been in vain. Since our entry into the war, the navies of Britain and the United States have acted as one, each sharing the dangers and burdens of the other, each taking counsel of the other, and each in its sphere, in friendly rivalry, vying with the other in the execution of the common plans against the enemy. The memory of this association and the mutual understanding created by dangers shared will always be sources of pride and pleasure to me and the officers and men of my command.

The following messages from noted Englishmen were then read:

Herbert Asquith—War has revealed our two peoples to themselves and to each other. The same tribute which we paid with full hearts to America we gratefully accept from her.

Lord Bryce—May the American and the British people stand together forever in peace as they have done in war, to the end that their co-operation shall be for the good of all mankind.

Field Marshal Haig—The British forces in France send greetings on the occasion of the British Day celebration to their comrades of the great American nation. May the English-speaking people of the world form one brotherhood, and may their friendship ever endure.

Admiral Beatty—In the Grand Fleet we do not question Anglo-American friendship. We accept it as a fact proved by experience and afterward tested under war conditions. We believe implicitly that the future welfare and prosperity of the world can be secured only through the cordial co-operation of the United States and of the British Empire.

Admiral Jellicoe—While rejoicing over the victory which has freed civilization, I rejoice also over the close union and understanding which the war has brought between us, and, as a sailor, feel proudly, profoundly grateful for the invaluable assistance rendered the Allies' cause by the United States Navy.

H. G. Wells—Greetings to the great English-speaking Republic which has solved itself, and must now help the world solve its problems of diversity and unity and republican freedom with order and stability. European crowns flicker and fall like candles burned to the socket. Let there be no more of these false flares, but let star after star be added to your pioneer star until the whole human sky gleams with liberty, equality, and brotherhood.

Sir Robert Hadfield—As an Englishman knowing and respecting America, I offer heartiest greeting. I heard General Sherman say in 1890, "If you British are ever in trouble, we will come over and help." America has nobly redeemed the plighted word of her great General, who would now say, "Well done, America!"

Messages from Balfour, Roosevelt, Pershing, and others, which have already been made public, were also read. Chairman Parker then dwelt upon the great part done by Kitchener's "contemptible army" in stemming the tide of German invasion and of the immeasurable service rendered to humanity by the British Navy. There was great applause when he said: "At last, thank God, the people of Great Britain and of the United States have come to an understanding and appreciate one another. It ought to have been so long ago, but the past is made up for in the present. Now we know what she can do, and she knows we have some courage, too."

Great applause greeted Mr. Parker's declaration that it would never be forgotten that Great Britain took just twenty-four hours to make up her mind to stand by France and Belgium. In telling of the assistance Britain gave in convoying our troops to France, Mr. Parker said: "We did not know of it because the British people do not boast; they simply fight."

"I hope and trust," he concluded, "that Great Britain and our own nation will together strive for the purpose of bringing about a League of Nations, if made up of no others at the beginning, which shall be made up of the Allies who have fought together."

Mr. Hughes's Speech.

The story of Britain's splendid part in saving the world from the Hun was taken up by Charles E. Hughes. Our warmth of feeling, he said, springs from unstinted admiration of the achievements of a people which, unprepared for war, developed an organization which not only policed the seas, but sent soldiers to every part of the front from Flanders to Mesopotamia, which supplied the necessary basis of every military effort, and financial skill which at last placed in freedom's hands the banner of efficiency. Had this not been so, he said, we should have stood helpless, confined to our own shores, the next victims of a ruthless and brutal despotism.

"This tribute," he said, "expresses the welcome recognition of the mutual understanding and esteem of an affinity of political ideals, of democratic ideals and moral purposes, and of a potency of co-operation between Great Britain and the United States; for it is to that co-operation that we must look for the final security of an abiding and righteous peace. This complete victory could not have been accomplished by any one of the allied powers alone. It was a partnership of purpose and effort, and each partner had her share in service and in triumph. Today it is Great Britain's share that we appreciate, as we have hitherto paid tribute to the unquenchable ardor of France and the intrepid valor of the men of Italy.

"At the outset there was an immediate revelation of the naval power of Great Britain. I am told that the toast to 'der Tag' always contemplated the day when British naval power would meet its match in German naval power. But when the day came, German ships scurried to their holes. 'They never dared to risk a fair decision, and as Winston Churchill said, 'The Grand Fleet sat on its throne in the north and had the rule of the seas as even Trafalgar had not secured.'

"And then Germany restored to that furtive, despicable, piratical method of so-called warfare, violating the laws of God and men, and ignoring every instinct of humanity in attack upon civilians, men, women, and children. Again Great Britain, meeting this dastardly and insidious method of attack, maintained a control of the sea, which reduced the losses due to that cause to an insignificant percentage; and battleships and cruisers and merchantmen and transports swarmed to Africa, to India, to America, voicing the indebtedness of civilization to the British power at sea.

"Just as swiftly as Great Britain took command of the sea, so she hurried what forces were at her command to the Flanders front, and there in the mud and swamps of Ypres, the British tradition of resolution, of a courage which knew no count of opposing numbers again was vindicated, and there was a wall of resolution and indomitable spirit established against which through the coming years the hordes of Germany's best forces dashed themselves in vain. There has been no day in British history finer than those at Ypres.

Our Debt to England.

"What do we honor today in paying tribute to Great Britain? We are not paying our expression of appreciation and tribute to a political entity, to a form of organization, not even a symbol of national power. We are paying our tribute to the men and women of Great Britain who have toiled for four years. We are recognizing those volunteers from every walk and condition in life, many of them without any history or tradition of fighting, men physically far below the necessities in their then condition of fighting requirements, but sound and eager with a courage which was to show along the western front that in British spirit and manhood there was no distinction with respect to rank or fortune or vocation.

"Whatever the future may betide, this we know: we have taken, as has been well said, from the people of Great Britain and their historical struggle our lessons in political liberty. We have written Magna Charta into our constitutions.

"And now I shall close with these words of Lincoln, penned in answer to a message from the workingmen of Manchester, England, in the darkest days of the civil war. Lincoln said, and we may apply fully his words to this happy occasion and to the opportunities and privileges accorded by the complete victory which our united armies have won: 'I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that whatever else may happen whatever misfortune may befall your country or mine, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.'"

Gompers Won Approval.

Sampel Gompers won instant approval when, in paying tribute to Britain, he said that perhaps the most difficult task for the "red-blooded" men and women of America was to pretend to be neutral. He told of taking luncheon with a Marshal Haig in a shellhole on a battlefield in France. He said, in part:

"Today and in modern times people of Great Britain have endeavored, wholeheartedly and whole-souledly, to give Ireland as large an amount of freedom and self-government as is enjoyed by any of the States in the United States; and I am speaking of England of today, not of the England of the long ago. I am not speaking of the England which had a King who could neither read nor write nor speak the English language. I have not been in sympathy with the course which Great Britain pursued in the Boer land in South Africa, and I find myself in splendid company with the leader of British democracy upon that subject, Lloyd George.

"But a nation which has committed errors, and is capable, is great enough, rectify a wrong and do the right, is deserving of the greatest tribute of admiration and obligation. The very fact that the Boers of South Africa, after Great Britain had conquered them and gave them the opportunity for self-government and self-development—that those people, conquered less than two decades before, should volunteer to enter the service of the mother country in the common cause, is the greatest tribute ever paid to a nation."

Audience Shouted "No!"

High tribute was paid to Great Britain by Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation. He talked along the lines of the good sportsmanship of the British people, who were able to play the game and play it fairly despite the yellow of their opponents. There were cries of "No, No," when he asked if America or Great Britain would have surrendered their ships without striking a blow, even if to do so were to go to death.

Sir Henry Babington Smith was escorted to the stage by Mr. Hughes, and so great was the applause that he had to stand several seconds before he could begin. He said:

"It is my great privilege to express to you, on behalf of Great Britain—and by Great Britain I understand not merely the British Isles, but the whole of that commonwealth of free nations which form the British Empire, Canada, New Foundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and all the other British dominions beyond seas—our profound gratitude for the generous inspiration which has set aside today as Britain's Day, and has celebrated it by this great and magnificent gathering. We Britons are not very ready at expressing our feelings, especially when they are deep and strong. We do not wear our hearts on our sleeves, but I can assure you from the bottom of my soul that there is nothing in the world we value more than the unity of feeling which has been established between the branches of the English-speaking people of the world.

"You, sir, and the others who have spoken today have expressed with the utmost generosity your appreciation of what Britain has done and what the British army and navy have done in the war. We feel it more deeply, for we know that we have given to the common cause all that we have and are and every resource that we possess. But we are not singular in that. That has been done, too, by the other Allies in Europe, by Belgium, by Italy, by Serbia and above all, by France. They have fought; they have dared, they have endured, and they have conquered. And there are no words powerful enough for us to express our admiration for their heroic efforts, nor our admiration for the mighty effort the mighty energy with which America mobilized her vast resources of men and of material, and threw them into the struggle at the moment when there was most need for them.

"I will quote to you the words of a great American written long ago. These words seem today to express not merely a policy and an aspiration, but a prophecy. In the year 1823, Thomas Jefferson was consulted by James Monroe with reference to the offer of Great Britain to co-operate with America in securing South America against interference on the part of the European monarchies, which formed the so-called Holy Alliance. Jefferson wrote to Monroe a letter, from which I will read to you a few words:

"'With Great Britain on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then we should most sedulously cherish a cord'al friendship, and nothing would tend more to unite our affections than to be fighting once more side by side for the same cause.'"

As Sir Henry finished speaking the velvet curtains were pulled apart and the tableau revealed. After the sailors had grouped themselves about the ship Miss Constance Balfour, as Britannia, appeared on the Vindictive's deck and sang "Rule Britannia," with the audience joining in the singing. The meeting closed with singing "God Save the King," while the sailors stood at attention.

HONOR BRITAIN IN CHURCHES.

Clergymen Pay Tribute to Empire's Part in the War.

From pulpits draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, tributes to Great Britain for her part in the war were paid yesterday in the city's churches. In several instances the entire congregation joined when the organ pealed out "God Save the King," while down at Trinity, where the Pilgrims Society held a special service, hymns composed especially for the occasion were sung.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due," was the text chosen by Dr. William T. Manning for his sermon in Trinity, and in opening he declared that the tribute which the nation yesterday accorded her ally was "one which no just or generous or large-minded man could be willing to see withheld."

The topic of the sermon delivered in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, by Dr. Joseph Silverman, was "Great Britain." Dr. Silverman intended to speak to his people on "Palestine and the Jews," but he explained that, in compliance with the invitation of Governor Whitman that clergymen all over the State observe Britain Day, he had changed his topic.

Dr. Silverman said he spoke of Great Britain with emphasis on Great, for if ever the empire deserved that title it was now. It might be, he said, she is no greater in territorial or physical power, but certainly she has grown mightily in moral power and the influence she can exert on the destinies of nations.

Dr. Silverman then reviewed the stand taken by England in the early phases of the great war. He applauded the decision to stand by her honor and word to protect the neutrality of Belgium, despite a sophistical temptation to join hands with Germany in conspiracy and treachery. Had England remained neutral at that time and through the war, said the speaker, Germany would have won, and the bulk of the world would now be under her heel.

Services in connection with the day also were held in the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, where the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates preached, and at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, St. Mark's Place and Second Avenue, where Dr. William Norman Guthrie and Jonas Lippman, former President of the Alsace Society of America, spoke.

The addresses in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine were delivered by the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, D. D., Dean of the cathedral, and by the Rev. Samuel S. Drury, D. D., rector of St. Paul's School, in New Hampshire. The vast church was literally covered with the allied flags, and in places reserved for them were representatives of nearly all of the British societies in the city.

"It is because Great Britain used her power to achieve a righteous purpose that we are honoring her today," declared Dean Robbins, "for the war was actually won by the British sea power. It made it possible for this free people to get ready for the struggle, it cut off supplies from the enemy, and it transported millions of men. We must not forget that 5,000,000 men enlisted from various parts of the British Empire.

"The best guarantee of the world's liberty and the surest means of a real peace is this union between these peoples of one speech, and we are not forgetting noble France. She is endeared and enshrined in our hearts. This war has leveled the barriers of language, and our dead lie side by side with hers. The war is not won until the projects for which we entered it are attained. It is only won if we can carry through to the actual signing of peace the spirit of co-operation we have shown in the war. If we return to the old nationalism as it existed before the war, then the war is lost. But if out of it we are able to progress to a league of nations, guaranteeing right and justice to all, then, indeed, we have won. And the war will have been justified, though millions may have been sacrificed."

"Britain entered the war, not to save Belgium, but to assert that honor can live," said Dr. Drury. "Her purpose was to maintain that honor as a virtue might live. Her fleet made our protection and our safety possible, yet who has been more outspoken in her praise of us than we have been in our praise of her.

"We hear it said on many sides that 'America won the war.' It is true that without the aid of America the war would not yet be won, but we must not forget the work that Britain and France had done before we entered. So if we want to maintain the happy union now existing between us we must not be boastful, but give due regard to the achievements of our allies. A spirit of aloofness had existed from 1775 down to 1917, when we entered the war. We do not want to see that spirit return."

TRIBUTES IN WASHINGTON.

Government Officials and Congressmen at Britain's Day Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Washington today continued to pay tribute to the British Empire for its part in the world war. Exercises held under arrangements of the Washington Britain's Day Committee were attended by Senators and Representatives and Government officials, as well as by allied and neutral diplomats. The achievements of the British Army and Navy were set forth in speeches and tableaux.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, the principal speaker, declared that after England's great service to mankind in the war "Americans may well be proud that Britain was not only the birthplace of their fathers, but also the source of their ideals."

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For these unusual times here are very extraordinary values in rich appearing, solid-woven, all wool clothes.

Men mustered out of service will find this sale especially interesting.

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The Gift Hit of 1918

The Gift-Set of Usefulness and Charm — a complete

Centemeri "Glove Wardrobe"
(Trade Mark Applied for)
from five to fifty dollars a set

A more universally popular gift than gloves is hard to think of. With the added charm of the gift-set feature, the Centemeri Glove Wardrobe has quickly become the most popular gift idea in many seasons. So delightfully complete, so unexpectedly desirable and useful to the recipient—and so varied in price as to meet any purse.

There Are Only 2 Saturdays Before Christmas

Men's Gift-Set No. 2 at 5.00
Wool *Warm* Gloves with long wrist and strap; P. X. M. seams, self-embroidered backs; tan and Oxford gray 2.50
Cape *Street* Gloves, full P. X. M. sewn, spear backs; tan . . 2.50

Men's Gift-Set No. 6 at 15.00
The Centemeri Hercules—a scientific combination of *Tan Cape* for sturdiness and firm-grained *Chamois-leather* for warmth. Two leathers sewn together . 7.50
Genuine Buck *Street* Gloves; fine plump quality, self or black embroidery 4.00
Tan Cape *Dress* Gloves, light weight, pique sewn, black embroidered backs 3.50

Children's Gift-Set No. 26 at 5.75
One-clasp Tan Cape P. X. M. sewn 1.50
One-clasp Gray Mocha, full P. K. sewn 1.75
Wool-lined Buckskin, stiff cuff gauntlet 2.50

Women's Gift-Set No. 12 at 7.75
French Kid *Dress* Gloves, two-clasp, pique or over-seam, self and contrasting embroidery; black, white and all smart colors 2.75
Cape *Street* Gloves, one clasp, pique sewn, self embroidery; tan, gray and white . . . 2.50
Wool Slip-On *Warm* Gloves with extra long wrists and strap; P. X. M. sewn; Oxford gray and khaki 2.50

Sets may be broken or added to if desired
Exchange privilege on gift gloves extended until January tenth

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Four special offerings in outer apparel for the momentous days when the youngest generation visits its grandparents and its uncles and its cousins. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

POM POM CLOTH COATS *(illustrated)*. Models designed to make pretty babies prettier. Belted coat with rolling collar, either with or without nutria trimming. In Brown and Reindeer.
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SERGE COATS. Was any boy ever too young to be a soldier? Not, we are sure, after he had seen these diminutive military coats, all brass buttoned and with hand embroidered chevron on the sleeve. Double breasted. In Tan, Brown, Navy and Copen. A good assortment, though not all sizes in all colors.

Also a few corduroy coats in broken sizes and colors. *Formerly 9.75 to 11.75*
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SERGE COATS with a shirred hood. Of mixed material, Burgundy and Green.

A few models in Reseda Green and a few in Green Chinchilla with Kolinsky collars. *Formerly 20.50 to 22.50*
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SETS OF HATS AND COATS to match (only about 25 in all), very dressy models in fine Broadcloth, Corduroy and Chiffon Velvet. Some with muffs to match. Many fur trimmed.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fourth Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

Lord & Taylor

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No. IX. at $60.00

Last minute news—Just received ninety-six No. 9 Victrolas—ready to-morrow

$6 down and $6 per mo.

Owing to restricted manufacture, there is a scarcity of victrolas—Indications are that there will not be enough to go around—Place your order at once if you want to insure a victrola for Christmas—

No. IX. in mahogany, golden oak and Fumed oak.

Complete line of Victrolas from $22.50 up to $500.00.

No. XVII. VICTROLAS, $275.00

No. XVII. Victrolas

Are selling fast—will soon be sold out—

And as we can't get any more before the holidays, your order should be placed at once.

$15 down and $15 per mo.

Deliveries will be made promptly.

Seventh Floor

THE CHILD'S ALLOWANCE CHART

is a child's conduct chart and a character builder.

It will cause your child to form the habit of doing the right thing, and at the right time, in the right way, and it will interest and please him while doing it.

A "SILENT LITTLE MIRACLE WORKER"

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

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600 HOUSES
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At Gary, Indiana,
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With Salad Flavor

Jiffy-Jell desserts come in many fruit flavors. But Lime Jiffy-Jell—flavored with lime fruit—makes the best salad jell.

It is tart and green. The flavor comes in liquid form, sealed in a vial.

Serve with your salad. Or mix in vegetables, cooked or uncooked, before the Jiffy-Jell cools. Leftovers will do. Or mix in meat scraps and make a meat loaf.

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And keep it clear by making it your every-day toilet preparation. The purecleansing, purifying, sterilizing properties of Cuticura Soap will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time. Touch inflamed, irritated spots with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a fascinating fragrance for powdering and perfuming the skin. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c each everywhere.

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New Mahogany Player Pianos of good make at $450. Exceptional value.

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Approximately 1,500 gross yards selvedge edge Cotton Tape, 1¼ in. wide.

24 Singer Sewing Machines, style 81-15; used 2 weeks.

24 Singer Double treugh power tables; used 2 weeks.

24 Singer Double spool stands, style 202795; used 2 weeks.

The above are available on account of discontinuance of work on U. S. Government orders and offered subject to approval by representative of War Department.

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WAR BOARD VETOES BETHLEHEM'S PLANS

Insists on Supervision of Labor Matters Until the President Proclaims Peace.

SEES A GRAVE ISSUE

Resents "Annulment" of Board's Findings and Declares They Must Be Carried Out.

The War Labor Board, through its joint Chairmen, William H. Taft and Basil M. Manly, yesterday gave out correspondence with the Bethlehem Steel Company asserting that the awards and jurisdiction of the board in fixing wage scales and adjudicating differences between employers and workers extended until a peace treaty was ratified and the war was formally declared to have ended. The War Labor Board said it insisted that whatever adjustments were made to meet the conditions of peace, either by change in contracts or the reduction of working forces, and all agreements affecting wage scales and plans for collective bargaining arranged by the board during the war, should remain in effect.

This letter of the board was in reply to a request of the Bethlehem company, after the armistice was signed and many of its munitions contracts were canceled, that the War Labor Board withdraw its agents who were working on wage awards in the steel mills. In conjunction with this request was the assertion that the company could not accept a finding affecting the machine shop employes made on Nov. 19. President E. G. Grace said that the company wished to proceed at once with readjustments of its working force, made necessary by the cessation of hostilities, and to lay its own plans for dealing with its workers. In referring to the War Board ruling for a wage scale retroactive to Aug. 1 last, President Grace repeated that the company was willing to pay the back wages if the additional amount was forthcoming from the War and Navy Departments. The letter of President Grace follows:

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
South Bethlehem, Penn., Nov. 27, 1918.

Gentlemen—On Nov. 19 your examiners announced a finding applicable to our machine shop employes at Bethlehem. This we are unable to adopt, as it was preceded by the cessation of hostilities, with the consequent cancellation of, or restrictions on, the greater part of our orders on which these employes were engaged. As to back-pay from Aug. 1 to the date of change in the munitions program, we are willing, as we have before stated to you, (in our letter of Sept. 13,) and the War and Navy Departments, to pay over to the employes any increase covered by this departure in the form of additional compensation to us for the purpose.

In view of the problems which confront us at Bethlehem, (our force there being four times as much as at the outbreak of the European war,) may we suggest the desirability of withdrawing your examiners which are still at our plant, thus permitting us to proceed to make the necessary adjustments and rearrangements of our working forces to meet the new peacetime competitive conditions, and also to enable us to proceed with the installation of the practical, comprehensive, and permanent plan of employes' representation, (providing for collective bargaining,) which is now in successful operation at our other plants.

Respectfully,
E. G. GRACE, President.

National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

The reply of the War Labor Board to Mr. Grace's letter follows:

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1918.

Mr. E. G. Grace, President Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Sir: The National War Labor Board has considered your letter of Nov. 27, and has directed the joint Chairmen to make the following reply on behalf of the entire board.

Your letter, in our opinion, amounts to a refusal to apply the findings of the National War Labor Board or to respect its authority, on the ground that hostilities have ceased.

It has been officially ruled that, so far as this board is concerned, its authority and powers are to continue unabated until the President has formally proclaimed the ratification of the peace treaties.

This action by your company presents a situation of grave importance to the nation. Last July when the outcome of the war was hanging in the balance, upon the representation of officials of the War Department that conditions in the Bethlehem Steel Company were gravely endangering the successful prosecution of the war and in order that our troops might not be left short of guns and ammunition, the War Labor Board exerted every resource to keep the employes of the Bethlehem Steel Company at work, to secure a maximum production and an equitable adjustment of conditions in the Bethlehem Steel Company. The workmen remained at their tasks, and, we are informed, greatly increased the production of war supplies over what they had been prior to the intervention of the board.

You personally agreed to the installation of a system of collective bargaining satisfactory to the board, and under the supervision of the board's examiners. You now wish to repudiate that system of collective bargaining, and ask that the board's examiners be withdrawn. Your company asked and received the assistance of the board in securing increased compensation from the War and Navy Departments to meet whatever increases in wages were brought about by the board's award. You now, without application to us, announce the annulment of the board's findings on the ground that hostilities have ceased and certain of your war contracts are being canceled.

The findings of the board do not require that you continue in your employment any man whose services are no longer needed because of the cancellation of war contracts. The board, however, does require that you carry out, in good faith, the findings of the board upon the basis of which your employes consented to remain at work, and thus maintain the production and the profits of your company.

This is a question of the good faith of your company and of the Government itself. If the award of the board should now be repudiated, your workmen would have every right to feel that they had been deceived and grossly imposed upon by your company, by the War Labor Board, and by the other officials of the Government who prevailed upon them to remain at work on the assurance that they would be justly dealt with.

We must, therefore, insist that the machinery of collective bargaining already established be maintained and permitted to function, and that the other findings of the board be carried out fully and promptly.

If there are any matters in the findings of the board which you deem to be inequitable, because of the change of conditions, it will be proper for you to apply to the board for a rehearing and your motion will be given attention.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.
BASIL M. MANLY.

At his house last night Charles M. Schwab declined to discuss the matters brought up by the War Labor Board.

SCHWAB OUTLINES PLANS.

To Resume at Once Activities with the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Charles M. Schwab, whose resignation as Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was accepted by President Wilson on Saturday in a wireless message, announced last night that he would return immediately to active participation in the management of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

"The emergency for which I entered the Government service has passed," Mr. Schwab said. "The Emergency Fleet Corporation has been placed on a basis for economic construction rather than wartime construction. My own affairs are of such magnitude that I feel I will be of greater service to the country there during the period of reconstruction than I could as Director of the fleet corporation."

Mr. Schwab said that while he expected "some economic troubles" during the period of reconstruction, he believed that period would be short and that the nation would emerge to greater industrial development than ever before.

"I'm going right ahead in the same optimistic and progressive spirit as in the past," he said.

Mr. Schwab expressed deep appreciation of the tribute President Wilson paid him in the message accepting his resignation and said that had he failed in the task assigned him he would have had only himself to blame.

"I want to say," continued Mr. Schwab, "that during my nine months as Director of the Fleet Corporation I met with the most loyal support, from the President down. The President was exceptionally helpful, carrying out to the letter his promise that he would let me do things in my own way. Mr. Hurley, as President of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Piez, as Vice President and General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, co-operated in an admirable spirit. So did every other man with whom I was associated in the work of building ships for the nation."

GEN. EDWARDS' FRIENDS WANT AN INQUIRY

Senator Weeks Asks Why He Was Relieved While Division Was at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Washington says:

"Senator Weeks of Massachusetts has written a letter to the Secretary of War, asking why General Clarence Edwards was relieved of the command of the 26th Division while that division was actually under fire, and was ordered home to take command of the Department of the Northeast, with headquarters at Boston.

"There has been a lot of dissatisfaction on the part of the friends of several prominent army men with General Pershing for the manner in which he exercised his authority in making assignments and removals in general commands.

"In the case of General Edwards, the charge is made by his friends that he was treated unjustly by General Pershing. The tremendous reception accorded him in Boston recently is said to have been for the purpose of emphasizing his friends' resentment for the manner in which he was treated by General Pershing.

"According to his friends, General Edwards with the 26th Division performed splendid service in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry and in the subsequent advance, which started the general German retreat. They say that for whatever part the division under General Edwards played in driving the Germans from the Soissons salient scant mention has ever been made by General Pershing. However, the division was in the forefront of the advance when General Edwards was relieved of command.

"Such action by the General in command with sufficient reason to justify it undoubtedly would mean that General Edwards had failed to acquit himself properly. But it never has been asserted that there was anything wrong or weak in the conduct of General Edwards. His removal from command, his friends insist, requires explanation.

"General Pershing had reasons which were either military or personal, and, if they were military reasons, General Edwards's friends say he should be given an opportunity to defend himself. If they were personal reasons, they say then the defensive must be assumed by General Pershing."

RUSSIA'S HOPE IN AMERICA.

Boublivkoff Says by It Alone Can His Country Be Salvaged.

Alexander Boublivkoff, a Russian refugee, who was Vice President of the War Industries Commission of the Russian Government under the deposed Czar, spoke last night in the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square South. Mr. Boublivkoff, who held membership in the Duma, asserted that he was one of the three men who arrested Nicholas Romanoff.

He declared that Russia today was in a graver plight than at any time since the Bolshevists had attained control. He bitterly assailed the Bolsheviki as having put the industry of Russia back for years, and he predicted that Bolshevism, so far as Russia is concerned, would "die from its very rottenness." The currency of Russia, he said, was worthless, due to inflation, and that under the Czar the issue of national currency amounted to 1,800,000,000 rubles. The Bolsheviki speedily ran it up to 58,000,000,000 rubles.

"The hatred for the Jews is increasing," said Mr. Boublivkoff," and I venture to predict that many pogroms are coming. When the people fully appreciate the plight to which Bolshevism has brought them they will turn to their leaders for an accounting. The cry that the leaders are Jews will be raised and the whole Jewish community will pay for a few renegades."

The speaker declared his belief that one hope of Russia was a rapid spread of the Government existing in the southern provinces. He said that he hoped the United States would heed the appeal of "all true Russians" for aid, for he felt that only through this country could his native land be salvaged.

BIG WORK BY SIGNAL CORPS.

Gen. Squier Says Each of Our Armies Had 14,000 Miles of Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Equipment furnished to each complete American Army in the field included 165,000 feet of cable and 14,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire. These figures, with other interesting data showing the great amount of work devoted by the Signal Corps to insuring perfect communication for the forces, were made public today in the report of General Squier, Chief Signal Officer.

Supplementing the telephone and telegraph wires were radio sets, aviation units, special forms of fireworks and, finally, pigeons.

In his report General Squier paid warm tribute to the work of the field battalions sent to the front lines to erect and maintain the lines of communication.

$12,000 for Christmas Fund.

A program given at the Hippodrome last night in aid of the Christmas Fund of The New York American was estimated to have netted about $12,000, inclusive of a collection. Dudley Field Malone, making his first public appearance in the uniform of a naval Lieutenant, made the address of the evening. There were thirty-three numbers on the program, the entertainers including Houdini, Al Jolson, and John Charles Thomas. Ed Wynn was the master of ceremonies.

FURS
specially priced
ideal for
Holiday Gifts
Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave Near 51st Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Art Objects Dep't
(on the Fourth Floor)

is displaying an interesting collection of modern art objects from China and Japan, any one of which would prove most acceptable as a Christmas gift.

From China there are
Artistic Vases in famille vert, sang de boeuf, mirror black, and blue and black hawthorn, in various sizes and forms. These may be used for purely decorative purposes or readily converted into lamps.

From Japan there are
Carved Ivories, Bronzes, Jardinieres and Umbrella Jars, Bronze Figures and Animals, Bronze Floor and Table Lamps, Boxes and Decorative Pieces of damascene work.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

The Doom of the Pork Barrel

The ungrudging liberality with which the American people loaned to the Government under the patriotic urge is a thing of the past. Congress mistakes if it thinks it can without question continue to command such vast sums of money for its appropriations.

The obsolete, guessing method of appropriation must yield to the modern and business-like method of the annual budget. The Government is now in trade, and to enjoy a successful commercial career it must observe the best banking and business practices. We have been admonished to thrift and saving; now we want to know where our money is going to. We are weary of that dealing which, in response to the honest question, "What is the price?" brings the answer, "How much have you got?"

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that it is necessary that a rational programme of Government financing be executed. Such a programme must comprehend a budget, carefully itemized schedules of the needs of the country and of the sources available for meeting them. The appropriation method based upon demands of the heads of departments, often exaggerated, must continue to result in waste and extravagance.

The budget system has been promised by both political parties. If they will do nothing, and Congress will do nothing, unified initiative must be taken by the business men of the community to force the public will upon the public's representatives. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

A NEW ERA
HAS STARTED
Louisa Dash Sale
Send for Booklet to
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

PREVENT THAT COLD
IT MAY DEVELOP SERIOUSLY
HUBLBURT'S
CAMPHOR PILLS
TAKE ONE AT ONCE
If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times.
Price 25 cents.

POUNDED 1830 LONDON

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Monday and Tuesday

Girls' and Young Ladies' Winter Apparel, and Boys' and Young Men's Furnishings

This annual event is the only general clearance sale of De Pinna Winter clothing and furnishings.

Girls' Dresses—English navy serge—sizes 6 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $30.00.
Sale price, $18.50

Velvet and English navy serge—sizes 6 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $48.00.
Sale price, $27.50

Girls' Coats—English mixtures, velours, corduroy, velveteen and cheviot—sizes 4 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $60.00.
Sale price, $19.50 & $29.50

Young Ladies' Suits—imported tweeds, homespuns and velours—sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly up to $75.00.
Sale price, $29.50 & $37.50

Fur trimmed velour suits—sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly up to $95.00.
Sale price, $48.50

Girls' and Young Ladies' Tailored and Trimmed Hats
Formerly up to $25.00.
Sale price, $6.75 & $10.50

Young Ladies' Dresses—English navy serge and wool jersey—sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly up to $65.00.
Sale price, $24.50 & $37.50

Boys' Blouses—Colored madras—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Formerly $1.75.
Sale price, $1.35

Russian corded madras—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Formerly $3.00.
Sale price, $1.95

Young Men's and Boys' Shirts—Colored stripes—sizes 12 to 15.
Formerly $2.25.
Sale price, $1.65

Striped madras—sizes 12 to 15.
Formerly $2.75.
Sale price, $1.95

Heavy striped silk—sizes 12½ to 15½.
Formerly $12.00.
Sale price, $7.85

Boys' Sweaters—Shaker knit, pull-over style.
Formerly $12.00.
Sale price, $8.45

Young Men's and Boys' Pajamas—Silk and cotton.
Formerly $3.00.
Sale price, $2.15

Boys' Pajamettes—Taffeta flannel—sizes 4 to 14 years.
Formerly $6.00.
Sale price, $4.15

Boys' Golf Caps—
Formerly up to $3.50.
Sale price, $1.50

Boys' Stitched Cloth Hats—
Formerly up to $5.00.
Sale price, $2.75

Boys' Velour Hats—
Formerly $9.00.
Sale price, $4.75

Sale goods will not be sent on approval, exchanged, nor credited.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

Platinum Jewelry Is on Sale at the Stores

A Government order removing the ban on platinum has been signed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Red Cross has been notified to abandon the collecting of old articles of jewelry containing platinum.

National Banks have been ordered not to receive any more platinum for the Government.

ALL restrictions on platinum for jewelry have been removed by the Government, and platinum articles of utility and adornment are again on sale in Christmas stocks.

It is just as proper and patriotic to buy or wear platinum jewelry as it was before the war.

The early and voluntary action of manufacturing jewelers in giving up their platinum supply for war work was largely responsible for the restoration of platinum jewelry to the public in time for Christmas buying.

Christmas Gifts of Platinum, Gold or Silver, including many articles of utility, are to be had at your jeweler's.

RETAIL JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK

The Ban on Platinum Is Removed by Government Order

BIELASKI TO REVEAL GERMAN BOMB PLOTS

Will Show How Boy-Ed and von Papen Directed Blowing Up of Munition Plants and Bridges.

HASBERNSTORFF'S SPY ROLL

Senator Hitchcock to Answer Intimations That He Favored Embargo —Alfred L. Becker to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Further evidence revealing the schemes of Count von Bernstorff and others of the German Embassy in spreading propaganda in this country will be brought out this week before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Fields hitherto unexplored by the committee will be traversed by witnesses, who promise many disclosures showing the ramifications of Germany's effort to engender a pro-German sentiment in America.

A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, will resume his testimony tomorrow. Mr. Bielaski will tell of evidence disclosed through letters written by Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, and von Papen, the former German Military Attaché, touching upon plots to blow up munition plants and bridges and to foment strikes.

The names of more than a score of agents who worked under Boy-Ed and von Papen, and were upon the German Embassy's propaganda payroll, will be spread upon the records by the Department of Justice investigator.

Senator Overman, while speaking of the evidence to be offered by Mr. Bielaski today, said he was only able to forecast it in a general way.

"Already Mr. Bielaski has given the committee most vital information touching upon the modus operandi of the German propaganda," said Senator Overman. "His evidence has proved beyond doubt that an extensive system of propaganda was engineered by German agents at the time of America's neutrality. It is important that Americans know what was going on.

Expects Startling Testimony.

"As to the activities of the German agents not already touched upon, I believe the evidence to come before the committee will prove equally as important, and in some respects even more startling. The committee intends to go thoroughly into the plots to blow up bridges and munitions plants and to inspire strikes. These, as I am informed, were distinct violations of the neutrality that the German Government was supposed to have maintained with America. It is well for our people to be informed of the details of this intrigue."

The plot to blow up the Welland Canal will be touched upon in Mr. Bielaski's evidence this week, also the plots to destroy a bridge in Maine and other dynamite activities of the German agents.

Senator Overman, when asked today if the committee was able to form a definite estimate as to the amount of money used by the Germans in their propaganda work in America, replied that the aggregate had not been computed, but that it would run into millions of dollars.

Asked if an estimate heard at the Capitol of $50,000,000 would be extravagant, he replied:

"It might run up to that sum, and it might be more. We will have definite evidence on that point this week."

Men of prominence, and others less known, whose names were dragged into the evidence of German plotting last week, will be heard before the Judiciary Committee before it winds up its hearings, Mr. Overman said. So far, some half dozen who were named in Mr. Bielaski's evidence in connection with German propaganda work, either through newspaper activities or their alleged sympathy with the Embargo Conference, which sought to prevent munitions going to the Allies, have asked the privilege of appearing before the committee.

Hitchcock to Make Reply.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose name appears in one or more letters, Mr. Bielaski testified, said today that he would make his reply to Mr. Bielaski in the Senate on Tuesday. The Nebraska Senator declined to comment upon the reference in the letter written by P. Reiswitz, German Consul at Chicago, to the effect that Mr. Hitchcock had "agreed to co-operate" with the efforts of the Embargo Conference, and that he had said: "If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States."

"I prefer not to discuss the mention of my name in any way until I make my statement in the Senate," said Senator Hitchcock.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, whose name was also mentioned as being in sympathy with the Embargo Conference, said today that the allusion to him was "purely gratuitous."

"I never heard of that organization until I read Mr. Bielaski's evidence," said Senator Smith. "I don't know what the motive of the Embargo Conference was and, therefore, it cannot with logic be assumed that I in any way supported its views or policies. Whoever used my name did so without any authority from me. I understand that I was simply mentioned as one 'in sympathy' with the conference. Whoever took the liberty of using my name in that way jumped at conclusions; that's all there is to it."

...e Georgia Senator will not take the trouble, he said, to go before the Senate Committee "simply to deny a wild inference."

Mr. Bielaski expects to finish his evidence tomorrow. After him Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of New York, who has accumulated a mass of evidence, will go upon the stand. Arthur Brisbane, editor of The Washington Times, to whom brewing interests advanced $375,000 to finance his newspaper, will be heard again before the committee completes its hearings. It is understood that he wants to enter a denial of the intimations that his newspaper in any way advanced German propaganda.

Leigh May Succeed Bielaski.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Edmund Leigh of the Military Intelligence Department, who has had charge of the protection of 20,000 industrial plants during the war, is mentioned as successor to A. Bruce Bielaski as Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Mr. Bielaski resigned last week. Before taking up his present duty, Mr. Leigh was Captain of the Third District Detective Bureau and connected with the District Attorney's office in New York.

LANSDALE MEN DROWNED.

Seven of American Destroyer's Complement Lost at Tangier.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—One officer and six men of the American destroyer Lansdale were drowned Saturday when attempting to rejoin their ship, according to a Havas dispatch from Tangier. They were of a party of thirty officers and men who had spent the day in the Moroccan seaport, and were returning to the Lansdale when their boat capsized in a heavy sea.

The destroyer Lansdale was launched at Quincy, Mass., on July 22.

UNTERMYER ASKS FOR SENATE HEARING

Wires Senator Overman Justifying His Efforts to Feed German Babies.

COURTLAND SMITH'S DENIAL

Says He Gave German Propagandists No Option on American Press Association.

Samuel Untermyer sent a telegram last night to Chairman Lee S. Overman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, asking for the privilege of appearing before that committee or submitting a written reply to testimony regarding him by A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Secret Service.

The principal statement of Mr. Bielaski was that Mr. Untermyer was the author of a letter sent on Feb. 19, 1916, to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the director of German propaganda in this country, reporting that a New York morning and evening newspaper, identified by Mr. Bielaski as The New York Sun and Evening Sun, might be purchased for $2,000,000, and suggesting an arrangement whereby the majority interest should "after the lapse of one or two years after the war, which would afford every opportunity which could be possibly wanted," be turned over to friends of Mr. Untermyer holding the minority interest. Mr. Untermyer at once issues a statement denying that this proposed transaction was connected with German propaganda.

It was also stated by Mr. Bielaski that the Citizens' Food Committee for Food Shipments, alleged to have been used in a disguised attempt to create trouble between the United States and England and to create sentiment against the British blockade, was formed at the home of Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Untermyer's telegram to Senator Overman read:

"I shall be in Washington at the Treasury Tuesday and ask the opportunity to appear before your committee then or at your later convenience to explain my connection with matters about which you are inquiring. Will submit a written statement for the record if you prefer. I request that meantime there be noted my respectful protest against the use of your records as a medium for publicly pilloryings and misrepresenting loyal and public-spirited citizens for having in 1915 joined a movement which was supported by the authorities and given wide publicity by the press at the time to secure aid of the State and Post Office Departments in furnishing milk to starving German babies. The same thing was being done for French babies and by some of the same people, including myself.

"I did not know of the circumstances, but it now appears that in 1915 Mrs. Untermyer committed the heinous crime of not only permitting, but of actually abetting, a meeting at her home to devise ways and means of urging upon our State and Post Office Departments that they secure the consent of Great Britain to the lifting of its blockade in so far as to permit dried milk to be sent to the starving babies of Germany. Our Government was then insisting that the blockade was contrary to international law, and a personal appeal was made to President Wilson.

"It further appears that this widely advertised 'criminal' organization was to furnish the milk, and that Mrs. Untermyer not only encouraged, but actually contributed to this malign 'propaganda,' and that, too, at a time when we were at peace with Germany as well as with the rest of the world. As soon as Mrs. Untermyer found that our Government was unable to do anything to get the milk to Germany over the blockade, she reluctantly resigned. She of course knew nothing about Dr. von Mach's other activities, if he had any.

"It so happens that a like organization which has been successful in raising money and in furnishing large shipments of milk to babies of France was and is still receiving my support and is in possession of my home at 675 Fifth Avenue in this city free of rent at a cost to me of over $25,000 a year for rent and advertising. It is having no difficulty in feeding French babies.

"I ask whether in all fairness it is right to permit such activities to be characterized and widely advertised by the hated name of propaganda and thus to mislead the public into suspecting the motives of citizens whose public spirit they would applaud if they knew the facts. I request that this message be read into your record so that it may receive as wide publicity as was given the sensational, unjust implications it is intended to correct.

"SAMUEL UNTERMYER."

Courtland Smith, President of the American Press Association, which was mentioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee, said yesterday:

"The American Press Association was at no time under option to German propagandists. Claussen at one time asked me what value I put on my stock. I replied that I would sell the stock for $900 000, if the purchasers were American. He asked me if I would agree not to sell to any one else for less than that amount for one month. I replied, 'Yes.' At the end of that time the conditions as given in the memorandum were offered to me and I declined them."

Mr. Smith said that his recollection was that this occurred in June or July of 1915. Mr. Smith, who is related by marriage to Arthur Brisbane, said that Mr. Brisbane had been at one time a stockholder in the association, but was not now.

"Was he at the time this offer was made?" was asked.

"I don't think he was," replied Mr. Smith.

Alfred L. Becker, Assistant Attorney General of New York, who has been conducting the investigation of German propaganda in connection with Federal departments, said yesterday that intercepted messages between Ambassador Bernstorff and Foreign Secretary von Jagow showed that Dr. Judah L. Magnes had acted in co-operation with German officials when he was sent to survey the conditions of the Jews in occupied German provinces. Dr. Magnes was especially active immediately preceding America's entrance into the war in peace organizations which sought to avert hostilities with Germany.

TURNED OUT 25,000 FLIERS.

Record of Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, Since Its Opening Last January.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 8.—More than 25,000 fliers have won their "wings" since last January at Camp Dick, the greatest aviation concentration camp in the United States. This was revealed for the first time in figures made available by the armistice.

The Dallas camp, while neither a ground school nor a flying school, was the neck of the bottle through which practically all aviators who have entered the service since its establishment, Jan. 30, 1918, have passed. It was designed as a place in which the morale of the aviators could be maintained while the men were in transition from one stage of development to another.

Men came to it from the five chief ground schools, Princeton, Cornell, and the Texas, Illinois, and California Universities. The length of their stay depended upon the room available in the flying fields to which they were sent as soon as possible. Thus the men were able to keep up their studies in a military atmosphere during periods when they could not be cared for at the schools.

The camp, which was conceived and established by Colonel E. Z. Steever, is now commanded by Captain Ormsby McCammon.

WORLD PEACE THEIR THEME

Dominant Note in Baltimore on Eve of Trade Convention.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Clergymen of nearly every denomination in Baltimore devoted their sermons today to the theme, "World peace, based on justice and humanity," in compliance with the suggestion of the Program Committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, the tenth annual convention of which opens tomorrow. Delegates are arriving from all the Southern States, and more than 4,000 representatives of commercial and financial concerns are expected.

World trade after the war and development of trade with Central and South America will be the slogan of the convention. Cardinal Gibbons will deliver the invocation. Governor Harrington and Mayor Preston will welcome the delegates, and Judge Robert Worth Bingham, President of the congress, will respond. The city is decorated and the war ships in the harbor are illuminated tonight.

Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives will address the congress tomorrow, as will also Representatives T. D. McKeown, W. F. McCoombs, General T. Coleman du Pont, and Senator John H. Bankhead. In the evening the League to Enforce Peace will meet, and William H. Taft, Oscar S. Straus, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will speak.

Head of Trinity College Resigns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College, has sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees, to take effect July 1, 1919. He gave his advanced age as the reason. Dr. Luther, who is 70 years old, has been a member of the Trinity Faculty since 1883, and President since 1904.

Some people learn of the harmful effects of coffee by reading. Others find it out through experience. In either case it is a good idea to adopt :

INSTANT POSTUM

A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's Exclusive Furnishings

An Opportunity to Purchase Men's Holiday Gifts of a Practical Character, at a Man's Store.

At Price Concessions That Are Extraordinary

Forsythe Shirts of Woven Madras
The materials are an extra fine quality Madras, usually found in shirts that sell for $2.50 & $3.00. Laundered and soft cuffs. 1.65

Fibre Silk Shirts
Satin Striped Madras Shirts
Reduced to 2.95
Made of Pure Fibre Silk or finest Satin Striped Madras in attractive patterns.
Formerly to $5.00

Extra Heavy Quality Silk Shirts
Reduced to 4.95
Extra heavy quality Silks in novel and exclusive designs and colorings.
Formerly $6.50

Shirts of Highest Grade Silk
Imported and Domestic Crepe de Chine Silk and heavy Silk Broadcloth. Exquisite color effects. Including some of the finest shirts.
Formerly $10.50 7.85

Fine Neckwear; Ideal Holiday Gifts

Our neckwear is distinctive and exclusive and designed for men of good taste and refinement; no Xmas gift can delight a man more than a Forsythe Cravat.

Neckwear 65c
Formerly $1.00 & $1.50
Exclusive designs. Neckwear of this character is rarely offered at so low a price.

Neckwear 95c
Formerly $1.50 & $2.00
Extra heavy Imported and Domestic Silks in exclusive designs of an unusual character.

Neckwear
Hundreds of Distinctive Cravats made of luxurious silks, both imported and domestic, in exclusive and extremely attractive color effects.
Formerly $2.50 & $3.00 1.65

Silk Neckwear Formerly $2.00 & $2.50 1.35

Silk Neckwear Formerly $3.50 2.35

Particular Attention Paid to Women Xmas Shoppers

Maps of New Europe

The smashing of Kaiserdom has changed the face of Europe.

The maps and geographies of the age in which we have lived have now gone into the discard.

The histories of dynasties and principalities have been closed and laid away on the back shelves of the old world.

Out of the splinters of autocracies new nations of free people are building, and now Americans may learn the new geography of liberty from the maps appearing weekly in

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

NEW CASUALTY LISTS CONTAIN 1,338 NAMES

Increase Army Total to 118,497; Death Total Now 47,938

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists, which contained 1,338 names, bringing the total for the army up to 118,497. No Marine Corps list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 4,758. The total for army and Marine Corps so far announced is now 123,255.

The army lists given out today contained the names of 97 died of wounds, 23 died of accident, 79 died of disease, and 1,139 wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 8.	Total.
Killed in action	23,035	...	23,035
Lost at sea	732	...	732
Died of wounds	9,091	97	9,188
Died of accident	1,888	23	1,911
Died of disease	12,993	79	13,072
Total	47,739	199	47,938
Wounded	56,764	1,139	57,903
Missing	12,656	...	12,656
Total	117,159	1,338	118,497

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Casualties Announced Dec. 8.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALPERT, M., 28 Humboldt St., B'klyn.(WU)
ANDRE, W. J., 521 88th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DD)
ASHTON, J., 584 DeKalb Av., B'klyn.(WU)
BECKER, J. E., 501 W. 130th St.....(DW)
BERLIN, S., 106 William St., Jamaica—Cook.....(WU)
BIONDI, P., 85 Madison St.....(WU)
BOGDANSKY, I. L., 307 E. 101st St..(WU)
BOND, P. D., 208 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill—Sgt.....(WU)
BRADY, J. T., 163 E. 78th St.....(WU)
BRESLIN, P., 23 Emerson Pl., B'klyn.(DW)
BROOK, JULIUS, 411 W. 115th St.....(DW)
BROWN, C., 66 S. 9th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
CAULFIELD, E. A., 436 W. 141st St..(WU)
CENCI, TERZO, 1,976 Lexington Av..(WU)
CLARK, JOHN, 622 Columbus Av.....(WU)
COHEN, JOSEPH, 474 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
COLVIN, R.H., 319 Eckford St., B'klyn.(WU)
COTTER, H. F., 309 Monroe St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WU)
ELDRIDGE, C. D., 621 E. 3d St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
FAHEY, E. W., 694 Lexington Av.....(DW)
FITZPATRICK, J. F., 2,499 8th Av.—Sgt.....(WU)
FITZGERALD, L. J., 646 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
FORD, C. S., 2,074 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn .....(DW)
FRAFT, G., Jr., 519 W. 424 St.....(WU)
FRIEDMAN, S., 116 Lewis St.—Sgt.....(WU)
FUCHS, A., 790 Elton Av.—Corp.....(WU)
FUHRMAN, P. C., 140 Guernsey St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DA)
GARTLANT, J. V., 941 Fulton St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
GOODMAN, H., 693 Alabama Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
HESS, I., 137 Bay 35th St., Brooklyn.(DW)
HOPKE, A., Jr., 171 Norman Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
IRMER, W. A., 521 E. 88th St.....(WU)
KARPELOWSKY, J., 141 Ludlow St..(WU)
KAUFMAN, D., 53 W. 114th St.....(WU)
KEARNEY, J. A., 337 E. 52d St.....(WU)
KINNEAR, E. R., 15 Wall St.—Corp..(WU)
KOHL, P., 997 Blake Av., Brooklyn—Cook.....(WU)
KOSSMAN, H., 958 42d St., Brooklyn..(WU)
LADISLAV, A. D., 1,450 2d Av.....(WU)
LAHERT, JOHN A., 581 Decatur St., Brooklyn .....(DW)
LENHART, L., 702 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
LERMAN, AARON, 138 Avenue B.....(WU)
LEWIS, E. E., Hotel Astor—Maj.....(WU)
McGUINESS, E. M., 2,064 W. 10th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McVAY, J. L., 24 Bond Av., Rockaway Beach .....(DD)
MILLER, R. J., 640 Water St.....(WU)
MONTEMARANO, ANTHONY, 597 Carroll St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
MORIARTY, LOUIS P., 264 East 109th St.—Lt.....(WU)
PARENTO, F., 75 Roosevelt St.....(WU)
PETERS, F. S., 330 W. 89th St.—Corp.(WU)
PORCELLO, R., 92 Meeker Av., B'klyn(WU)
POWELL, J. J., 361 Hoyt St., Bklyn.(WU)
RAPKIN, LOUIS, 292 Hegman Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
REILLY, BERNARD, 1,442 Bedford Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
RENERI, GEORGE, 215 Thompson St.(WU)
ROGAN, MICHAEL, 179 Guernsey St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ROSENFELD, ABE, 98 Haven Av.....(WU)
RUBIN, JAKE, 1,780 Bathgate Av.....(WU)
RUSSELL, CLAUDE, 746 McDonough St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
SANO, A., 330 E. 126th St.—Mch.....(WU)
SCHIAVELLO, DANIEL, 141 Elm St., Long Island City.....(WU)
SCHMITT, JOSEPH, 167 Troutman St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
SENNER, ARTHUR, 238 E. 7th St.....(WU)
STERN, I. N., 47 W. 34th St.—Sgt.....(WU)
STEWART, F., 2,226 7th Av.—Sgt.....(WU)
SWAN, JAMES A., 215 Hale St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
THIENENS, J. D., 15 Thames St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
VERVENIOTIS, GEORGE, 147 Delancey St.—Sgt.....(WU)
WELCH, GEORGE, 2,795 3d Av.....(WU)
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, 1,407 Broadway, Brooklyn .....(WU)
WISOTSKY, HARRY, 1,659 Bathgate Av.....(WU)
WOJTOWSKI, W. T., 131 Linden St., Brooklyn .....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BIGGART, CHARLES, Silver Springs.(WU)
BIVENS, EARL C., New Berlin.....(DW)
BOKINZ, FRANK, Greenport.....(DW)
BRADY, A. S., Athens.....(WU)
BURDICK, EARLE L., Bolivar—Lt.....(WU)
CAIRNS, JAMES W., Buffalo.....(WU)
CLASE, HOMER, Middlebury—Sgt.....(WU)
CLARK, JAMES J., Beacon.....(WU)
CLARK, S. M., Limestone.....(WU)
COPPERWHEAT, W. J., Whitesboro.(WU)
DAY, CHARLES W., Geneva.....(WU)
DE VIRGILIO, F., Mount Vernon.....(WU)
GREEMORE, HARRY, Rochester.....(WU)
GUZZETT, JOSEPH, Utica.....(WU)
HAGAN, S. M., Schenectady—Sgt.....(WU)
HAZLETT, GEORGE, Irvington.....(DD)
HYATT, WILBERT, Whitehall.....(WU)
INGAMELLS, C. C., Fulton—Sgt.....(WU)
LAWAY, L. F., Potsdam.....(DW)
LEWIS, H. A., Stamford.....(WU)
McCARTHY, H. F., Hermon.....(WU)
McINDOO, E. C., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
MARCELLINO, THOMAS, Fort Plain..(WU)
MERKEL, G. J., Poughkeepsie.....(WU)
MULLALY, J. R., Moravia.....(WU)
MURPHY, W., Cohoes Mill—Corp.....(WU)
O'CONNELL, G. G., Moria.....(WU)
PALOMBA, ANTONIO, Youngstown.....(WU)
PECORELLO, GERARDO, Utica.....(WU)
RICHARDS, T. P., Binghamton.....(WU)
ROWAN, J. M., Elmira—Corp.....(WU)
RYLE, E. P., Mineville.....(WU)
SCHOFER, W. J., Utica.....(WU)
SEDRINA, STEVE, Schenectady.....(WU)
STRONG, E. A., Spencer—Mch.....(WU)
UEBELACKER, L., Pearl River.....(WU)
VAN VOORHIS, P. V., Wappingers Falls—Corp.....(WU)
WESTON, E. W., Au Sable Forks.....(WU)
WHITE, A.F., Saratoga Springs—Corp.(WU)
WIRTH, H. J., Rochester—Corp.....(WU)
WOHLGEMUTH, J., Nyack—Sgt.....(WU)
WOOD, C. T., Oneonta.....(WU)
WUERFUL, JOHN, Valley Stream.....(WU)

ALABAMA.

HAMMER, C. C., Jr., Bolivar—Sgt.....(DA)
THOMAS, JOE, Epps.....(DA)
TOTHEROW, CHARLIE, Albertville..(DW)

ARKANSAS.

BEARD, CHARLEY, Arkadelphia.....(DD)
GLANZMANN, J. E. F., Altus.....(DD)
HALL, WALTER, Dumas.....(DW)
WILLIAMS, G. C., Havana—Sgt.....(DW)

CALIFORNIA.

FLITCRAFT, E. L., Jackson—Chauf...(DD)
LARSON, GUSTAV L., Patterson.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

AHERN, FRANCIS J., Seymour—Sgt..(WU)
BURNES, HARRY S., Cos Cob.....(DD)
CAVALLARO, JOSEPH, New Haven..(WU)
CLOUETT, PATRICK F. New Haven.(WU)
DYMOCK, G. B., Norwalk—Corp.....(DD)
GILLOTTI, JOSEPH, Danbury.....(WU)
HOTCHKISS, ROY B., West Haven...(WU)
HOYT, H. R., New Haven—Corp.....(WU)
KOZLOWSKI, P., New Britain—Corp..(DW)
LEARMONT, EVERETT, S. Meriden..(DW)
PALERMO, DOMENIC, New Haven...(WU)
TOCE, LOUIS, Torrington.....(WU)
WELLS, HAROLD J., Milford—Cook..(WU)
WELLS, LEWIS, New Haven.....(WU)
WHEELER, WM. R., Waterbury.....(WU)

DELAWARE.

DUMPSON, H. D., Wilmington—Sgt...(DD)
KANE, CHARLES J., Wilmington.....(DD)

FLORIDA.

HAYMART, FELIX, Lake Como.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

DAVIDSON, OTIS, Culloden.....(DD)
DAVIS, CLARENCE, Towcestown.....(DD)
DAVORS, JAMES, Dawson.....(DA)
HILL, JOHN D., Columbus.....(DD)
NOELL, DOCK, Crawford.....(DD)
RICHARDS, ROBERT P., Lawner....(DW)
THOMAS, J. A., Jr., Macon—Col.....(DA)

IDAHO.

FOX, CLARK G., Buhl—Lt.....(DW)

ILLINOIS.

BARBARO, M., Chicago.....(DD)
COTTMAN, ALLAN W., Peru.....(DW)
LOCKE, SIM, Carrigan.....(DD)
STEPHENS, JOSEPH I., Dallas.....(DW)

VIRGINIA.

HORNSBY, LUTHER C., Seaford....(DW)
KYLE, JUNOUS, Manteo.....(DD)
THACKER, BYRD O., Dayton.....(DD)
THORNTON, C. E., Achillas—Nurse..(DD)

WASHINGTON.

BETTFREUND, A. F., Valley.....(DW)
SMITH, A. G., Vancouver—Sgt.....(DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

ANDERSON, C. W., Piedmont.....(DD)
MULLINS, DANVER, Blair.....(DW)
SUTLER, R. M., Charleston.....(DD)
ZIMMERMAN, EMORY, Richlands.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

DALEY, W. M., Wayside.....(DD)
GRIEP, F. A., Edgerton.....(DD)
McDONALD, F. M., Madison.....(DW)
SODERBERG, A. W., Detroit Harbor..(DW)
WENZEL, E. H., Sullivan.....(DW)
ZAHN, A. R., Manitowoc.....(DD)

ENGLAND.

CARTER, JAMES, Beacon Camborne, Cornwall .....(DA)

NO EMERGENCY ADDRESS GIVEN.

POING, ISIDORE J.—Civilian Employe.(DD)

IOWA.

HANSEN, GEORGE, Cedar Falls.....(DW)
HODDS, NILES W., Pomeroy.....(DW)
KEKARD, LYLE G., Mason City.....(DW)
WINES, JOHN E., Waukon.....(DW)
YOUNG, CHARLIE A., Winterset....(DW)

KANSAS.

BELL, PAUL H., Auburn.....(DW)
ISAACS, HARRY, Meridian—Sgt.....(DD)
NESTER, ALBERT C., Maryville.....(DD)
RHOADES, ROY G., Rosehill—Corp....(DW)
STITES, VIRGIL C., Geneseo.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

CRUM, G., Highland Park—Corp.....(DD)
CUNDIFF, WILLIAM, Monhead.....(DW)
HENDERSON, E. C., Thurlow.....(DD)
LAMASTER, LE R. D., Louisville....(DA)
MORGAN, HENRY, Manchester.....(DD)
REWALD, GEORGE, Maraley.....(DD)
WELLS, ANNAS, Licking River.....(DW)

LOUISIANA.

ALLAIN, C. DE V., New Orleans—Lt.(DW)
BORDELON, F. W., Marksville.....(DD)
CODY, T. C., Haynesville.....(DW)

MAINE.

DUBREUIL, LOUIS, Biddeford.....(DW)

MARYLAND.

DONNELLY, THOMAS E., Baltimore..(DD)
WILLIAMS, LUTHER L., Relay.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHENARD, JEAN B., Lawrence—Corp.(DW)
CUMMISKEY, J. F., Medford—Corp....(DD)
DOXER, MORRIS, Roxbury.....(DW)
McGRATH, JOSEPH F., Boston.....(DA)

MICHIGAN.

BORESON, JOHN, Stephenson.....(DA)
GALE, ROY, Grand Rapids.....(DW)
HOLMES, W. A., Escanaba—Sgt.....(DD)
KELLOGG, FRED DE WITT, Hartford.(DW)
ROCHE, JAMES, Detroit.....(DA)
SERVICE, CECIL C., Vassar.....(DA)
ADAMSON, ROBERT LEROY, Fergus Falls .....(DW)
GIFFORD, GEORGE M., Madison Lake.(DD)
GUSTAFSON, ROBERT H., Hopkins..(DA)
HILLESTAD, OSCAR, Norcross.....(DW)
KOELIN, GUSTAV W., Dent.....(DW)
LAMPE, CHRIS H., Collis.....(DW)
TAYLOR, WALLACE B., Chaska.....(DW)
THOMPSON, IVER A., Le Roy.....(DW)

MISSISSIPPI.

ADAMS, WALTER H., Emporia.....(DD)
ALEXANDER, A. G., Isola—Wgn.....(DA)
ANDERSON, BRYAN, Liberty.....(DW)
BECK, JAMES B., Holly Springs.....(DD)
RATCLIFF, ODA, Drew.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BRABANT, ALFRED S., Kansas City..(DD)
HOWARD, BENJ. M., Kansas City....(DD)
HOWZE, J. A., Webster Grove—Sgt..(DW)
WHITE, BENJAMIN R., St. Louis...(DW)

NEBRASKA.

BURROWES, J. B., Loup City.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ELLIOTT, W. I., Nashua—Capt.....(DD)
FENALSON, W. A., Franklin.....(DD)
GRODZKI, JULIAN, Manchester.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

ACCARDI, SALVATORE, Atlantic City.(DD)
AHCIO, JOE, Franklin.....(DD)
ASHFORD, F. J., Jersey City.....(WU)
BISHOP, H. W., Westville—Wagn.....(WU)
BOLLHARDT, T., Jersey City.....(WU)
BRAUN, R. L., Paterson.....(WU)
CALLERY, J. A., Jersey City.....(WU)
CAMPANINI, F. E., Northvale.....(WU)
CLARK, J. F., Jersey City—Lt.....(WU)
COZZARELLI, FRANCESCO, Bellville.(WU)
CUNNINGHAM, E. P., Camden.....(WU)
CUNEO, G. H., Carlstadt.....(WU)
DANZIGER, M., Elizabeth—Sgt.....(WU)
EBERSTADT, F., East Orange—Lt....(WU)
FOLEY, C. D., Madison.....(WU)
FORD, J. A. Newark—Corp.....(WU)
GIACHINO, ERNEST, Newark.....(WU)
GIZZI, JOSEPH, Paterson—Corp.....(WU)
HARRY, E. J., Ridgefield Park—Corp.(WU)
HARKNESS, R. J., Arlington.....(WU)
HAYES, J. J., Jersey City—Wagn.....(DD)
HEFFERNAN, J. J., Bayonne.....(WU)
HENNELLY, P. J., Jersey City.....(WU)
HEINS, H. G., Jersey City.....(DW)
HUTCHINSON, H. D., Salem.....(WU)
JAFFEE, JACOB, Jersey City—Sgt....(WU)
KENNEDY, G. B., Trenton—Capt.....(WU)
KRAPIEN, MICHAEL, Paterson.....(DW)
LANE, H. L., Palisade.....(WU)
McWHIRNEY, H. C., Trenton.....(WU)
MAYBERRY, J., North Bergen—Corp...(WU)
MONTEVERDE, LEWIS, Lambertville—Corp.....(WU)
MUSHAT, MORRIS, Paterson.....(WU)
PARCELLS, F. P., Chatham.....(DW)
RANDALL, WILLIAM, Jersey City...(WU)
SASHENOSKY, JOHN, Montville.....(WU)
SHEA, J. A., Jersey City—Corp.....(WU)
SPILLE, E. A., New Brunswick—Sgt..(WU)
STEVENS, R. E., New Brunswick.....(WU)
UHS, LESTER A., Audubon.....(WU)
VERSACE, PASQUALE, Garfield.....(DD)
WISER, JOSEPH H., Haskell.....(WU)
ZGLISZEVSKI, FRANK, Sayersville...(WU)

NORTH CAROLINA.

MINISH, WALTER R., Lenoir—Sgt...(DW)

OHIO.

ALLEN, W. E., Clyde—Corp.....(DW)
DEAN, JESSE A., Cincinnati.....(DD)
GEULTIAN, GEORGE, Cleveland.....(DW)
GLASS, FRANK, Zanesville.....(DW)
HEINKE, WILLIAM C., Cleveland....(DD)
HOWARD, CLEM, Morrow—Sgt.....(DW)
LAMP, ELLIS A., Newark.....(DD)
KOPP, KERSEY C., Mechanicsburg...(DF)
TAYLOR, HERBERT G., Cleveland....(DD)
THOMPSON, H. C. S., Parkman.....(DW)
WERNER, PAUL, Mt. Healthy—Corp..(DW)

OKLAHOMA.

SHAWNEE, HENRY, Greenfield.....(DW)
STAPP, JAMES, Lakemp.....(DW)
WRIGHT, VERNON, Gate.....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALCOPE, OTTO, Philadelphia.....(DD)
ATKINS, CLARENCE H., Pittsburgh..(DD)
BLACK, R. W., Washington—Cook....(DW)
CANADY, OTIS L., Ambridge.....(DW)
CHRISTIE, ROBERT, Arnot—Sgt.....(DW)
DI LULLO, MICHAEL, Philadelphia...(DD)
FAHEY, W. W., Kennett Square.....(DW)
GOODMAN, FRANK J., Reading.....(DW)
GUINTHER, EDWARD, Honesdale.....(DD)
HOLVECK, JOSEPH, Allentown—Sgt..(DW)
HUGHES, CLARENCE, Uniontown....(DW)
JOHNSON, H. H., Cheat Haven—Corp.(DW)
KERSHNER, JESSE P., Archville....(DW)
LENTZ, CHARLES, Williamsport.....(DW)
MURPHY, J. F., Ashville.....(DW)
POLLOCK, R. H., Philadelphia—Corp..(DD)
SCHAPPELL, H. S., Hamburg.....(DW)
SEITZ, S. W., Yoe.....(DW)
SMITH, JAMES, Philadelphia.....(DW)
THOMAS, J. E., Shickshinny.....(DW)
ZINKHAM, R. E., Freedom—Sgt.....(DW)

RHODE ISLAND.

ROWAN, RAYMOND E., Providence..(DW)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAMS, O. B., Bennettsville.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ALBERTSON, ELMER A., Bullock....(DW)

TENNESSEE.

BELL, JULIUS, Springfield—Lt.....(DW)
BROWN, JOHN F., White Pine.....(DW)
CURTIS, JAMES H., Pikeville.....(DW)
LUTTRELL, JIM L., Pintville.....(DD)
RICKETTS, E. F., Flatwoods—Corp...(DD)
TRIPP, GEORGE W., Cedar Grove....(DD)

TEXAS.

ARNOLD, JOHN W., Greenwood.....(DD)
EWELL, JAMES H., Jr., Goliad—Lt...(DD)
HAMPTON, FRANK M., Saginaw.....(DD)
HOLLINS, WILL, Austin.....(DD)
KOTHMAN, ALFRED E., Mason.....(DW)
GRINSTEIN, M., Seattle, Wash..(KA) (MA)
HALL, W. H., Bluejacket, Ore..(KA) (MA)
HAROWITZ, SAMUEL, 98 Amsterdam Av., New York.....(RD) (MA)
HARRINGTON, W. J., Ishpeming, Mich.—Chaplain .....(RD) (KA)
HARRIS, M. D., Mason, N. C...(KA) (MA)
HARRY, GEORGE, Hennessey, Okla.....(KA) (MA)
HELLER, H. K., Baltimore, Md.(KA) (MA)
HENRY, C. A., 349 West 122d St., New York .....(KA) (MA)
HIGBY, A. J., Pingree, Idaho....(KA) (MA)
HILLEGAS, R. A., Allentown, Penn.....(RD) (MA)
HITCHCOCK, J. H., Northampton, Mass.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
HOBBS, H. J., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Sgt.....(KA) (MA)
HOGGARD, J. W., Windsor, N. C.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
HORTON, W. H., Rock Springs, Ark.....(KA) (MA)
HOWARD, J. B., Avon, Col.....(WU) (KA)
HYSTAD, A. N., Watford, N. D.(WL) (KA)
JENNINGS, N. H., Toano, Va....(WU) (KA)
JESSEMAN, A. F., Warren, N. H. (P) (KA)
JOHNSON, C. C., Minneapolis, Minn.....(KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, DAVID, Manchester, Conn.....(KA) (MA)
JONES, E. R., Middletown, N. C.(WU) (KA)
JORDAN, E. C., Herman, Neb.. (P) (KA)
KAY, R. F., Altoona, Penn.—Corp.(KA) (WS)
KILLIAN, H. A., Kingston, N.Y.(WL) (KA)
KLIESMEIER, ADOLPH, Lyle, Minn.....(RD) (KA)
KOZAK, STANISLAW, Depew, N. Y.....(KA) (MA)
KUCHERA, J. J., Wausau, Wis. Erroneously reported killed
LAMPHIER, F. J., 435 W. 86th St., New York.....(RD) (MA)
LEHMAN, A., Chicago, Ill...(KA) (MA)
LUPTON, E. A., Nickerson, Kan.(KA) (WS)
McCARTHY, W. B., Manchester Conn.....(MA) (WS)
McCARTHY, J. J., 1,045 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Corp.....(RD) (MA)
McCAUGHON, F. M., Philadelphia, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
McCULLER, A. T., Creek, Tex..(RD) (KA)
McKENZIE, C. W., Lake City, S. C.....(KA) (MA)
McVEIGH, A. J., 20 Hausman St., Brooklyn, Y. .....(KA) (MA)
MANNUCI, GIOCCHINO, 5,201 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.....(WU) (MA)
MASEY, MAX, 108 Forsythe St., New York.....(WU) (MA)
MESSINA, JOSEPH, 132 Cherry St., N. Y.—Sgt.....(KA) (WS)
MOLLION, A., Manchester, N. H.(DW) (MA)
MONAGHAN, J. P., 307 W. 16th St., N.....(WU) (MA)
MORRIS, R. V., Florence, Miss.—Corp.....(P) (KA)
MORRISON, THOMAS, Manchester, Conn.....(WL) (MA)
NEDDERSON, L. C., Des Moines, Iowa .....(DD) (DW)
NICAS, P., Bridgeport, Conn...(RD) (MA)
NUNNALLY, W. O., Homer, Ga.(KA) (MA)
NORDQUIST, K. O. W., Oak Park, Ill.—Lt. .....(KA) (MA)
OAKLEY, Binder, Okla.(KA) (MA)
O'BRIEN, M.R., Whitman, Mass.(KA) (MA)
OSPENSON, JOSEPH, 104 W. 95th St., N. Y.....(WU) (MA)
OSTER, WILLIAM, Atlas, Penn.(KA) (MA)
PISK, JACOB, 752 E. 5th St., N. Y.....(KA) (MA)
POSNER, A., Hartford, Conn...(WU) (MA)
PUSKARSZYK, BENEAGH, Danbury, Conn.....(WL) (MA)
REHM, J. E., Troy, N. Y.....(KA) (WS)
REYNOLDS, R. S., Tuscola, Tex.(DD) (MA)
ROSIER, W. R., Montesano, Wash.....(KA) (MA)
RUTH, F., Doyletown, Penn.....(D) (MA)
SADDUTH, L. C., Buford, Ga.—Corp.....(WU) (DW)
SALAS, A., Rowantonle, Kan...(WU) (KA)
SARTOR, H. J., St. Louis, Mo.(WU) (KA)
SCHLOSKNECHT, C. F., Binghamton, N. Y.....(DW) (MA)
SCHIEFELBEIN, W., Janesville, Wis.—Bgl.....(DD) (MA)
SCHMIDT, C. J., Glendale, N. Y.(RD) (MA)
SMITH, F. I., Phila.—Corp.....(DD) (MA)
SMITH, J. E., Ashburn, Va.—Corp.....(DW) (MA)
SPRING, I., Rochester, N. Y....(KA) (MA)
STAGNO, S., 147 20th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....(KA) (MA)
TAYLOR, A. C., Baltimore.....(KA) (MA)
TAYLOR, R. A., E. Orange, N. J.(KA) (MA)
TANNER, H. L., Govanstown, Md.(KA) (MA)
TRAVER, W.A., Waymart, Penn.(KA) (MA)
TUCHER, B., 588 Graham Av., Brooklyn .....(KA) (MA)
TULL, F., New Church, Va...(WU) (MA)
UHLENHOP, H. W., Leonardsville, Kan.....(P) (KA)
VALLEOS, G. C., 319 Avenue A, New York City.....(WU) (MA)
WRIGHT, A. K., Brenham, Tex. (P) (KA)

Revised Report of Casualties.

The War Department has issued the following revised report of casualties in the army:

	Now Prev. Rptd.	Rptd.
ABERHOLDEN, C. F., Hoboken, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
ABEL, JOSEPH, Columbus, O.	(RD)	(MA)
ADAMSON, JOHN, Arbroath, Scotland	(RD)	(MA)
ALBERTSON, A. R., Westbury, N. Y.	(Slck)	(MA)
ALLISON, ROBERT, 3,664 Bailey Av., N.	(KA)	(MA)
ANDERSON, FRANK, Henrietta, Okla.	(KA)	(MA)
ARVIG, R. D., Fergus Falls, Minn.—Corp.	(KA)	(WS)
BACON, F. C., New Haven, Conn.	(WS)	(MA)
BAIRD, C. A., Caxton, Okla.	(KA)	(MA)
BARBER, J. L., Crook, Col.	(KA)	(MA)
BISHOP, C. W., East Liverpool, Ohio	(Slck)	(KA)
BITZHOVSKI, F., Kulpont, Penn.	(DW)	(MA)
BOONE, A. C., San Antonio, Tex.	(D)	(MA)
BUCKMAN, A. H., Schenectady, N. Y.	(RD)	(MA)
CABLE, H. C., 1,229 College Av., N. Y.	(Slck)	(MA)
CAMPBELL, CLYDE, Tuscahoma, Okla.	(KA)	(MA)
CARLSON, E. E., Roslyn, N. Y.	(KA)	(MA)
CHANDLER, E. F., Bayton, Tex.	(KA)	(MA)
CHEATHAM, J. T., Gorham, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
CLAFFSTTLE, L. D., Youngstown, N. Y.	(WU)	(MA)
CLARK, B. B., Weldon, N.C.—Lt.	(WU)	(DW)
CLARK, G. H., 121 Main St., Lockport, N. Y.	(WU)	(MA)
CLICK, T. A., Marlow, Okla.	(KA)	(MA)
COLEMAN, A. L., Merry Mount, N. C.	(KA)	(MA)
CORDOVA, J. M., Cortez, Col.	(WU)	(KA)
COSTIN, H. G., Cape Charles, Va.	(KA)	(WS)
COVEY, P. S., High Falls, N. Y.	(RD)	(MA)
COYLE, J. A., Phila., Penn.	(DD)	(KA)
CRAIG, G. E., Batesville, Va.	(KA)	(MA)
CRAWFORD, J. A., Montrose, N.Y.	(RD)	(MA)
CURTIS, A., Woonsocket, R. I.	(KA)	(WU)
CUTRONA, JERRY, Lodi, N. J.	(RD)	(MA)
DASHEFSKY, S., 300 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	(RD)	(MA)
DILLON, J., North Adams, Mass.	(KA)	(MA)
DILLON, L. H., Jerry, N. C.	(KA)	(MA)
DOERFLER, C. J., Highlandtown Md.	(KA)	(MA)
DOUGHERTY, J., 234 E. 83d St., N. Y.	(WU)	(KA)
DUBIEL, S., 254 Townsend St., Buffalo, N. Y.	(KA)	(WS)
DUNPY, W.S., Dorchester, Mass.	(D)	(MA)
ERLANDER, J. H., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
ESTRIDGE, E. H., Seymour, Tex.	(DD)	(MA)
FABER, N. J., Sandusky, Ohio.	(RD)	(KA)
FEELEY, F. A., 16 Temple Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.	(RD)	(MA)
FERKO, A. D., Drifton, Penn.	(P)	(KA)
FITZGERALD, G. V., 410 E. 31st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	(WS)	(MA)
FORBES, E., Fairmont, Neb.—Lt.	(D)	(MA)
FORD, JOHN, JR., 1,769 East 14th St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
FORD, H. D., Bridgeport, Conn.	(RD)	(MA)
GATEWOOD, M. F., McComb, Miss.	(P)	(KA)
GEER, D. Y., Gilkey, N. C.	(KA)	(MA)
GRANUZZA, GIUSEPPE, 879 9th Av., New York	(Slck)	(MA)
GREEN, S. H., Seattle, Wash.	(Slck)	(MA)
GREEN, T. E., Gatesbo, Okla.	(KA)	(MA)
GRIGULL, O. E., Philadelphia	(KA)	(MA)

CAPTAIN N. L. TILNEY OF RED CROSS DEAD

Former New York Broker Tried Twice to Enter Officers' Training Camps.

OTHERS ON CASUALTY LIST

Lieut. John O. Murphy, Once of Fordham, Who Served on Border, Died in Argonne.

Captain Nicholas L. Tilney, who died of disease on Sept. 18 when serving with the Red Cross, was the senior member of the brokerage firm of Tilney, Ladd & Co., 43 Exchange Place. He lived at 77 Main Street, Orange, and prior to joining the Red Cross tried twice to enter officers' training camps, but was rejected because of injuries received in playing polo.

Lieut. John Oliver Murphy of Company L, 305th Infantry, was killed in the Argonne on Nov. 5, according to notifications received at his home in Mount Vernon. He was a Fordham University law student when he enlisted in the 7th Regiment and went to the border; later he was commissioned at the second Plattsburg camp. He was in the fighting at Château-Thierry.

Lieut. H. Albert Foster, son of Howard E. Foster, President of the Central Bank of White Plains, was wounded on Sept. 29. He is a Plattsburg man and was serving as Battalion Adjutant of the 306th Infantry.

Lieut. Thomas F. Collins, who lived at 165 East Seventy-fifth Street, was killed in action on Oct. 8, when leading a company of the 165th Infantry. Another brother was killed earlier in the war. Lieutenant Collins was formerly employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and was graduated at St. Francis Xavier College.

Lieut. Danforth Montague, reported dead of disease, was a member of the Headquarters Co., 305th Field Artillery. Lieutenant Montague, who lived at 140 West Seventy-first Street, was one of the Yale men taking the Yale officers' training course at Tobyhanna, Penn., when America entered the war. He was graduated at Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., and was a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity.

Sergeant James J. Finn, attached to Company H, 106th Infantry, was severely wounded on Sept. 30, according to word received by his parents at 339 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the 23rd Regiment and has a brother serving in the 119th Artillery.

Sergeant William D. Lydecker, Company D, 107th Infantry, was severely wounded in action on Sept. 29. He lives at 850 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sergeant Barry W. Steneck, is reported to have died of wounds received when serving in the Headquarters Company, 305th Infantry. His father, who lives at 457 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, has received letters from his son's comrades telling that Steneck was in a base hospital after the date of his reported death.

Corporal Thomas F. Hyland, of 469 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, was severely wounded on Oct. 9, according to word received by his father, who was a Chief Yeoman under Dewey at Manila Bay. Corporal Hyland was last reported in service with Company D, 305th Infantry. He was a lawyer with the firm of James Hickey, 49 Exchange Place, when he entered the service. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York.

Robert A. Higgs, of Company C, 108th Infantry, was killed in action on Oct. 17. He lived at 50 Delaware Avenue, Flushing. He had been thrice over the top.

Carroll Koll of Company I, 107th Infantry, who was killed in action on Sept. 29, lived at 6 Acorn Street, Elmhurst, and enlisted when only 17 years old, in the Seventh Regiment. He was a New York Stock Exchange clerk. At Fordham University he won a scholarship.

William D. O'Connell of the 29th (Blue and Gray) Division, killed in action at Sedan, lived in Garden City. Word of his death arrived just as his family was holding a celebration following the receipt of a letter telling of the soldier's good health and spirits.

Sergeant Louis W. Hinstel of 626 North Villa Street, Richmond Hill, is reported severely gassed while serving with a Camp Upton regiment.

Corporal Richard W. Matthews is the first Hempstead soldier to be reported wounded twice in action. His first wound was received July 4 and the second on Aug. 17. He is in the 308th Infantry.

Corporal Thomas Lang, reported killed in action on Sept. 27, lived in Lynbrook, L. I., and was in Company F, 106th Infantry. His relatives said yesterday that they were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report of death, as letters conflicted with the date.

Rubin Redin of 234 Eldridge Street, was killed in action on Oct. 21. He was in Company D, 38th Infantry.

Corporal Anthony B. Schoenfelder of Company F, 105th Infantry, is reported killed in action in notification sent to his father at 428 East 148th Street. He and his brother enlisted the same day in the old 71st Regiment. They were formerly employed in a weaving plant at Edgewater, N. J.

Angelo Larusse, reported killed in action, was drafted in Company C, 325th Infantry. He formerly lived with a married sister, Mrs. Marie Doloroso, at 502 West Forty-ninth Street. He was a piano maker and came here six years ago from Italy.

Herbert F. Brooks, reported dead from wounds, lived at 113 West 128th Street. He had been cited for bravery in sticking to a listening post under heavy shell fire.

Paul Scotillo of Company A, 303d Infantry, dead from wounds, lived with his widowed mother, M

IDENTIFIES UNIT PERSHING PRAISED

Col. Crawford Tells of the Valor of the 38th Infantry at Second Battle of the Marne.

HE COMMANDED BRIGADE

Practically Surrounded, the Regiment, by Its Desperate Attacks, Forced Foe to Surrender.

Colonel Charles Crawford of the regular army, now at U. S. Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, referring to the "single regiment of the 3d Division" mentioned in General Pershing's report that "wrote a brilliant page in our military history" at the second battle of the Marne, said last night that in the interest of history he desired to announce that this organization was the 38th Infantry, (regulars,) commanded by Colonel Ulysses G. McAlexander, with Colonel Frank H. Adams second in command.

"This regiment, together with the 30th Infantry and the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, constituted the 6th Infantry Brigade under my command during the operations referred to," he continued.

"The brigade was holding the ground on each side of the Surmelin River, which flows north into the Marne between two high wooded tablelands. These upland wooded areas were the German objectives, because their possession would make easy the capture of the country for some miles to the south and would outflank our troops toward Château-Thierry some five miles west, therefore some fifty batteries were concentrated opposite us. Our estimate of over 200 rapid-fire hostile cannon is made from prisoners' reports and the effect of the bombardment which opened at midnight and which was concentrated especially on the positions of the 30th Infantry in the woods. In a short time these woods were converted into abattis by the gunfire poured upon them, so that it was difficult for an individual soldier to make his way through.

"Under the cover of darkness and this fire the Germans crossed the Marne in front of the 30th infantry, holding the left of the brigade line, where this regiment had a wide area to defend, and also to the right of the 38th Infantry, and overwhelmed the outposts along the bank.

"When daylight came, therefore, the 38th Infantry found Germans on three sides of them who were trying to organize their troops for a general advance according to their prearranged plan.

"But so heavy was the fire of all kinds, including artillery, and so desperate were the close in attacks made upon them by the 38th infantry that about 7:30 o'clock in the morning all Germans who had not been killed in front of the 30th Infantry and in front and to the left of the 38th Infantry, which had now occupied a salient, surrendered.

"The 30th Infantry sent back about 175 prisoners, while the 38th accounted for nearly 500.

"These combats were on the extreme west flank of the second battle of the Marne; no infantry attacks were made on the troops to our left.

"General Pershing seems to mention the incident of the 38th Infantry, not because he wishes to call attention to the organization performing the exploit, but to show the character of the fighting done by our troops whose training was suddenly interrupted by a military situation that called upon us to fight whether we could do it skilfully or unskilfully."

POLL ON MILITARY TRAINING

Security League Records 145 Representatives and 39 Senators for It.

The National Security League announced yesterday that its poll of the men who will be members of the Sixty-sixth Congress shows definite commitments in favor of universal military training by 145 Representatives and 39 Senators. This response from the national legislators was received in reply to a letter sent to each of them by Lloyd Taylor, Chairman of the league's Universal Military Instruction and Training Committee. The league is not advocating any particular plan of military training, but sought an expression of opinion on the basis of the principle of the project.

Those so far heard from who oppose universal military training include nine Representatives and three Senators.

PLAY "THIS IS THE LIFE."

Air and Signal Men Over River to Appear at the Vanderbilt.

Enlisted men of the 22d Service Company Signal Corps and the 583d Aero Squadron, stationed at Jersey City, will cross the river over the week-end to present a musical comedy in New York for three performances. It will be entitled "This Is the Life," and will be played at the Vanderbilt Theatre next Saturday afternoon and night and Sunday night.

The show is being produced by Monroe Silver, and is entirely the work of the soldiers. The proceeds will be divided equally between the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

Cohan Speaks to Actors' Guild.

The Morosco Theatre was crowded last night at the first public meeting of the season of the Catholic Actors' Guild, which, according to an announcement by one of the speakers, now numbers some 750 members. George M. Cohan paid tribute to his father, the late Jere Cohan, former President of the guild, and the other speakers were Justice Victor J. Dowling, William A. Brady, and Martin Green, the war correspondent. Brandon Tynan presided. An entertainment was also furnished, those who took part including Alice Brady, Donald Brian, Elizabeth Murray, Nora Bayes, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Band, led by Victor Herbert.

Clergyman to Join the Third Army.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander has been made religious director of the American Army of Occupation, says a telegram received from him by his family. His headquarters will be at Coblenz. He has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here for twenty years and left Nov. 1 for France.

Harbor Net Is Removed.

Captains of ships entering and leaving New York Harbor yesterday discovered that the steel net stretched across the Narrows to stop enemy submarines from getting into the harbor had been removed. The task was completed late on Saturday night by the United States steamship Aphrodite, the vessel which placed the net at the beginning of the war.

MUSIC

Opera's Puccini-Verdi Night.

Florence Easton, one of the first who sang "Madame Butterfly" in this country, was heard with Sophie Braslau—a blend of voices, that!—in the flower duet from Puccini's opera, and with Morgan Kingston in the wedding scene, early in a Puccini-Verdi program that filled the Metropolitan last night as the opera house hasn't been filled on a Sunday this season. There was an overture from "Manon Lescaut," an air from "Tosca" for Mr. Kingston; airs from "Boheme" for Mr. Diaz, Miss Sparkes, Miss Romaine, and finally the quartet, with Mr. Chalmers.

The Puccini episode interested the public in view of a world première here for the composer's three new one-act operas later this week. Part two of last night's program, which was Verdi's share, introduced the rare "Sicilian Vesper" overture, an air from "Simon Boccanegra" for Mr. Mardones, rarely sung, which earned deserved applause for the Spanish bass. Enthusiasm and familiarity alike increased through ensembles from "The Masked Ball" and "Aida," ending with the "Rigoletto" quartet and a riot. There was "a money house" that got its money's worth of the old favorites.

Zimbalist with Symphony Society.

Efrem Zimbalist appeared with the orchestra of the Symphony Society at its matinée yesterday in Aeolian Hall, as he had done the previous day in Brooklyn, replacing at short notice Toscha Seidll, who was reported ill of influenza. Mr. Zimbalist was not to start his season's tour until January, and he had not played the so-called "Symphonie Espagnole" of Lalo, the solo number for violin in both Saturday's and yesterday's programs, for at least two years, it was said. The two days' tryout made up for any lack of recent familiarity; indeed, there is none among the younger violin stars with more of reassuring poise, more of the solid force of character, and his musicianly performance carried no suggestion of a hurry call in emergency.

It was enjoyable music, as was the rest that Conductor Damrosch offered yesterday to a full house of those whose automobiles lined both curbs of Forty-third Street for a block outside. Aeolian is a proper hall for the elder, simple classics, and Mozart's G-minor symphony began the quiet day. D'Indy's "Istar," the gradual disclosure of a theme of beauty unadorned, preceded the solo piece, and there followed last of all the novel settings of "Three Old Flemish Folksongs" by Arthur De Greef. Will a Belgian be the next "Meistersinger" composer? The merry second song suggested it, while the last, a mocking salute to the Duke of Alva's statue by a people he oppressed, was like the driving of the royal children through the city gate in "Koenigskinder."

Europe has yet much to offer—America has done its bit, too—in the way of giving new music for the old lost during the war. In the peace restoration, it is to be hoped some of the wild flowers of lyric poesy, these nameless trifles now blossoming here, there, everywhere, may be not forgotten wholly in the return to overshadowing luxuriance of the hothouse or "forced" varieties, the temporarily poisoned gardens of "Buehnenweihfestspiel." Mr. De Greef, who was born at what once was Louvain, Belgium, dedicated to Henri Verbrugghen, a recent New York visitor, his interesting "Duke of Alva" score.

Raoul Vidas Plays Again.

Raoul Vidas, a young master of polished phrase, a stylist among violinists at a time when the technicians seem to have spoken their last word, gave another of his strikingly individual programs yesterday at Carnegie Hall. It was only his second recital or so, yet the rumor of a "Rainbow Division" among endless armies of fiddlers now coming here, the growing certainty of an artist caught young, drew a great number of those hearers to whom the violin, above all, is the instrument that sings.

Vidas substituted for an unknown sonata of Solls the more usual "Chaconne" of Leclair. His G minor concerto of Bruch, with Walter Golde, was a bold departure from the miniature, the "cameo" lines, of his best work hitherto; the larger style appeared again in Beethoven's simple "Romance" in G, which was not sentimentalized. In encores, the player was able to retain some of his more popular melodies, and to pour out his most melting tones in mere stanzas and classic quatrains, like Schubert's "The Bee." He makes the little pieces worth while, as Kreisler used to do, by sheer distinction of delivery.

His phrasing—or dry-point etching, rather—of Ries's "Perpetuum Mobile," which countless fiddlers reduce to one blurred line, was again instructive to hear, and after the Chopin E flat nocturne, in an arrangement by Sarasate, he played also Sarasate's "Bohemian Airs." The double choice of composer was, perhaps no chance coincidence of temperament. To old-timers who recall the famous Spaniard, there is a striking resemblance artistically in this Rumanian youth—say not prodigy, Messieurs—who has arrived, emphatically arrived, from wartime Paris, and whose welcome in New York is surprising.

Seek Word of Hochstein.

Friends of David Hochstein, an American violinist of promise, serving in the war, asked yesterday that any persons having knowledge of his whereabouts, or of the fact of his personal safety, should communicate their information without delay to his former managers, the Music League of America, or to Mr. Hochstein's mother.

David Hochstein gave up his career to enlist in the army in September, 1917, and went overseas with his regiment, the 306th Infantry, last April. He was at that time promoted to Sergeant and band conductor, but upon arrival in France he asked for a transfer to active service at the front and was again promoted to First Lieutenant of the 60th Infantry.

He was with his company during the Summer drive at Verdun, and on Oct. 8, when his regiment was in "rest billets" he played a concert in the city of Nancy. The day after that concert he wrote a letter to the Music League inclosing the notices of the concert, and saying that his regiment would return to the front the following day. Since that time no word has been received from him either by his family or his managers, and their cables and telegrams have brought no reply.

Plan Peace Carol Concert.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a Peace Carol concert at the Hippodrome on Christmas Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, an event which promises music of uncommon interest at this time. The Peace Carol program will be presented by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Modest Altschuler, in conjunction with the Paulist Choristers, under the direction of Father William J. Finn.

This holiday matinée will be the second of a series of fortnightly Hippodrome matinées arranged for the Russian Orchestra, the first being scheduled next Sunday afternoon, when the soloist will be Mme. Schumann-Heink. Those following the Peace Carol concert in January will introduce Mischa Elman, Florence Macbeth, Mischa Levitski, and Sophie Braslau.

'FREEDOM' AT THE CENTURY

England and America's Struggles Shown on the Stage.

In the Century Theatre was staged last night "Freedom," a play, or rather a series of twenty-five scenes, illustrating the struggle of England and America to win freedom. It was a dream journey of two little American boys through the pages of history and it was done in a way that won the applause of the audience that filled every seat in the theatre. There were only two speakers, Major George Haven Putnam, who spoke for America, and H. Y. Braddon, Commissioner for Australia to the United States, who spoke for the British Empire. Both speeches were brief.

There were three acts in the play of Freedom and each act was a showing of the landmarks in English and American history. "England in the Making" was the first act, and Freedom showed the two boys Alfred the Great in the swineherd's hut; Becket obtaining his agreement to trial by jury from Henry II.; Robert Coeur-de-Lion meeting Robin Hood and his Merrymen; the granting of Magna Charta, and the boy King Richard leading his people to civil liberty.

The second act gave glimpses into American history. Elizabeth was seen knighting Francis Drake, the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Charles I. going to his death, Patrick Henry making his immortal address, Burke, Fox, and Pitt pleading in the House of Commons for America and the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. The last act had to do with more recent scenes of America and Great Britain fighting side by side. The interest was varied by the showing of moving pictures showing the Grand Fleet guarding the North Sea.

Miss Marcia Van Dresser took the part of "Freedom," and James Eagles and William Hattista were her youthful companions. Some of the others who took part were Clara Eames, Charles Webster, Edward Martindel, Robert E. Lee Hill, E. Lyall Swete, J. Harry Irvine, Miss Caroline Duffy, Miss May Crumpton, Henry Herbert, Mme. Povla Frijsh, Eric Snowden, H. R. Irving, Miss Elizabeth Moffat, Walter Geer, Noel Tearle, Miss Eva Randolph, Henry Warwick, and Ralph Symington. In the final tableaux, "The Triumph of Freedom," Miss Constance Balfour appeared as "Britannia"; Mr. Hill as "Uncle Sam," while France was represented by Mme. Frijsh.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The forthcoming appearance of Mrs. Fiske under the management of the firm of Cohan & Harris was announced yesterday. Mrs. Fiske will be seen in New York in January in "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans," a comedy by Laurence Eyre. Harrison Grey Fiske will be associated with Cohan & Harris in the production.

The Booth, Plymouth, and Longacre Theatres will not offer matinee performances on Christmas Day, a week from Wednesday, in the case of "Redemption," at the Plymouth, an extra matinee will be given on Thursday, and matinee performances of "Be Calm, Camilla," at the Booth, and "Nothing But Lies," at the Longacre, will be given on Friday. The Booth and the Plymouth will enforce a similar policy during New Year's week.

A musical version of Pinero's farce, "The Magistrate," now in its second year in London under the title of "The Boy," will be produced here soon, bearing the title of "Kiss Me." The Shuberts and Walter Jordan will make the production, and the cast will include George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King, and Margaret Dale.

Free performances of "The Auctioneer" and "The Little Brother" were given for uniformed men last night at the Manhattan Opera House and the Belmont Theatre, respectively. "The Crowded Hour," at the Selwyn, will be one of next Sunday's attractions.

Hugh Chilvers will succeed Ben Hendricks in the cast of "Little Simplicity," at the Astor tonight.

The engagement of "The Auctioneer," at the Manhattan Opera House, has again been extended, and it is now planned to bring the run to an end on Dec. 21.

"A Stitch in Time" will conclude its engagement at the Fulton Theatre this week, and the house will then be dark for a week before "The Riddle: Woman," is transferred there.

THE SCREEN

H. V. Esmond's "Under the Greenwood Tree"—or at least part of its substance—has been brought out of the past to become a screen vehicle for Miss Elsie Ferguson in this week's program at the Rivoli. The story, as some may remember, and some may not, is that of a young woman with everything that money can buy, who is despondent because she wants the things that money can't buy—freedom, romance, a truly true love, and all the other luxuries of the poor. So the young lady buys a gypsy van (money, it seems, has powers not to be despised after all) and invites her friends to turn with her to the wild, wild life of a carefully cultivated English estate. The friends turn, and then turn quickly back. The liberated lady, after a most decorous day or two in the woods, finds a man as rich and civilized as she, and is quite content to love, honor, and, presumably, obey him in a conventional, well-upholstered home.

In such a story, with its opportunities for scenery and settings, Miss Ferguson is a lovely figure, graceful in every movement, charming in all she does. One likes to look at her whatever she does. But when it comes to interpreting a character, there is something missing in her performance. The fact would seem to be that Miss Ferguson, with her personality and voice an exceptional actress on the stage, is not a pantomimist. She pleases in a succession of beautiful poses, but does not impersonate another character.

Although there is much that is entertaining about "Under the Greenwood Tree," interest in its progress is only intermittent, and it fails to make any positive impression. If Emile Chautard, who directed the production, had kept it in the vein of pure fancy, if he had attempted to make it a light, romantic poem, or if he had emphasized its elements of comedy, he might have been more successful. But he has taken an essentially unreal story and, apparently, attempted to invest it with reality. It makes one think of fairies stumbling or solid flesh struggling to fly.

"Clouds That Smile," one of Van Scoy's delightful scenics, deserved to win as much applause from yesterday's spectators at the Rivoli as the featured photoplay—and it did.

"Fuss and Feathers," the principal offering at the Rialto, is presented by Thomas H. Ince, and, like most of the Ince products, reveals touches of skill and workmanship that distinguish it from the average photoplay, and Enid Bennett and Douglas MacLean are two thoroughly capable screen players, at least in the parts they attempt. Their supporting cast is also competent. But all of the people in the play are mere automatons in a hackneyed old story that never rises much above the lowest level in its history. It begins possibly enough with the disinherited son and the girl who works his redemption, who in this instance is an uneducated flower of the West suddenly become well-to-do and anxious to learn the manners and amenities of the wealthy. Of course she employs the disinherited son as instructor, falls in love with him, wins her way into the hearts of his parents—and everything is happy—and tiresome. It does seem that Fred Niblo, the director, could have omitted some of the play's tedious subtitles and speeded up the action of the last reels so that it would have been over sooner.

The Fatal Marriage," a Sunshine comedy, also at the Rialto, begins with several scenes of cruelty to animals and ends with several scenes that are a torture to spectators, or so many of them as are tired of witless horseplay and coarse slapstick.

"Too Many Millions," at the Strand, featuring Wallace Reid, well supported by Ora Carewe, Tully Marshall, Charles Ogle, and others, is a pleasantly impossible farce in which Reid actually wraps himself in a blanket in one scene and gets into overalls in another and does not seem always to be concerned about his reputation as a matinée idol.

"Back to Nature," one of Major Jack Allen's outdoor pictures, is also at the Strand's new bill, and shows interestingly how a man might go back to nature, if he felt called or forced to take up life where Adam left off.

"Wanted for Murder," dealing, as might be supposed, with the attitude of many people toward the ex-Kaiser, is this week's offering at the Broadway.

"The Price of Victory," a British war picture produced by Dr. H. D. Girdwood, was shown at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night as part of the Britain Day celebration.

E. M. Newman delivered his illustrated Travelstalk, "London, 1918," at Carnegie Hall last night and will repeat it this afternoon at the same place.

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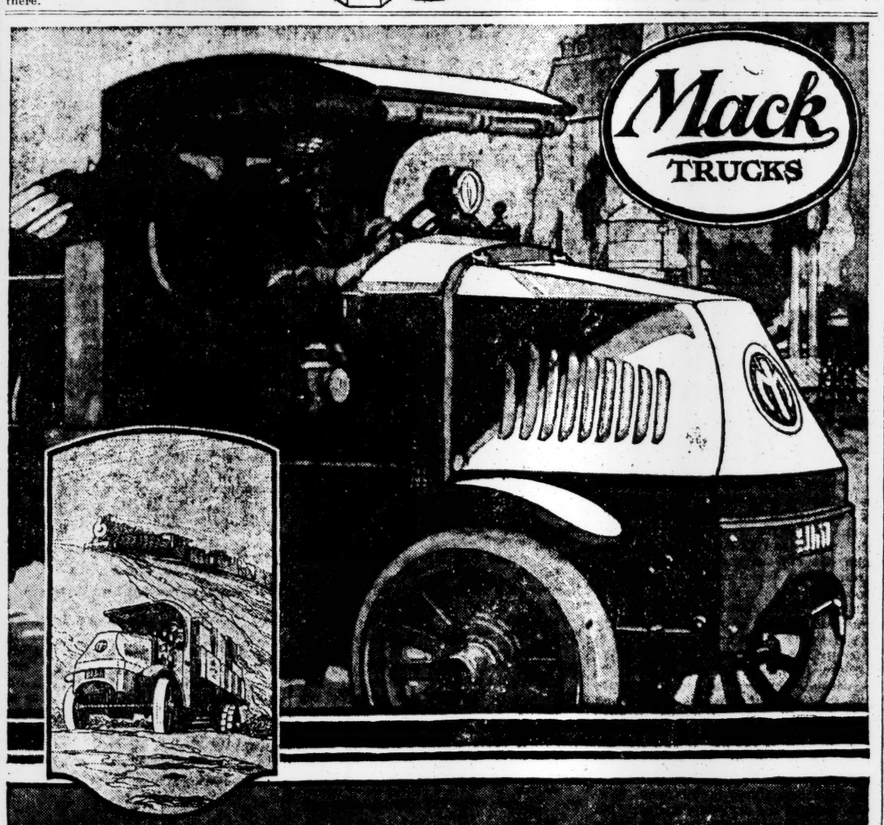

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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THIS YEAR'S WAR TAXES.

The Senate favors the country with a war tax bill of some five or six pages of solid newspaper print, which there is little reason to believe will be enacted, or should be. There is something wrong with the legislative machine, as well as with the bill, when it is possible that the levy of the year's taxes should be left to the last month of the year, and that such pains should be taken with a bill put up to be beaten. The proposers and the opponents of the bill think of something else than the country's welfare when they carry their manoeuvres to such extremities. They condemn themselves as practical men, as well as partisans, by so doing, since it would have been more reasonable for one side or the other to recognize the deadlock, and reach the controlling vote more easily and quickly. The prospect is that we shall see this year's taxes collected on the basis which was condemned on last year's experience. The Congress which has just received the country's mandate will meet in March with certainty proportioned to the necessity of the case, and it can deal with any deficiency then developed with better information and authority than the present unlamented Congress.

The bill provides for the six billions which Secretary McADOO estimated to be wanted, and on the day that the bill is reported Secretary BAKER reduces his estimates by a larger sum. There will be other reductions on a like scale. The Senate reduces the House tax total by more than any normal year's taxes, and leaves the largest total any nation ever levied. At the same time Internal Revenue Commissioner ROPER reports that this year's collection was fourfold the previous year's payments. This suggests merely that the tax-layers do not know what they are doing within a few billions. For an example of omissions as well as inclusions, it may be specified that the country is under obligation to pay a guaranteed price for all the wheat the farmers can raise, and that no provision is made for financing perhaps a billion bushels. The loss will be less than the total in proportion that the price of bread is kept high, or that our allies can be induced to share the burden which was assumed on the world's account. If there were anything like businesslike conduct of legislation, such a liability as this would be reported to some central authority and provision made for it, as well as for such reduction of demands as might result from cancellation of war contracts instead of their fulfillment. But the tax-gatherers reveal themselves as hardly less in the dark regarding near events than the country. With the outlook thus obscure, they assume to levy taxes for year after next.

A bill of such portentous length would not be necessary did it not undertake to correct the errors of the previous bill. The corrections are not suitably made. Our present taxes are so odious that the case calls for correction in principle not in details and percentages. Our leading business organizations and tax experts have made suggestions to which scantest attention has been paid. Even Secretary McADOO's advice is only partly followed, and is rejected in important particulars. With six billions to raise, it is too soon to reduce the income and war profits taxes.

This is the last year of war profits, and therefore of war profits taxes. They have been paid with such admirable readiness because of patriotic spirit, and because they have been so easily borne. Other taxes proposed for this year are more annoying if not more burdensome, and for next year there are better tax sources than those which Congress has seen fit to tap. On the whole, a second year's bitter dose of Kitchinism is no more than fit punishment for the first year's submission to it. A more radical remedy is needed than the bill which the Senate has provided to be beaten. The faults of the present taxes are known, having been learned by experience, but no one can say what unexpected and undesigned hardships may be concealed in the new measure designed to correct the old. A tax bill can be written with fewer words and details than a tariff bill by choosing a few classes of universal incidence and abundant yield, instead of by seeking to enumerate a number of specific objects for the purpose of distribution.

THE LEAGUE OF COMMON IDEALS.

Mr. DEPEW, who to forestall controversy as to who is to be his successor as New York's chief after-dinner speaker seems to have resolved upon permanent occupancy of the place himself, spoke with even more than his old-time power and felicity at the luncheon of The Pilgrims in honor of the British Army and Navy on Saturday.

It was Britain's Day, marked in many cities throughout the country by notable demonstrations of the cordial sentiment that makes the two nations one in their rejoicing over victory, and in recounting the triumphs won by the arms of both the speakers at The Pilgrims' luncheon had a responsive audience. It was natural that Mr. DEPEW should speak of the League of Nations, a subject to which men's thoughts are much turned in these days. His words will give encouragement to those who see in the League the assurance of peace and justice in the world:

> But, my friends, there is a league of nations that belts the globe, it is all-powerful. It is a league held together without formal treaties or alliances. It is a league of common ideals, the same apprehension and practice of liberty and law, the same determination to maintain and defend humanity, right, and justice. It is a league brought together as never before by common sacrifices, common sufferings, common victories. It is the league of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

That thought is coming to broader acceptance every day; that hope newly inspires the workers who have long been striving to make the League a living thing. It can never be brought into being save upon the basis of ideals common to its member nations, a common belief that certain things are right and certain others wrong, and that the world will be better and happier if the nations holding these ideals and these beliefs unite to prevent and punish wrong.

But if the English-speaking peoples, one in their conceptions of liberty and law, already constitute a league for the right, is it not equally plain that France and Italy and Belgium, who have made their tremendous sacrifices for the same beliefs, for the defense and triumph of liberty and law, are by that title members in the best of standing within the league spontaneously originating on the battlefields of the war?

The work of organizing the League of Nations is very far advanced even before the delegates to the Peace Conference have reached Paris.

WHAT BOOKS WILL BE READ?

Problems of after-the-war reconstruction, of raw material, of markets and demand, are just now the supreme topic in most industries, and not least among the publishers of books and magazines, whose trade is still one of the foremost in American business life. Proof of this is furnished by the controversy now going on as to what people are going to read in the next few years, which seems to arouse considerably more public interest than the disputes, equally vital to other industrial circles, of what kind of toys will prevail in the nursery. Whether the library is nearer the heart of the home than the nursery one may not say, but it certainly can stir up more acute and embittered argument.

Publishers and magazine editors are an imitative lot. The idea that springs to life in the brain of the editor of one publication on Monday is the unchallenged tenant of the brain of every other magazine editor on Tuesday. And a war which ended suddenly has dealt to the editors and publishers a blow not much less severe than that which it inflicted on them by beginning with so little warning. Today as in the beginning of August, 1914, there is doubt and much peering into the future; today as then much material bought and paid for at a great price must be thrown away, for just as then the conclusion was that the world would read about nothing but the war, so now there is confidence that it will read about everything but the war.

In this field as in every other the occasional Napoleon is the man who guesses in advance of the rest. And there may be even at this moment in this intellectual capital of America some giant of the publishing world to whom has occurred the notion that after the war, as before the war and during the war, people are going to read good books; not books of supreme literary merit, necessarily, but books good of their kind; and that excellence in their kind is perhaps more important than an adventitious and sometimes sadly misjudged "timeliness" of topic. Some of the greatest successes, notably in fiction, of the war period were books that all but ignored the war; and even among war books some were successful and others not. The reasons for the success of some war books and the failures of others may not inconceivably be the reasons for the success of one book and the failure of another in time of peace. Doubtless peace brings some diminution in the multitudinous flow of all but worthless war books, which is not the least of its blessings; but the good war book, whether fiction or fact, will not want for readers in the next few decades. A quarter of a century after the civil war ended a magazine made great fame and fortune by the publication of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"; and for the fiction writer it will be difficult to ignore, even in the next two or three years, an event which wrought more profound and rapid changes on the souls of the greater part of mankind than anything else in history.

TRYING TO FATHOM SCOTT.

It was not only with astonishment, but much more with gleeful skepticism, that the question was asked, "Is SAUL, also, among the prophets?" It is with pain and some terror that our Republican friends will ask the same question about SCOTT NEARING, pacifist, Socialist, and general firebrand of social disturbance. We say this in the belief that our Republican friend The Tribune's report of his address on Friday night to "300 "Socialists and radicals at the Peo-"ple's House" is correct. For it represents this successor of BOUCK WHITE in the general estimation of the community as talking, with a grave face, the doctrine of the extremest sect of Republicanism. Did the 300 "Socialists and radicals" gasp and rub their eyes as they heard their own SCOTT, Bolshevik of Bolsheviki, talking the language of the Republican leaders from HENRY CABOT LODGE all the way down to LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, both inclusive?

"Dr. NEARING," The Tribune reports with assumed carelessness, "said the President's latest address "was the most disappointing of all his "messages, ascribing this to 'his in-"'accessibility for the last eighteen "'months.'" Was it SCOTT of the Red Guard who said this? Is not The Tribune mistaken? Has it not crossed its dispatches, and was it not really Senator LODGE? What have the disappointing message and the President's inaccessibility to do with social justice? But go on, go on! "He said "that the President had been sur-"rounded by a 'small coterie of "'Southern politicians,' who had kept "from him all knowledge of the senti-"ment of the people and what was "taking place in the country."

That is why the message was disappointing, no doubt, but what has Comrade SCOTT, what has social justice, what have the Bolsheviki, to do with that? What has it got to do with the rule of the proletariat? Upon what meat has this our NEARING fed, that he is grown so Republican? But here comes the clincher, apropos of the Peace Mission:

> If the American people are Republican, who is Mr. WILSON to stand in their way? If they want a Republican delegation, that's their business. It would have been better to have WILSON go with four representative Republicans than with Democrats who are not representative.

A little amateurish for a politician, but one gets the idea. The people elected a Republican Congress, so that they are entitled to have at least one "representative Republican" on the mission; see LODGE, BORAH, CUMMINS, SHERMAN, or almost anybody, even that open-minded, eclectic Democro-Republican JAMES R. MANN, leader of Hyde Park, South Chicago. But four of them! Not even SHERMAN ever thought of that. Decidedly this was the greatest Republican of them all; the elements so mixed in him that the late MARK HANNA might have stood up and said to all the world, "This was a man!"

O SCOTT, fie upon you, Comrade SCOTT! Did you do this thing on purpose to bedevil those solemn and acrid men? Republicanism outdone by a Socialist, a Socialist whose heart bled nightly from twenty platforms for the downtrodden Bolsheviki! Did the Democratic National Committee persuade you to this deed, O SCOTT of the Soviets, or was it mere madcap desire to place the Republicans in the seats of the uneasy?

THE BILL MUST BE PAID.

Without any real fear or danger of Bolshevism, the Germans seem to be trying to arrange deliberately a break-up of the German Empire into separate States, after the manner of Russia. In the German "Revolution" the people count for little. They are used to being told what to think and do. Their political incapacity was admitted cynically by their leaders during the old régime. In the supposed new dispensation they are guided, obscurely or openly, by substantially the same hands. The separatist movement in the Rhineland and Westphalia, the plan for "an inde-"pendent Rhenish-Westphalian Re-"public," is, perhaps, the most significant instance of what appears to be a definite program for organizing disorganization, for splitting the empire, in the hope of bilking the Allies of their just reparation.

Nowhere in Germany is there less foundation for a republic or a separatist State than in Rhineland-Westphalia. A small group of immensely rich industrialists is the master. This oligarchy is vitally interested in a powerful unified Germany, a political and economic unit. By its thirst for raw materials and a greater output for its manufactures it has greatly contributed to, it has been an accomplice in, the German gamble for world-domination. Industrialism in the hands of a few shares with militarism the guilt of the German encroachment, territorial ambition, and disaster. A market for German goods was to be the reward of the industrial magnates for their support of the dynasty's designs.

When the regions specially controlled by these powers behind the old throne prepare to set up a "republic," to dissociate themselves from the centralized State under which they have grown fat and whose sway of plunder they have been among the most eager to extend, it is impossible not to question their sincerity. We have here another of those carefully staged organs of propaganda and ulterior sinister purpose such as Germany has made familiar. The Rhineland-Westphalia "republic" looks as "spontaneous" and "popular" as the Navy League or Pan Germanism.

In view of the known German simplicity in craft, the German capacity for self-gulling, the natural explanation of the German zeal outwardly to follow the separatist tendency developed by the Russian Revolution, which exists only in the faintest volunteer parody in Germany, is the hope thereby to avoid responsibility for and hinder the collection of the immense bill to the Allies for the deliberate destructions and injuries done contrary to international law by the German Army and Navy. Just as Germany made the childish pretense that Prussia, not Germany, guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the Germans, for that purpose, ranging themselves into various States, seem to imagine that there will be no one responsible State from which the Allies and the United States can demand the collective damages.

The Germans are, if possible, even less engaging in defeat than in victory. One can hardly comprehend a national mind so childish as to attempt this game of blindman's buff. The inexorably just claims against Germany must be paid. Generations of Germans must learn from their taxbills that the way of the transgressor is hard. If, in the heat of the political campaign in Great Britain, excessive demands are made, and elsewhere by newspapers or private persons, none the less the minimum of righteous compensation will be an enormous sum, and it will have to be paid to the last farthing. For the gigantic losses wrought according to the laws of war, for the incalculable debts which Germany has brought on so many other nations, for the billions fired away in munitions, or spent on armies and fleets and ships and airplanes and supplies, there can be no adequate return. For the losses of Belgium and Northern France, for blackmail and malicious mischief and havoc contrary to international law, for ships and cargoes and other private property destroyed unlawfully, full restitution must be made.

If the Germans prefer that their territory shall be occupied permanently, if they itch to see an allied army in Berlin, they should persist in attempts to evade payment. They cannot evade settlement of the bill for the lawless destruction they have wrought. Germany must pay, and the division of Germany into little States will merely make necessary occupation of her territory until payment is made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Discrimination That Has a Purpose.

That the Germans accorded to American prisoners in general, and to captured American aviators in particular, treatment much better than they gave the soldiers of other nationalities who fell into their hands has been reported several times by men who had been thus favored. Both the reason and the purpose of this discrimination have been easily explicable as due to a desire on the part of the wiser Germans thus to create in American minds the impression that the innumerable stories about the ill-treatment of British, French, and Russian prisoners were either false or exaggerated, and in some instances the device seems to have been successful.

It can have been successful, of course, only among those who ignore the worthlessness of negative evidence in comparison with positive, but evidently the Germans believe, or hope, that such persons are numerous over here, and probably they are right in holding that all of our pacifists can thus be supplied with material on which to base their protests against the use of any severity in dealing with the now conquered Germans. The expectation that much can be accomplished in this way, however, betrays the curious simplicity that characterizes so many Germans when it comes to judging foreign peoples, and this peculiarity was never better illustrated than in the speech made by the commandant of the prison camp at Villingen, in Baden, when he told the Americans held by him that they could go.

After reminding the prisoners of the kindness with which they had been treated, the commandant proceeded to ask that in return they should preach the doctrine of lenience to the new German—the Germany that was so different from the old Germany, misguided and perhaps reprehensible, by which the war had been started and carried on. For the old Germany he had no defense to make, and he was quite sure that the Americans would agree with him in holding that the new Germany was so utterly different as to need none.

Reformation to Avoid Responsibility.

If the contentions of the Villingen commandant were accepted by the Allies or by any of them, the result would be most commendable—by Germans. For such acceptance would create for them all a complete irresponsibility with regard to the events of the past. Not only would it give them the forgiveness for their sins that is accorded by the generous to the regenerate, but it would relieve the latter from the onerous and unpleasant task of repairing the damage they did in their unregenerate days, and even from the cruel duty of returning the money and goods they stole from France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Rumania, and half a dozen other countries in the same evil and lamented period.

It does not seem probable that these expectations of the Germans will be realized. Reformation without reparation to whatever extent may be possible always is and should be viewed with more than suspicion of its sincerity. However great and real may become, in time, the difference between old and new Germany, the latter will not be freed from the material obligations of the former, and while there is something in the plea of the Germans and their friends that it is useless to demand of a debtor what he cannot pay, it by no means follows that he should not pay all he can. And Germans least of all have to be reminded that a conquered nation, even though its ruin has seemingly been complete, has surprising powers of recuperation—and of payment.

Hindenburg Gains by Comparison.

A man just arrived in Amsterdam from Berlin reports that all save one of Germany's idols have fallen. The others, war lords and statesmen, and the ruler by divine right himself, are no longer subjects even of conversation. HINDENBURG alone remains erect amid the ruins of the old régime, and still commands the reverence and respect once accorded to every commanding figure of the days that are so remote, though at the same time so recent.

Why this should be so is not easy of understanding. HINDENBURG does not look like a great man, though undoubtedly he is a big man, and there is strangely little evidence that he possesses military genius. He did inflict a single crushing defeat on the Russians in the early part of the war, but the circumstances were peculiar and all in his favor, and since then his achievements, if any, have not come to foreign notice. Indeed, outside of Germany he has been held a half-mythical personage. Perhaps he is no more within Germany, and in that very fact may be the reason for his survival in popular esteem.

A less fanciful theory of his present favor is that it rests on his refusal to run away or hide when the crash came. He has shown none of the so common fear of his own soldiers, and if the Allies want him they will have no difficulty in finding him. By comparison with the other war lords, he is now heroic, however he may have been in the past, and heroes are scarce in Germany.

VINDICATION, NOT REVENGE.

A Peace of Right Supported by Might Our Aim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great war is ended. Germany, who forced it, has surrendered and laid down her arms, a conquered criminal. The men who have won this glorious victory are the soldiers and sailors of the allied forces and America. The statesman who made it possible to clinch the result without the sacrifice of one unneeded life or the prolongation by one hour of the world-anguish is President Wilson.

Now we face the problem of the great peace. The anaemic pacifists did nothing to win it. They must have no hand in its making. What the world wants today is not anarchy, nor slavery, nor class warfare, but peace with power. Right must reign, and might must back it.

But what to do with the criminals—the German rulers and the people who have supported them in the wanton destruction of at least 10,000,000 human lives?

Two words are in the air just now: Vengeance and vindication.

Vengeance is not for us. To avenge is to punish a wrong done to others. That belongs to God. Milton said:

> Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints whose bones
> Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

To revenge is to punish a wrong done to ourselves. That is unworthy of a Christian. Let us get vengeance out of our mind.

Vindication is what we have fought for. Vindication is what we must demand in the terms of peace. Vindication means the upholding of justice and the prevention of crime.

On the German Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the rest of the Potsdam gang, justice must be done according to international law. The repetition of their crime of 1914 must be made impossible. What we want is not vengeance but vindication.

Have the Kaiser's gang really repented? No sign of it yet.

Have the German people really repented? No sign of it yet. They must bring forth fruits meet for repentance before they can be forgiven. That means indemnity, not punitive but reformatory—all that they have smashed they must rebuild.

Peace founded on justice and backed with power is what America wants. To uphold that end we count on the presence of President Wilson at the Peace Conference. HENRY VAN DYKE.

Princeton, Dec. 4, 1918.

THE OLD ROOFTREE.

Our mother England comes home from the wars
Strong as of old, her lion-heart high-pulsed,
Her eyes set on the future, blazing full
With those world ministries she knows so well.
Home from the wars she comes to nurse her own—
To bring back health and life and forward gleams
Of things to be. And we have set our hands
Beside hers over seas, and flung our flag
Where it could watch with hers above the surge
Of mad, tumultuous waters. We have dared
The dangers she has dared, and once again
The blood of Cromwell's Ironsides runs with ours,
And once again our hands together fling
A crown dishonored from unworthy brows.
Oh, England, Mother England, breathe once more
Your children's love! Look out across the seas
And find earth kindling to her furthest bounds
With home-returning passions. Sydney calls
Across the far Pacific. Here New York
Speaks with your voice, another London, born
To your free spirit and your moving will.
We who were British once when Alfred reigned
And in the days of Shakespeare, Raleigh, Drake,
We who are free because our British sires
Kept steady hands upon their ship of state—
We are one rolling voice of joy and praise,
That now once more you push your mad foes back,
That now once more our banner flies with yours,
That now the "Pilgrims have come home again,"
Home from the wars to peace and kindliness
Under a common rooftree—home once more!

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

No Ground for Rivalry in Sea Power, and Many Reasons for Co-operation.

By JUSTICE RUSSELL,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the most dangerous and damnable thing in Mr. Kent's farrago of mischievous Parisian gossip was his suggestion of a competition in naval armaments between England and the United States. If there are Americans in Paris who attribute to Englishmen or to the British Government any spirit of jealousy or suspicion because of the enlargement of the American Navy they surely are suffering from nightmare. There was a time when in Canada some of our more ignorant people believed that the white fleet which was being developed, I cannot say just how many years ago, was destined for the conquest of Canada, and predicted that it would before many years be invading our seaports. Those were the days when the notorious Benjamin F. Butler was angling for the vote of the Cape Ann fishermen, and putting up his hypocritical prayer not to be led into temptation, the said temptation being that of poaching upon the inshore fisheries of the maritime provinces of Canada. All that is now ancient, and, for the most part, happily forgotten, history. Those quarrels have been definitively settled, and all the clouds that lowered o'er our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. Since those days a common policy between the two nations with reference to the open door in China, the restraining hand of the British Government upon Continental powers which were conspiring to take advantage of the Spanish war as an occasion for the embarrassment and humiliation of the American Government and people, the part played by the British naval Commander in the battle of Manila Bay, as testified to by Admiral Dewey in his autobiography, had already put an end to all such foolish international auspicions between the United States and Great Britain, and rendered a breach of the peace between these two great powers as unthinkable as a war between England and Canada.

The truth is that there never has been a moment since the settlement between the two nations by the peace at Ghent in December, 1814, when the assured ascendancy of the British Navy has not been one of the essential conditions of the security and comfort of the western world in general, including the United States and Canada.

In the very interesting book entitled "Pan-Americanism," by Roland G. Usher, Professor of History in Washington University, St. Louis, the writer brings out this fact in his chapter on "The Supremacy of the Sea." "We cannot," he says, "explain or understand the history of the United States if we omit from our consideration the sea power in England's hands. To it is due the predominantly English character of American civilization. The English supremacy of the sea fundamentally was and is a domestic necessity, maintained rather as a part of England's defensive position on the Channel than for the purpose of exerting influence in different parts of the world. It is this fact which we must firmly grasp if we are to understand the relation of English sea power today to International alliances in general and to the United States in particular." Her fleet "was not created to threaten or rule other nations, and exerts an influence in international affairs only as a result of its necessary existence for the maintenance of domestic peace and prosperity. It is today so vital for defense that it could not possibly be used for aggression alone; to risk in an offensive war, undertaken purely for aggression, the very bulwark of the national existence would be folly of the worst description, a fact of the utmost consequence in the study of international affairs."

The fact that the people of England could be reduced to starvation in a very few months, perhaps in a very few weeks, if they could not depend on the safety of the ocean lanes for their food ships, makes it absolutely necessary that they should have a navy able to cope with any conceivable hostile combination of powers. They have always made this their standard of safety. But in taking account of their possible enemies they have invariably, persistently, and emphatically refused to consider the United States as being among the number, and they will more emphatically refuse to do so now than ever before. It is this consideration that makes it so utterly detestable and shameless a thing for Mr. Kent to have even hinted at the possibility of conditions arising when such a calculation should have to be made.

The bare suggestion of such a possibility is a crime against humanity and a foreshadowing of the possible collapse of human civilization.

Let me proceed to adduce Professor Usher's testimony to the moderation and the spirit of equity in which the enormous and preponderating sea-power of England has been exerted and the especial friendliness with which it has, ever since the unfortunate events preceding 1812, been governed in its relations with the people and Government of the United States. In 1823 Jefferson wrote to Monroe: "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should cherish a cordial friendship." "This," says Professor Usher, "has in fact been our policy, although it has rarely been openly avowed and has often been threatened with rupture by the rise of other interests upon which we clashed with England." I suppose he has in mind the fishery disputes, the painful questions arising out of the civil war, the Behring Sea controversy, the Alaska boundary question, and a number of similar difficulties, any one of which would have sufficed to bring about a war with England had they occurred between that country and any European power.

But this is, perhaps, a little aside from the track which it was my intention to follow. Let me return to my thesis. "England, on her part," says the learned historian, "has seen the wisdom of using her sea-power with moderation, and of performing with scrupulous exactitude the various duties it imposed upon her in the interest of other nations. An excellent merchant marine, affording other nations dependent upon her prompt, adequate, reasonable service, with low freight rates, low insurance and brokerage, has been and still is essential to the continuance of her authority. She must freely and without compulsion do for them what they would otherwise have to do for themselves, and be satisfied with the normal profits which their own merchants might have expected to pay to a merchant marine of their own. So much was obvious. Never to abuse her power was equally important. It should never be stained by aggression, and the line between aggression and defense must be strictly drawn and never exceeded. In reality, the moderation and wisdom with which England has used her authority are more responsible than the strength of her fleets for the length of time that she has been supreme and for the relatively few times in the past when her control has been really threatened, or, indeed, advisedly questioned."

"Since the war of 1812 harmonious relations have been the rule with England, the mutual interests of both in reaching agreement in hearty co-operation have been recognized, and such a cordial understanding with England is one of the few settled facts in American diplomacy. To this sea power and all that goes with it our whole economic fabric has been adjusted. Upon it nearly everything depends. We have never known any other condition, and have had no serious reasons since 1815 to desire to change it."

The chapter closes with the following words:

"The recent growth of foreign navies has caused a concentration of English ships in European waters, and has made us feel it desirable to strengthen our navy so as to be able to protect ourselves against any other power than England. There could scarcely be a more striking testimonial to our confidence in the fairness of England, of our belief in the strength of her friendship for us, and in the firmness with which she means to maintain her policy of defense."

These words were written in 1915, at a time when there was no apparent probability of the United States being associated with England in the prosecution of the war. In fact, the theme of Mr. Usher's book was a speculation as to the position the United States would be in relatively to the victor in the European war. As the United States is itself one of the victors, Mr. Usher's question can no longer be raised. But surely nothing has occurred to diminish the strength of England's friendship for the Republic, and the comradeship in arms must have brought about an entente more secure and more durable than any "entangling alliance" would have been.

B. RUSSELL.

Halifax, Dec. 6, 1918.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

Our Soldiers Credited with a Real Success There Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose an extract from a letter recently received by me from a staff officer of the British 6th Corps who has often been in the United States and who in May, 1917, came into contact with the 308th Infantry Regiment, then brigaded with that corps. It seems to me that the tribute of this officer to our American troops is worthy of a wider circulation than I can give it.

WILLIAM R. BARBOUR.

New York, Dec. 7, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

"I wish you, in fact, all American civilians, could realize the very favorable impression your soldier boys stationed in England have made upon our civil population. I naturally expected it, but even I am surprised at the depth and extent of it. This country, for instance, has had in training in it troops from practically every part of the far-flung British Empire, acclaimed in the early stages, endured for the sake of the cause in the latter, and when it was known that American troops were to come here it may be admitted now that the civilians in these parts were anything but pleased. But that is all changed; no troops, not even those belonging to the County Regiment, are more popular, and it is certain that many women have learned, thanks to your boys, that the rank and file of the American Army consists almost entirely of the most courteous, polite, and gentlemanly fellows they have ever seen in khaki. It is not by any means due to a superior general education, it is just instinctive and glaringly natural, and must contribute enormously to the fuller mutual understanding between the great masses of the two nations.

"No nation has a monopoly in bravery; what your heroic representatives on the battlefields in France are doing can easily be matched by the valor of the French, British, and even enemy troops, but soldiers are not always engaged in battle actions, and then—! I have had fairly long experience of war, in and between battles, and know that splendid conduct in battle gives no indication of conduct out of it. I think that in their relations with civilians the conduct of your troops is incomparable. I could give many illustrations—and comparisons, alas!—from personal observation and recounted to me by observant officers and civilians. It is worthy of your reflection that you Americans at home, as well as our civilians, have possibly as much reason to be proud of your troops in England as of those on the battlefields of France. Largely unconsciously, and all the more potent by reason of that, they are factors of particular political significance. Undoubtedly much of this is due to their officers, who appear to be keenly alive to their responsibilities."

A Novel Suggestion for Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, through the valuable medium of your paper, be permitted to suggest a possible solution of the "De Profundis" of the Irish people?

Accustomed as we are in these days to talk in millions, would it not be a wise step for the British Government to buy up the whole of Ulster, the terms of purchase to be arranged by a commission appointed for that purpose, and present it to the Irish nation?

Realizing that home rule will be an actual fact in the near future, all Ulsterites averse to living under such conditions would readily "trek," and only those willing to become reconciled to the new regime remain. Thus the possibility of civil war would be averted and the problem of the Irish people solved.

HENRY WARWICK.

New York, Dec. 5, 1918.

The Best Public Library

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Mr. Hughes on the necessary inefficiency of Government business, having had much and repeated working experience of most of the large reference libraries of the world, abroad and at home, and having administered one of them enough to know the business side of the efficiency problem, I have no hesitation in saying that the Library of Congress is at least equal to the best libraries under the control of close corporations of business men. With all respect to the John Crerar, the New York Public, the British Museum, and other highly efficient libraries, I believe the Library of Congress to be on the whole the most efficient great library in the world.

LIBRARIAN.

New York, Dec. 2, 1918.

WILSON ASKS ALL TO JOIN RED CROSS

Says Such an Enrollment Would Be a Greeting to the Whole Human Family.

MUCH YET TO BE DONE

In Appeal to American People the President Points to the Needs of Stricken Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in a proclamation made public today, calls on every American to join the American Red Cross during Christmas Roll Call Week, Dec. 16 to 23, and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need. The proclamation, prepared before the President sailed for Europe, follows:

To the American People:

One year ago twenty-two million Americans, by enrolling as members of the Red Cross at Christmas time, sent to the men who were fighting our battles overseas a stimulating message of cheer and good-will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their Government in the determination not only to wage war with the instruments of destruction, but also by every means in their power to repair the ravages of the invader, and sustain and renew the spirit of the army and of the homes which they represented. The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium, and France have told, and will tell again, the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospital, in the camps, and at the cantonments, and we ought to be very proud that we have been permitted to be of service to those whose sufferings and whose glory are the heritage of humanity.

Now, by God's grace, the Red Cross Christmas message of 1918 is to be a message of peace as well as a message of good-will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. We must prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, our old indifference gone forever.

The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend upon the program of the associated Governments, but there is immediate need today for every heartening word and for every helpful service. We must not forget that our soldiers and our sailors are still under orders, and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence, and that the Red Cross Christmas membership means a great deal to them. The people of the saddened lands, moreover, returning home today where there are no homes, must have the assurance that the hearts of our people are with them in the dark and doubtful days ahead. Let us, so far as we can, help them back to faith in mercy and in future happiness.

As President of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every American would join the Red Cross for 1919, and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need.

WOODROW WILSON.

A magnified "block party," taking in the streets that enter Fifth Avenue between Washington Arch and Fifty-ninth Street, will be held in this city on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, in honor of the Red Cross and to aid the drive for membership. A large number of civic, patriotic, and neighborhood associations will take part in the affair.

At four points, Twenty-sixth, Fortieth, Forty-second, and Fifty-eighth Streets Fifth Avenue will be spanned by handsome white arches, sixty feet high. The Arches of Mercy, as they will be called, will bear banners and decorations of the Red Cross and symbols of the Christmas season. On every block there will be eight Christmas trees, four on each side. The trees will be thirty feet high. Festoons of Christmas greens will hang over the curbs from tree to tree, and at each street intersection the festoons will be diagonally carried from corner to corner of the avenue. High over the roadway, at the middle of each block, will hang a huge Red Cross flag. The decorations of the shops and the street lighting will serve to throw a glow of splendor over the scene. A band will be stationed at every street intersection. When the parade is formally opened, a mammoth searchlight will give the signal to the individual band leaders, who will lead their men in playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Fifth Avenue on the night of the party will be barred to vehicular traffic, and parts of the thoroughfare will be given over to dancing. Folk-dances in national costume will be exhibited by men and women from the city's foreign population.

Particular places have been assigned to organizations, and a general assembly will take place in Washington Square to march up Fifth Avenue. A block for each of the allied nations will be the scene of distinctive features by representatives of the varied nationalities.

NEW RED CROSS TEA ROOM.

Haggin House In Fifth Avenue to Be Used for Benefit of the Wounded.

Women prominent in society, acting through the Red Cross, will open a tea room today in the old Haggin house at 587 Fifth Avenue, to raise money for wounded American soldiers.

The first floor will have the appearance of a huge bird cage. The parrots and birds of paradise, which, from the walls lend their varied hues to the room, were finished yesterday by Mrs. Harry H. Duryea. The room will open this afternoon with the Day of the Allies, and the program of speaking will start at 4 o'clock. Tomorrow will be British Day, Thursday French Day, and Saturday Italian Day. Wednesday and Friday will be given over to special programs. The speakers will be distinguished officers of the allied nations.

Mrs. Templeton Crocker will be the "Captain" for the opening day, and the waitresses of the day will include Miss Helen Crocker, Mrs. Henry Dutton, Mrs. William Thaw 3d, Mrs. A. J. Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Randall Davey, Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. Arthur Miles, Mrs. M. D. Miles, Mrs. Oscar Cooper, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. John Dunely Prince, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Keene, and Mrs. Percy Turnure.

TELLS NAVY'S AID IN MARCH.

Sir Eric Geddes Says Fleet Enabled England to Repair Losses.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Articles by Premier Lloyd George, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Pirrie, Controller General of Merchant Shipbuilding, are printed in the current number of an educational journal, devoted largely to matters connected with the navy and merchant marine.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his article, referring to the surrender of the German fleet, says that it was a significant event because it symbolized in a fitting manner the triumph of the allied cause.

"It was our day, the supreme hour in Great Britain's history, the justification of all the sacrifices and sufferings of the last four years," the Premier writes.

"The German fleet was beaten because the hearts of the men who manned it were not steeled by the consciousness of a righteous cause."

Sir Eric Geddes, describing the influence of the navy on the course of the war, says that when in March the Germans made an overwhelming attack on the British line, it was the navy that enabled Great Britain to repair her losses, so that within a few weeks the front was as strong in men and material as before.

Lord Pirrie deals mainly with the mercantile marine and the output of shipping, pointing out how

MRS. AMOS PINCHOT DIVORCES HUSBAND

Justice Tompkins, Sitting at Nyack, Grants Interlocutory Decree, Soon to be Final.

CO-RESPONDENT NOT NAMED

Mother to Have Custody of Daughter and Father to Be Guardian of a Minor Son.

An interlocutory decree of divorce, which soon is to be made final, has been granted to Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot from her husband, long well known as one of the founders of the Progressive party and later as a radical, Socialist, and pacifist. Though the decree was signed three weeks ago by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, sitting at Nyack, county seat of Rockland County, news that the couple had parted after more than eighteen years of married life did not transpire in this city until last night. At her home, 9 East Eighty-first Street, Mrs. Pinchot, who was Miss Gertrude Minturn of this city, refused to discuss the case beyond admitting that the divorce had been granted and that her attorney was Francis L. Wellman and her counsel Leavin Hunt.

Mr. Pinchot who, it was said, allowed the suit to proceed practically undefended, was represented by the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. Mr. Pinchot now is living at the Yale Club. He could not be reached last night, nor could any member of the firm which handled the matter for him.

Under the decree, it was learned authoritatively, Mrs. Pinchot receives the custody of the couple's 17-year-old daughter, Rosalind, and Mr. Pinchot is entrusted with the guardianship of a younger son, Gifford Pinchot, 2d, named after his uncle, Gifford Pinchot, who achieved fame as head of the Bureau of Forestry during President Roosevelt's régime, and who later shared with his brother the prominence incident to the reorganization of the Progressive Party.

The decree, according to the understanding of those most concerned, is to be made final at the end of the three months' period which legally must elapse before that step can be taken. Testimony was heard by a referee, and the name of the co-respondent was not divulged.

Mr. Pinchot was born of American parents in Paris, France, in 1873. He was graduated from Yale in 1897 and subsequently studied law at Columbia and the New York Law School. His only public office was that of Assistant District Attorney of New York County in 1900-1901. He served with the First New York Cavalry in the Spanish war, but first became generally known in 1912 when he joined with his brother Gifford in splitting away from the Republican party and founding the Progressive party, with Colonel Roosevelt as its candidate for President.

From then on his tendency toward radicalism became marked. For a time before America's participation in the war he was Vice-Chairman of the American League Against Militarism, and on the eve of America's declaration he attempted to enlist the support of Samuel Gompers in a move to prevent compulsory military service. In 1916 it became apparent that Pinchot's alleglance to Theodore Roosevelt was weakening, when he accused the Colonel, in an open letter, of having suppressed an anti-trust plank in the Bull Moose platform, and of having forsaken an alleged stand as a "little navy man and pacifist."

Col. Roosevelt to Leave Hospital.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, it was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night, was resting comfortably and it was expected that he would be able to leave the institution this week.

WOULD PUT WIRES UNDER ONE HEAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

head, through whom all operations should be conducted, subject to the Postmaster General. This executive head should be one of unmistakable qualifications developed by large experience in similar situations.

"This single head should, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, appoint experienced assistants and organize directly under him three operating divisions, each embracing the distinctive operation of 'telephone service' and 'telegraph service' and the 'maintenance and manipulation of wires of the systems,' as distinct from the traffic operations.

"Each of these 'divisions' to be under control of an experienced operating head, experienced in the operation of the work of the 'division' through actual developed qualification and experience in similar work on a similar scale of operation.

"Below these 'divisions' the organization can be amplified and arranged to meet the necessities. There is abundant material for most of these positions, and there is opportunity for every experienced man now in the combined services to be employed to the full scope of his abilities.

"Under this organization, the distinctive traffic operations would be amply cared for with the telegraph and telephone wires under one head, they could be utilized for both purposes in one Government operating system, without any merger or change, other than to bring them to one switching terminal at each great centre, involving only some temporary loop connections, in this way congestion in any part of the traffic could be overcome by so distributing the wires as to best carry that load.

"All the operations under this plan could be so co-related and co-ordinated as to bring about a very considerable increase in efficiency and much economy, without doing anything disturbing to the actual property, or which could not be undone at the end of the period. Your operating organization would at once plan many things which would work toward the end desired and which would not necessitate any destructive undoing at the end of Government control.

"In connection with efficiency of operation, I wish to say that never in my experience has the efficiency of operation been so handicapped by abnormal conditions as now, and until conditions become normal the public should be tolerant.

Cable Situation Grave.

"Cables—There is one thing that calls for immediate action. The cable situation is and has been grave. Congestion is now the rule, and accumulation of business is at times serious, and when the activities of the peace conference are really commenced in Europe it will be greatly increased.

"By one traffic head controlling cable operation and a few slight changes in the physical property, which could centralize the cable terminals, as it were, and which would not involve any dismemberment of the property or could not be undone, the efficiency can be somewhat increased. That is, the distribution of the cable load could be effected more readily and with less confusion than under independent and coequal traffic management, each more or less jealous of his personal prerogatives or of his system, and giving his system more consideration than the emergency.

"As pointed out in my letter of Oct. 22, if it were lawful, or if it could be brought about by the consent of the proprietors, it would be a great feature for the commercial and political interest of the United States, and of great advantage to every country reached by direct communication, if the cable systems could be consolidated into one system and the cable systems rearranged and extended more or less as outlined in my letter of Oct. 22.

"Such a combination would at once bring about an important saving in cost of operation, particularly by the commercial department. As charges for service are dependent on costs, it would eventually bring about considerable reductions in charges. So long as each independent cable company must maintain its commercial organization to obtain and retain its business, so long must this cost be distributed in charges for service.

"A broader, cheaper and more abundant service will be a most effectual adjunct to our own commercial agents abroad in securing business for the United States industries. There is already an active movement being inaugurated, particularly in South America, by German commercial agents to recover their pre-war conditions, and which must be promptly met if the United States is to get any advantage from the present situation.

"It would seem that such a merger would appeal to the business sense of the proprietors of the cables, and could be brought about particularly if the Government could put itself behind the movement.

"While considerable can be done in improving the cable operation under one management, the big features of a readjustment of the cable situation involve considerable expense and time. Cables take time to build and time to lay. There is no manufacturing of submarine cable established in the United States, and orders from American companies, when placed abroad, are filled after requirements of their own companies. This is not surmise, it is the experience of American companies needing cable for repairs and extensions.

"In any event, if this country is to become a commercial and industrial world centre, as it is now great in financial, political and national industrial lines, an American cable system consonant with our obligations and opportunities must be organized, and that system freed from the uncertainties of foreign cable manufacture.

"There must be a United States system which will place this country directly in communication with every country with which we have or hope to have important commercial relations. As it is now and as my letter of Oct. 22 pointed out, we are on one side of the world system. We must be made one of the centres of the world system if we expect to compete on even terms with other countries. properly considered by the countries we wish to reach.

"The immediate and pressing necessity is for the East Coast-South American cable, to give this country and the River Plate countries direct cable communication.

"Of what use in commerce will be our investment of billions in ships to carry commerce if we do not give them and the business agents of all commerce direct communication with their home ports and home business houses?

"The cable industry and the proposed cable changes could not be brought about except through Government aid under existing conditions.

"Congress has authorized combination in foreign commercial enterprises. If the advantages and necessities were properly presented it should be possible to obtain promptly such authorization or legislation as would give, under the aegis of the Government, authority for combination, and operation of all electric inter-communicating systems in direct connection and co-ordination with the national wire systems between this country and all foreign countries.

"Time is an element, and whatever is done should be done at once."

MACKAY OPPOSES PROPOSAL.

Says Competition Gives Better Results in Wire Operation.

The recommendations for a temporary wire and cable merger made by Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, were read last night to Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company. In reply Mr. Mackay said:

"We are opposed to this—radically, fundamentally opposed to it. While undoubtedly more money could be made by entering into such a combination, we don't believe in it. We don't believe the American people want it. We believe in competition—competition in good service to the public. It all depends on what the American people want. If they want a monopoly then this proposition is all right. If they want competition then his proposition is all wrong. We believe they want competition.

"It is nothing but an effort to escape from an impossible situation of having seized the cables without law or business justification. We do not believe it will appeal to the American people.

"Such a plan as Mr. Vail proposes means a world encircling wire monopoly and is a genuine menace. Even the German oligarchy in the heyday of its power would have hesitated to propose such a plan as this which would give such power to one set of men. It means that in securing liberty for the world we may lose it for ourselves. The ge'man of saffron hue in the woodpile is now in full view."

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FAVORS DRASTIC AUTO LAW.

Highways Protective Society Suggests a New State Department.

The National Highways Protective Society of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street will offer at the next session of the Legislature a bill providing for a State Motor Vehicle Department headed by a Commissioner, and will ask for a law which will empower trial judges to revoke or suspend licenses.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell of the Protective Society said yesterday that a survey for the year disclosed apparently unlimited demand for motor vehicles, appalling carelessness of automobile operators for their own safety and that of others, and general recognition that the present system of regulation was inadequate. Tentative figures from the Secretary of State, he said, indicate an increase of 25 per cent. in registration of automobiles over last year.

Colonel Cornell believes the motor vehicle problem requires expert treatment, impossible now because the Secretary of State is so overloaded with other work that he cannot give it proper attention. The remedy, he thinks, lies in relieving him of such duties.

Colonel Cornell pointed out that in New York City 650 persons are killed and more than 25,000 injured annually by motor vehicles, and that conditions have become steadily worse. The Protective Society wants every motor vehicle driver subject to rigid tests of ability to operate an automobile and of physical condition. Colonel Cornell said that 80,000 persons received operator's licenses last year without any inquiry into qualifications, and in spite of certain knowledge that thousands of them were actually incompetent.

MRS. FIELD TO EXPLAIN.

Police Call for Inquiry Into Demonstration at Staats-Zeitung.

The informal inquiry by the Police Department into the demonstration led by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field at the office of the Staats-Zeitung in William Street on Thursday is to be made the subject of an official investigation today because of a complaint from the editor of the paper, it was said yesterday. Mrs. Field, who is President of the American Relief Legion, 512 Fifth Avenue, and a captain of the Women's Police Reserves, attached to the West 100th Street station, said last night she had not heard of the inquiry.

Accompanied by five soldiers Mrs. Field protested at the Staats-Zeitung office at what she termed an attempt to sell German-made toys. Some one at the newspaper office sent for a policeman, a crowd gathered, and an argument ensued between representatives of the paper and the visitors. Based on the newspaper reports of the incident, the police started an inquiry because of Mrs. Field's connection with the reserves.

"It is not a matter that concerns the Police Department at all," said Mrs. Field, "as I went as a representative of the American Relief Legion and did not wear my police uniform." Mrs. Field said she would consult with Tileston T. Wells, attorney for the American Relief Legion, and that she would attend the hearing if he advised it, and would produce her own witnesses.

FIRE DAMAGES LIGHTHOUSE.

Execution Rock, a Danger Spot of Sound, Now Guarded by Navy Craft.

Execution Rock Lighthouse, on one of the most dangerous reefs in Long Island Sound, midway between New Rochelle and Sunus Point, was damaged yesterday afternoon by fire, which destroyed machinery furnishing the station with power to flash its signal and operate its foghorn. With a heavy fog over the Sound last night several naval vessels were patrolling the vicinity to give warning of the jagged rocks on which many a boat has foundered.

A wireless call sent from the lighthouse and picked up by the station at Police Headquarters sent a fireboat and several naval craft steaming to the assistance of the keeper, Peter Forget, and his assistant. Four launches loaded with soldiers also put out from Fort Slocum.

The fire started in a wooden shed, near the brick tower, which was used for storing supplies and gasoline for the lighthouse tender. The flames quickly spread to the generating plant.

ONE DIES IN WRECK OF SUBWAY TRAIN

Motorman Is Crushed When Lenox Avenue Shuttle Jumps the Track.

FOUR EMPLOYES INJURED

Increasing Frequency of Traction Accidents Stirs Comment—Labor Shortage One Reason Advanced.

One man was killed and four others severely injured yesterday morning when a two-car Lenox Avenue shuttle train, which runs between 135th and 145th Streets, jumped the track at 142d Street and crashed into the iron pillars supporting the subway roof. The train was going at a fairly high rate of speed, and the momentum caused the first car to shoot toward the roof. It was almost broken in half by the impact, and the second car was thrown over on its side. The casualties, all among subway employes, follow:

Dead.

COOPER, GRANT, motorman, 49 years old, of 207 West 147th Street.

The Injured.

HERRICK, EDWARD, conductor, 62, 2,191 Eighth Avenue; contusions and lacerations.

BLOCK, EDWARD B., 25, 491 East 142d Street; contusions.

FERRARA, ROBERT, 36, 338 East 106th Street; leg broken.

GEORGE, LOUIS, 25, 2,460 Seventh Avenue; hip fractured.

The accident occurred at 8 o'clock, when traffic was slight. Police reserves from four stations kept the crowds at a distance while the work of rescue went on. Rescue Squad No. 1, in Great Jones Street, reached the scene in fourteen minutes. It took fifteen minutes' work with an oxyacetylene gas cutting torch to extricate the body of the motorman, which had been wedged in by the crumpled metal.

Assistant District Attorney Birchall and Medical Examiner Schulze made an investigation of the wreck.

The increasing frequency of accidents on New York's traffic lines, compared to the widely distant intervals of their occurrence in the past, caused comment last night. The shortage of labor due to the war has been the cause usually put forward by operating officials for traction difficulties in recent months.

The worst traction accident in New York City's history occurred on Nov. 1 of this year, when a B. R. T. train jumped the tracks at the Malbone Tunnel in Brooklyn and caused ninety-one deaths.

On Oct. 3 of this year two persons were killed and fifty injured in a collision on the subway at Jackson Avenue, the Bronx. The only previous accident on the Interborough lines, which proved fatal to a passenger, took place on Jan. 6, 1915, when a short circuit in the subway at Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway caused the burning of insulation, the acrid smoke killing one passenger and overcoming hundreds who were trapped in the tunnel under the street.

MEETING CONDEMNS B. R. T.

Relatives of Wreck Victims Form Permanent Organization.

More than 500 persons, many of them dressed in mourning, relatives and friends of the victims of the wreck at the Malbone Street tunnel on the Brighton Beach Railroad, in which eighty-nine persons lost their lives on Nov. 1, attended a mass meeting at Erasmus Hall High School, at Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Resolutions condemning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were adopted unanimously, and a permanent organization to be known as the Brighton Beach Survivors and Passengers Protective Association was organized.

Joseph T. Griffin, Principal of Vanderveer Public School, at Oliver and Oak Streets, Manhattan, acted as Chairman of the meeting. He denounced the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for its failure to provide safety devices for its cars, declared that many of the cars were of a type so old as to invite disaster and asserted that the officials and Directors of the road were directly responsible for the conditions that brought about the wreck. Many other speakers denounced the road.

The resolutions urged that a demand be made upon the city officials to exercise the legal rights of the people and declare that the contract of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company with the City of New York be forfeited; that the proper legal proceedings be instituted to cause a receiver to be appointed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who shall operate the various railroad lines in such a way that the responsibility for the acts of the railroad or its servants shall be definitely fixed; that a high standard of efficiency and discipline shall be maintained among the employes; that a complete and scientific system of safety devices shall be installed and that all dangerous curves and tunnels be either removed or modified so as not to constitute a menace to the lives of innocent passengers, and that the railroad in all its branches shall pursue a policy of courtesy to passengers and consideration of their comfort and convenience and protection to their safety.

TO EXHUME WILKINS BODY.

Garven Wants Investigation of Mrs. Skeels's Sister-in-Law's Death.

Prosecutor Pierre Garven of Hudson County, New Jersey, announced last night that he intended this week to have the body of Mrs. Nellie Wilkins disinterred from her grave in the Paterson (N. J.) Cemetery and a chemical investigation made to determine whether she was killed by poison.

Mrs. Wilkins lived in Bayonne before her death on July 5 last. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Rosalie May Skeels of that place, who is now awaiting trial on a charge of poisoning Miss Florence Gay of Andover, Mass., while attending her as a nurse.

MEMORIAL TO MANNING.

Press Colleagues at Capital Adopt Resolutions in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Members of the Congressional Press Galleries have adopted resolutions in memory of Major William Sinkler Manning, who was killed in action in France on Nov. 6, five days before the signing of the armistice, while serving with the 316th Infantry.

Major Manning, after his graduation from the University of the South, went to New York and became a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He was later transferred to the Washington staff of THE TIMES and was serving there when he entered the army. He offered his services immediately after the United States entered the war and had previously served in operations on the Mexican border.

The resolution follows:

"Major William Sinkler Manning, 316th Infantry, 79th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, who was killed in action in France on Nov. 6, 1918, was for eight years an active member of the Press Galleries of Congress, and was nominally a member at the time of his death. Handsome, gracious, with the bearing of one who was a leader of men, he inspired the respect of his associates by his uprightness of character, his fairness, and his intelligence, and their affection by a charm, a dignity and a sincerity simple and unaffected. His physical courage was superb. His moral courage knew no limitation. He was a soldier through and through. His gentleness was the gentleness of those who are brave—who do and dare. He went to war with an appreciation of duty and principle that could not be surpassed. To know him was an inspiration to better things. He lived as he died—an officer and a gentleman.

"God bless his dear memory and bring comfort to those near to him, of whom we ask the privilege of sharing their sorrow and pride."

E. F. BEDDALL DIES AT 79.

Sixty-three Years in Royal Insurance Co., Here and Abroad.

Edward Fitch Beddall, for many years prominent in insurance in this city, died early yesterday morning at his home at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., in his eightieth year. Death was due to infirmities of age. Mr. Beddall was born in Finchingfield, County of Essex, England, May 1, 1839, and at 24 he became superintendent of agencies for the London branch of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

He took charge in 1871 of the Canadian office in Montreal, and two years later was made New York manager, which place he held until 1893, when he became the United States attorney for the company. In all, Mr. Beddall was with the company for sixty-three years.

Mr. Beddall was also President of the Queens Insurance Company of America. In 1895 he was President of the Tariff Association of New York, and in 1896 President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

POLISH PASTOR DIES.

Mgr. Strzelecki of St. Stanilaus's Is Mourned by Congregation.

Mgr. John H. Strzelecki, for twenty-seven years pastor of St. Stanislaus's Polish Catholic Church, 109 East Seventh Street, died Saturday night at the rectory of the church. A solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in the church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle will preach the sermon; the celebrant will be Mgr. Joseph Mooney and Mgr. Edwards will be deacon.

Mgr. Strzelecki was born in Warsaw, Poland, fifty-seven years ago and was ordained in Troy, N. Y., in 1891, and assigned to St. Stanislaus's Church here as pastor, where he soon brought into harmony the opposing factions of the Parish. Mgr. Strzelecki was influential in Polish affairs in this country and was elected a member of the Polish National Party, which was headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

Death Parts Old Hospital Mates.

Fellow-workers daily for more than thirty years were parted when Philip Mertz, 65 years old, died last night in the home of Michael J. Rickard of 217 East Twenty-seventh Street from heart disease. Mertz had been chief clerk at Bellevue Hospital until pensioned after thirty years service, while Mr. Rickard, who survives his friend, was assistant superintendent of the institution for thirty-eight years, leaving last year to become superintendent of the City Morgue.

Clarence L. Barber.

Clarence Lindsley Barber, a lawyer with offices at 43 Cedar Street, who had been assistant corporation counsel for New York City from 1908 to 1915, died on Saturday at his home, 500 West 144th Street. He was 67 years old. He had practiced law in Albany and in Otsego County, N. Y., as well as in San Diego, Cal., and London, England.

Obituary Notes.

VICTOR H. YOUNG, Vice President of the Philip Kobbe Agency, died yesterday at his home, 803 West 180th Street. He was 49 years old.

PABLO F. VALLE, an accountant, associated with the office of the Ecuador Consulate in this city, died yesterday at his home, 235 West 108th Street. He was 28 years old.

GEORGE H. COOPER, 70 years old, long engaged in the shipping business in this city, died Saturday at Bellevue Hospital. His home was at 225 West 123d Street.

Judge THOMAS WOODS, 82 years old, for thirty-one years Police Judge and Postmaster of Forestburg, N. Y., died on Saturday.

JOEL G. VAN CISE, for forty-five years with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, twenty-six years as Assistant Actuary, and for seven years as Actuary, died last night at his home, 701 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

RALPH EMERY, 58 years old, a retired business man of Kalamazoo, Mich., died of heart disease at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. EMMA R. H. CAMPION, wife of John T. Campion, died suddenly Saturday at the Knickerbocker Hospital. Her home was at 6 Morningside Avenue. She was in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARIA WHITNEY LIVINGSTON, widow of Robert Cambridge Livingston and daughter of the late Henry Whitney, died yesterday at her home, 386 Park Avenue, in her sixty-eighth year. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Trinity Church, at Broadway and Wall Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SHELDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Sheldon, 845 East 176th St., (nee Belle Newmark), announce the birth of a son, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Engaged.

POSNER—SINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Singer of 1,501 Madison Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Salo Posner.

Married.

GERARD—HAYES.—Mr. Barney Gerard and Miss Gertrude Hayes announce their marriage on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, by Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at the Hotel Astor.

MACDONALD—QUINBY.—Private John M. Macdonald, U. S. Army, to Miss Ethelen Mae Quinby of Madison, Wisconsin, Dec. 8, Hoboken, N. J.

NEUSCHATZ — FICHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Zigmund Fichman of 75 Fort Washington Av., announce the marriage of their daughter Freda to Dr. Gerald Neuschatz on Dec. 8, 1918.

Died.

AYRES.—Mildred Bonay, Dec. 7, 1918, at her late residence, 603 West 139th St., wife of Captain Clifford H. Ayres, U. S. A., daughter of Mrs. Ashton M. Bonay. Services Monday evening, Dec. 9, 8:15 o'clock, Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.

BARBER.—Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, Clarence L. Barber, husband of Mary Hooker Barber, and father of Benn and Clarence L. Barber. Services at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

BEDDALL.—Edward Fitch, on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, at Larchmont Manor, New York, in his eightieth year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Larchmont Manor, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 10:06 A. M.

BELSKY.—Carolyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, aged 46, beloved wife of R. Edward Belsky. Services at her late residence, 2,322 Ryer Av., Monday, 8 P. M. Interment private, Evergreens Cemetery.

BLOCH.—Isaac S., on Dec. 7, beloved husband of Hannah Liebe and dear father of Henry M., Louis, Jacob, Israel, Sol, Frieda, Eva, and Celia. Funeral from his late residence, 244 West 117th St., Monday, Dec. 9, 10:30 A. M. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery.

BURTT. — Suddenly of arteriosclerosis, on Dec. 6, 1918, Alfred Burtt, in the 77th year of his age. Interment private, from St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England, papers please copy.

CAMPION.—On Dec. 7, Emma R. H. Campion, beloved wife of John T. Campion, in her 69th year. Funeral from her late home, 6 Morningside Av., Dec. 10, at 9 A. M.

CARR.—On Dec. 7, 1918, at his residence, 2 East 127th St., David Cole Carr, M. D. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 P. M.

CHILD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 17, 1918, Clara A., wife of Frederick W. Child. Funeral service at her late residence, 40 Church St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTE.—Entered into rest Dec. 7, 1918, Frederick C. Christe, dearly beloved father of Frederick C., Jr., August, and Victor Christe, in his sixty-fifth year. Services Monday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 1,240 Lexington Av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private. Fishkill Rural Cemetery, Fishkill, N. Y.

CHURCHWELL.—Suddenly, Sunday, Dec. 8, at his residence, 547 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Charles B. Churchwell, husband of Carolyn Kern. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 8:15 P. M., at his late residence.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, of pneumonia, Marion Holbrook Clark, aged 0, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirkland Clark of 16 St. Nicholas Place. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.

COOPER.—George. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 8 P. M.

CORTELYOU.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Lenoyne Gentry, dearly beloved daughter of Harry and Ida Cortelyou, aged 21 years. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 191 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M.

COYNE.—Virginia G., beloved daughter of Mrs. Margaret G. Coyne and sister of Mrs. F. P. Book and Mrs. C. H. Wills of Detroit, Mich., and of Frank, Edward, and William Coyne of this city, at the home of her mother, 593 Riverside Drive, Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, of pneumonia, following influenza. Funeral Monday morning, Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock, from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. and Amsterdam Av.

CURTIS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, 1918, Wilbur Fisk Curtis. Funeral services will be held at his home, 117 Midland Av., Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

DANENHOWER.—Dec. 8, at Woodmere, L. I., Ethel Beardsley, wife of Lieutenant Sloan Danenhower, U. S. N., in her 36th year. Interment Auburn, N. Y.

DEAN.—Lieutenant Charles S. Dean, 369th Infantry, killed in action in France, Oct. 2. A memorial service will be held in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves Hoboken via Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. at 2:50 P. M., returning at 5:05 P. M.

DE BOW.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918, Susan, beloved daughter of William De Bow. Funeral services at her late residence, 561 Mott Av., Monday afternoon, 2:o clock.

DITTENHOEFER.—Suddenly, William, beloved husband of Birdie Hannah. Services at the Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

DODD.—At Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, Elizabeth F. Dodd, widow of the late Edward Dodd, M. D., of Babylon, N. Y. Funeral services from her late Babylon home on Tuesday, Dec. 10, following arrival of train leaving New York at 12:51. Carriages in waiting at station.

DONNELLON.—Killed in action in France Nov. 7, 1918, Joseph J. Donnellon, Headquarters Co., 308th Infantry, beloved son of John J. and the late Mary E. Donnellon of 480 Conveat Av. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M., at Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.

DUFFY.—Margaret E., Sunday, Dec. 8, widow of Michael, mother of Henry Theresa, William, Evelyn, and Thomas. Funeral Tuesday at 9 A. M. from 482 East 180th St., to Our Lady of Mercy Church. Interment Kensico. Omit flowers.

DUNN.—At Warrenton, Va., Colonel James G. Dunn, commandant of Stuyvesant School, formerly of Randolph and of Silver Lake Academy, Perry, N. Y., beloved husband of Laura V. Dunn, age 54 years. Interment at Deland, Fla.

DWYER.—Henry J., beloved husband of May Edna Dwyer. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 11, 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 41 Lenox Av., Winfield, L. I., thence to St. Mary's R. C. Church. Requiem mass 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FRENCH.—On Dec. 8, Josephine B., at her residence, 53 Irving Place, youngest child of the late Peter and Sally French. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRIDMAN.—Solomon, Dec. 8, beloved husband of Deborah Levay Diugo. Funeral from his late residence, 9 West 110th St., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

GALLWEY.—At Newport, R. I., Dec. 8, Mary Edgar, widow of the Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey and daughter of the late William and Eliza L. Edgar. Funeral at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10:30 A. M.

GASQUE.—Entered into rest Sunday, Dec. 8, Amelia Reed Gasque, beloved wife of the late Thomas Moore Gasque, in her 84th year. Services at her late residence, 1,071 5th Av., New York, at 2 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 10. Interment private.

GUILE.—On Dec. 8, Joseph H., beloved husband of Fannie A. Guile. Services at his late residence, 830 Elton Av., Bronx, on Monday, at 8 P. M. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M. Boston papers copy.

HARRISON.—Maurice H., on Dec. 7, 1918, at the Sanatorium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., age 61 years, until recently a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral service from his late home, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HASSINGER.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Dec. 7, Ella A. in her 35th year, beloved wife of O. B. Hassinger. Funeral services from her late residence, 139 Montross Av., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, 11:30 Wednesday morning.

HENNEGIN.—On Dec. 6, at her home, in Little Rock, Ark., Myrtilla Oladine Hennegin, mother of Mrs. William H. West of this city.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, 1918, of pneumonia, at St. Luke's Hospital, Julia Macy Holbrook, daughter of Julia Macy and the late Francis Newberry Holbrook. Friends and relatives invited to attend the services at the Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

HUNT.—Evelyn, beloved daughter of Mrs. William Richmond Hunt and sister of Major J. Ramsay Hunt, in Florence, Italy, of cerebral embolism. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

Died.

IGNATIUS.—On Dec. 8, in his 75th year, Brother Ignatius, O. S. F., at St. Francis's Monastery, 41 Butler St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 10. Solemn mass of requiem at 9 o'clock, St. Francis's Monastery. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

JACKMAN.—At Chagford, England, on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, of pneumonia, Bernard Hedley Jackman, aged 34, husband of Dorothy Cooksey.

JOCKEL.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, Helen B. Jockel, beloved daughter of Matilda B. Beinhauer and mother of Frederick William Jockel. Funeral service will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, 2 West 88th St. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, John William Jones, beloved husband of Rose Tildesley. Services at his late residence, 337 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—Luther Laflin, on Dec. 6, at his residence, 636 Park Av., after a brief illness, in his 70th year. Services will be held at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Monday morning, Dec. 9, 1918, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LALOR.—At 414 East 70th St., on Friday, Dec. 6, Andrew J., son of the late William and Elizabeth A. Lalor. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

LANIER.—Charles 2d, beloved husband of Irene Moser Lanier and son of James F. D. Lanier and Harriet R. Lanier, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Neb. Funeral services and interment private.

LIVINGSTON.—At 565 Park Av., on Dec. 8, 1918, Maria Whitney, widow of Robert Cambridge Livingston and daughter of the late Henry Whitney, in the 68th year of her age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Interment at Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.

McKEON.—Margaret, on Dec. 6, widow of John McKoon, in her 93d year. Funeral private.

McNAMARA.—Dec. 7, 1918, Arthur J. McNamara. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

MAHLER.—Max, 35 years old, beloved husband of Bessye, (nee Short,) and devoted father of Seymour and Henrietta. Funers; from his late residence, 1,010 Rogers Place, Bronx, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

MAHLMAN.—William L., beloved husband of Helen Mahlman, (nee Hill,) died suddenly, at his residence, 281 West 150th St., Dec. 7, 1918. Services at residence, Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MALTBY.—On Dec. 8, 1918, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Esmond Shipt, Newburg, N. Y., Ellen M. Farren, widow of Oliver Ellsworth Maltby, formerly of Norfolk, Va.

MURRAY.—Dec. 8, 1918, Elizabeth C. Murray, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Gouldsbury, Manor Circle, Pelham Manor, New York. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul Tuesday, Dec. 10, at St. Catherine's Church, Pelham Manor, at 9 A. M.

MYERS.—Marguerite Lucile Watson, age 21. Services, FUNERAL CHURCH, Monday, 2 P. M.

OELKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, Meta K. H. Oelker, (nee Schumacher,) in her 63d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 25 North Jefferson St., Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

OPPENHEIMER.—Edward, on Dec. 6, in his 80th year, beloved father of David E., Henry E., Milton E. Oppenheimer and Flora Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 118 East 91st St., Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M.

PAYNE.—Estelle Thomas Payne, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 8, daughter of Charles H. and Suzanne S. Thomas. Funeral private.

PEARSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 8, 1918, at the Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th St., N. Y. City, Caroline Ross Pearson, beloved wife of Clifford Campbell Pearson, Jr. Funeral private.

RAMSAY.—Reported missing Oct. 2, 1918 now reported dead, First Lieutenant James W. M. Ramsay, Royal Air Force, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay of Montclair, N. J.

RAPHEL.—At her home, 16 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 5, Genevieve E., wife of Henry J. Raphel, in her 35th year. Funeral services private Monday morning.

REILLY.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Dec. 7, 1918, Grace Catherine, daughter of the late Bernard F. Reilly of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Malvina B. Fichter of Newark, N. J. Funeral service and interment private from the home of her cousin, Mrs. Herbert G. Ward, 330 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

RODRIGUEZ.—On Dec. 4, Felix Rodriguez, beloved husband of Carmen Rodriguez. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., between Conv

DISPLAY OF RARE SKILL ON SQUASH COURT GIVEN BY APPEL

APPEL SHOWS FINE FORM AT SQUASH

Harvard Club Player Easily Wins Handicap Match from Warner of Columbia.

PLAYS ERRORLESS GAME

Victor Scores Forty-nine Points While He Holds Opponent Helpless.

Achieving forty-nine straight points without allowing his opponent a single tally, John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, President of the National Squash Tennis Association, yesterday won his way into the second round of the national open handicap squash tennis championship tournament at the Columbia University Club courts. Seldom has a player of the speedy indoor game given such a finished exhibition of the game and at the same time offered an impregnable defense.

Appel was pitted against H. W. Warner of the Columbia Club, who was handicapped at plus seven aces and one hand, the limit, while Appel played from minus ten aces, or virtually on scratch.

The victory of Appel was remarkable in that he never made an error at a time when it would benefit Warner. Appel warmed up to his work slowly, and was all but defeated in the first game. Warner had acquired a lead of fourteen points to minus seven for Appel, and needed only one more point to win the opening game, when Appel turned loose a series of placement shots and smashes which upset Warner and left him hopelessly mired.

Never after that did Appel let down, and only on rare occasions did his judgment of stroke go wrong. He placed every shot with uncanny accuracy and kept the ball winging around the four walls so rapidly Warner was baffled. Warner was a hard hitter but knew little about court position and got in his own way so much of the time Appel had only to mix up his shots to win points, but in serving the ball at different angles it was necessary for Appel to keep it in court, and he was hitting so hard it seemed impossible he could continue without erring at least once, but continue he did.

Appel quickly caught up with Warner in that first game and made it set at 14—all. The three points needed to win the first game came without Warner being able to handle the swift returns of Appel. By this time the Harvard Club veteran was warmed up to his work, and in the second game he kept the ball flying so swiftly and at so many different angles Warner was floundering around vainly trying to get his racquet on the ball. In that second game Appel did not allow Warner an earned ace, and in one hand Appel ran seventeen points before Warner could check the break. Warner fell at 17—14, 15—7. Starting at minus 8 aces, Appel ran his points to fourteen, then lost his hand. He quickly sent Warner back on defense and then served an ace to win the match.

Ralph G. Coburn of the Harvard Club, another minus 10 player, added weight to the strength of the expert against the novice by disposing of W. N. Rothschild of the Princeton Club, whose handicap is plus 7 aces and one hand. The score was 15—8, 15—9, which shows Rothschild winning only three points while Coburn was running the fifty needed to take the match.

One of the best contests of the day found E. J. Clapp, the former star fullback of Yale, victor over Donald McKay, once Yale's most exalted pitcher, at 12—15, 15—5, 15—2. McKay hammered his way to the lead in the first game, only to succumb to the speed of Clapp, whose recoveries and gets were the features of the match.

Frank H. Davis of the Harvard Club, the third minus 10 man in the tourney, defaulted his match, leaving Coburn and Appel to argue with the lesser lights.

The summaries:

National Open Handicap Squash Tennis Championship.—First Round—A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, (plus 2 aces,) won from D. S. Baker, Yale Club, (plus 2,) by default; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, (plus 2,) defeated F. S. McGrath, Columbia Club, (plus 7 and one hand,) 15—12, 18—14; Ralph Monks, Princeton Club, (plus 2,) won from Frank H. Davis, Harvard Club, (minus 10,) by default; John W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, (minus 10,) defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, (plus 7 and one hand,) 17—14, 15—7.

Second Round—F. B. Geddes, Squash Club, (plus 7 and one hand,) defeated A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, (plus 2,) 15—4, 15—8; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, (plus 2,) defeated Donald McKay, Yale Club, (minus 5,) 12—15, 15—5, 15—2; Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, (minus 5,) defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, (plus 2,) 15—9, 15—11; Ralph G. Coburn, Harvard Club, (minus 10,) defeated W. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club, (plus 7 and one hand,) 15—8, 15—9; William Adams, Jr., Yale Club, (plus 2,) defeated N. M. Turner, Yale Club, (plus 7 and one hand,) 12—15, 15—10, 15—9.

CLAN MacDUFF WINS.

Defeats Prospect, 2 to 1, in Soccer League Championship Series.

Play in the championship series of the New York Combination Soccer League was resumed yesterday, when, at Lenox Oval, Clan MacDuff defeated the eleven of the Prospect Football Club by the score of 2 goals to 1. At half time honors were even, each side having scored once. Connelly, outside right for Clan MacDuff, started off by tallying off a cross from the left wing within the first five minutes of play. Smith equalized for the Prospects two minutes from half time. The rival teams remained on even terms until ten mintues from the finish, when Denby clinched the victory for Clan MacDuff.

A record soccer score was piled up by the Longfellows of Brooklyn against the Manhattans in the New York Combination League match at Macombs Dam Park yesterday. The Longfellows gained the verdict by the score of 8 goals to 0, shooting four goals in each period.

The soccer eleven of the New York Football Club was eliminated from the cup tie series of the American Football Association yesterday through a 3 to 1 defeat by the Paterson Football Club at Olympic Park, Paterson.

An easy victory by 4 goals to 0 on the part of the Babcock & Wilcox soccer eleven against the Jersey A. C. at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, enabled the former to qualify for the third round of the American Football Association's Cup competition.

After a well contested game, the McKinley F. C. defeated the Speedway F. C. by 1 goal to 0 in the Northern New Jersey Football Association series at Paterson yesterday.

JANOWSKI WINS AT CHESS.

Gets First Prize Through Kupchik's Defeat of Capablanca.

Thanks to the defeat of José R. Capablanca of Havana by A. Kupchik, former State champion, the first prize in the rapid-transit tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday was won by David Janowski of Paris, chess champion of France, who made a score of 5 to 1. The winner's only loss was to Capablanca, who, however, drew a game with Leon Rosen, in consequence of which the Cuban champion divided the second and third prizes with Kupchik.

The totals of both Capablanca and Kupchik were 4½ to 1½. There were seven competitors. Kupchik, Marshall, Kostich, Black, and Schroeder will be among the contestants in a similar tournament at the Stuyvesant Chess Club, 201 Second Avenue, Wednesday evening.

LEVY LEADS FIELD IN RUN.

St. Anselm's Athlete Defeats Nine Rivals in Road Race.

A. Levy of St. Anselm's A. C. showed the way to a field of nine rivals yesterday in the second handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League held over a course of about three and one-half miles under the auspices of the St. Anselm's A. C. of the Bronx. Levy enjoyed the liberal handicap of 3 minutes 45 seconds. He won by about thirty yards from J. Flatley, a clubmate, who started with an allowance of 3 minutes 30 seconds. The victor's time was 20:18.

Frank Huchko, a 15-year-old schoolboy, who sported the St. Anselm's A. C. emblem, ran an impressive race in the early stages, but wilted near the finish and had to be content with fifth position. Getting away with the limit handicap of 4 minutes, the youngster showed the way up to within about half a mile of the finish, when the experienced Levy and Flatley brushed past him, followed by W. Boak and J. Primoshic.

The fastest time was recorded by J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., who, with Charles Holl, a clubmate, started from scratch. McGuinness finished in seventh position in 18:48, while Holl was one second behind him in eighth place. The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	A. Levy, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:45	20:18
2	J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:30	20:30
3	W. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	2:30	20:09
4	J. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A.C.	4:00	21:40
5	F. Huchko, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:00	21:58
6	C. Hillis, Mohawk A. C.	2:30	20:40
7	J. McGuinness, Mohawk A.C.	scratch	18:48
8	C. Holl, Mohawk A. C.	scratch	18:49
9	J. Tobin, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:00	23:00
10	C. Meyer, unattached	3:30	23:27

WEIMAN BEATS STOKELEY.

St. Christopher Runner Defeated After Winning Eight Races.

The winning career of William Stokeley, distance runner of the St. Christopher Club, in the series of weekly invitation road races being conducted over a four-and-one-half-mile course in Harlem under the auspices of the Morningside A. C., was checked yesterday. Edward Weiman of the Morningside A. C. caused the interruption in Stokeley's victories, after the latter had triumphed in eight successive weekly races. Weiman won yesterday in 26:05, leading his colored rival by 16 seconds.

A field of twelve started. Stokeley flashed to the head of the field and gave every indication of annexing his ninth straight triumph. For four miles he showed the way, setting a pace that killed off two of the field of starters. Stokeley's stride never faltered in the four miles, and he had worked up a considerable distance of open ground on Weiman, who was running second. The Morningside runner, however, summoned his reserve energy in the final half mile, and in a brilliant burst of speed led Stokeley to the tape by about one city block.

Oscar Larsen, who formerly competed for the Logan Square A. C. in Chicago, ran his first race as a member of the Morningside A. C. and showed promising form. He held close to the leaders, and finished in third position, three seconds behind Stokeley.

The order of finish follows:

E. Weiman, Morningside A. C., 26:05; William Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, 26:21; O. Larsen, Morningside A. C., 26:24; C. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club, 26:50; G. Williams, St. Christopher Club, 27:38; G. Thompson, High School of Commerce, 28:42; M. Seinfeld, Morningside A. C., 29:00; W. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, 30:16; M. Plattner, Morningside A. C., 30:55; G. Hunter, St. Christopher Club, 31:22; N. Relph, Morningside A. C., 31:26; J. Jeszeck, Morningside A. C., 32:10.

AGGERHOLM WINS WALK.

With Handicap He Defeats Scratch Starters by Ten Yards.

N. Aggerholm of the Walkers' Club of America led a small field yesterday in the weekly handicap walk of the Morningside A. C. over a course of about six and one-half miles. Aggerholm, aided by a handicap of six minutes, won by about ten yards from M. Lipston, Morningside A. C., one of the scratch starters. The winner's elapsed time was 54:05. Only five pedestrians started.

Lipston and Alexander Jessup, a clubmate, who was the other scratch starter, furnished an interesting battle over the greater part of the distance, but in the final strides Lipston drew away from his fellow-scratch starter. Lipston's time was 48:10.

The order of finish follows:

N. Aggerholm, Walkers' Club of America, (6:00,) 54:05; M. Lipston, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 48:10; G. Freidman, American Walkers' Association, (3:00,) 56:22; A. Jessup, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 51:23; J. Coyle, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 54:05.

Wrestlers in Brooklyn Bouts.

Two wrestling matches will be decided tomorrow night at the Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn. In one of the contests Jean Bruce, a Finn, will grapple with Martin Ludecke, while the other will bring together Max Wiley of Rochester and Nicola Montagane, an Italian wrestler.

BURNS HIGH GUNNER IN N. Y. A. C. SHOOT

Wins Leg on Red Cross Cup with String of 25 Straight.

Although the light was about right and there was not much wind to bother the flight of the blue rocks, there were only three straight strings of twenty-five targets made by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club at their Travers Island traps yesterday. Two were returned by A. L. Burns, one of the best shooters in the club. One gave him a leg on the Red Cross Cup and the other won a special prize. M. Murphy was the other gunner to make a straight. He also made his perfect run in the shoot for the Red Cross prize.

Regardless of the fact that there were so few straights, the scores were excellent. No less than five gunners had better than 90 per cent. in the grand scratch average for the day. The high gunner was Mr. Burns, who had the excellent total of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. G. J. Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, was second with a grand total of 95.

In the shoot for the Tournament Cup, legs were scored by the gunners with full scores of twenty-five targets. They were J. H. Vanderveer, G. M. Pynchon, F. A. Seibert, A. L. Burns, and A. P. Walker. In the shoot for the Byronel Cup, the legs were given to the nimrods who had full scores of fifty targets. They were G. H. Martin, G. M. Pynchon, F. A. Seibert, G. J. Corbett, A. L. Burns, M. Murphy, and A. P. Walker. Nineteen gunners competed.

Their scores follow:

Name.	Red Cross Cup.	T'na-ment. Cup.	By-ronel Cup.	Scr. and H'cap Cups.
J. H. Vanderveer	2 25	2 25	4 46	89 10—99
F. J. Ham	3 22	3 23	6 34	77 12—89
G. H. Martin	1 24	1 23	2 50	93 8—100
G. M. Pynchon	5 23	3 25	10 50	80 20—100
F. A. Seibert	4 24	4 23	8 50	85 15—100
Dr. Thielman	0 19	0 20	0 38	77 0—77
G. J. Corbett	1 25	1 24	2 50	95 5—100
A. L. Burns	0 25	1 25	2 50	97 3—100
R. B. Colb	3 25	3 24	6 47	84 12—96
W. R. Delehanty	5 23	5 18	10 49	75 20—95
M. Murphy	0 25	2 23	8 50	80 10—99
M. McVoy	1 24	1 23	2 40	93 8—100
J. M. McLoughlin	2 25	2 24	4 47	88 8—96
E. B. Anderson	3 25	3 21	6 49	81 16—97
H. B. Knight	2 23	2 22	4 45	82 12—94
R. R. Debacher	6 25	6 23	12 42	67 22—89
A. P. Walker	6 19	6 25	12 50	72 20—100
R. M. Owen	6 24	3 19	6 39	70 14—84
R. L. Spotts	4 24	1 22	2 49	91 6—97

Winners:

Red Cross Cups—Legs scored by A. L. Burns and M. Murphy.

Tournament Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets.

Byronel Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 50 targets.

Special Cup—A. L. Burns.

High scratch gunner—A. L. Burns.

LARSEN TAKES ROAD RACE.

Leads Field in Handicap Run of Paulist A. C.

A. Larsen, aided by a handicap of three minutes, won the opening members' handicap road race of the Paulist A. C. yesterday in 20:40. The chase was held over a course of about three and one-half miles. Joe Giorgio, Pelham Bay sailor, and Al Hulsebosch were the scratch runners. The sailor-runner returned the fastest time when he finished fifth in 18:20.

The order of finish follows:

A. Larsen, (3:00,) 20:40; F. O'Conner, (1:45,) 19:44; J. Walters, (0:45,) 18:52; E. Trick, (3:00,) 21:14; J. Giorgio, (scratch,) 18:20; A. Hulsebosch, (scratch,) 18:22; J. Cerino, (1:45,) 19:53; F. Curley, (3:00,) 21:56; R. Morgan, (3:00,) 22:00; P. O'Rourke, (8:00,) 22:30.

AMATEUR GOLFERS WIN.

Trio Defeats O'Hara and Galligan in Bestball Match.

When three golfers join forces against two in a bestball match it generally means a decided advantage for the trio, and so it proved at the Marine and Field Club yesterday afternoon. Peter O'Hara, the Haworth professional, and Fred Galligan, who looks after the home club, tried to hold the amateurs, John Faison, C. S. Jacobus, and J. H. Kitchin, but the last named combination finally won by one up.

The winners played well together. Incidentally, they are good golfers, Faison, being the club champion, and Jacobus a former holder of the title. At the end the amateurs had a bestball of 66 to the other's 67, and the only two made during the match was credited to Faison, who laid his mashie shot close to the pin at the short fourth hole.

This affair was a substitution for a professional match arranged nearly a week ago that was to have had Pat Doyle and O'Hara take on Galligan and Carl Anderson. The bestball card yesterday was as follows:

Faison, Jacobus, and Kitchin—									
Out	5	3	4	2	4	5	3	4	3—33
In	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	3—33—66
O'Hara and Galligan—									
Out	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	3—34
In	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	3—33—67

VETERAN FIRST IN RUN.

Graney Leads Pack in Race Over Brooklyn Roads.

George Graney of the Brooklyn A. A., making his first competitive appearance in a road race in four years, yesterday captured the open run of the Long Island Athletic League from a field of eight rivals. The chase was held over the four-mile Brooklyn A. A. course. Graney started with the limit handicap of 4 minutes 15 seconds and showed the way over the entire course. The fastest time was made by J. Cohen, who finished the course from scratch in 22:25.

The order of finish follows:

George Graney, Brooklyn A. A., (4:15,) 24:15; H. Hartman, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 25:25; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (1:00,) 22:45; G. Jekyl, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 25:10; A. Hundermark, unattached, (2:15,) 24:17; J. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) 22:25; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (0:15,) 23:10; J. Lynott, Brooklyn A. A., (4:15,) 26:00; F. Lederman, Brooklyn A. A., (4:15,) 26:30.

McLARRY LEADING BATTER.

Heads International League Hitters for 1918 Season.

McLarry, a young infielder with some major league experience, set the pace for the batsmen of the International League last season, according to the official averages, made public yesterday. In 103 games McLarry batted for an average of .385, scored 51 runs, and made 129 hits, 26 of which were doubles. E. Smith of Rochester was second in point of service, with an average of .358 in 94 games, although Knisely, Barbare, and Zitman had higher figures in a fewer number of games.

Binghamton led the league as a club with a team batting average of .266, while Baltimore was second with .265 and Rochester third with .260.

Morningside Five Winners.

The Morningside A. C. basket ball team defeated the Yonkers All-Stars in an interesting and closely contested game yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Casino by a count of 23 to 21.

BASEBALL OWNERS MEET IN SECRET

National League Prepares to Oust Herrmann as Chairman of Commission.

Six National League baseball clubs were represented at a secret gathering of owners at the Biltmore Hotel last night, in which baseball interests appertaining to the control of the sport were discussed and an agreement reached as to the procedure of business to be taken up at the annual meeting of the parent organization which is called for this city tomorrow. Only the Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds were not represented.

Although none of the members present would discuss the meeting nor affirm that such a meeting was held, it was found out that the present makeup and strength of the National Commission, of which Mr. Herrmann is the Chairman, was the chief topic. Most of the owners are prepared to insist upon a new order of things in baseball and want a change in the highest tribunal of the game. That Mr. Herrmann was not at the meeting is taken by baseball men to mean that the Cincinnati leader will not be a member of the commission after the next election.

No suggestion for a new candidate for the chairmanship was forthcoming from those at the meeting, although it is said by one local baseball man that the person already is named for the job. It is asserted that the National League is prepared to fight for the place in baseball it enjoyed many years ago and has found a man who, it believes, will bring baseball back into popular approval.

At this meeting, too, the members discussed the names of several candidates for the presidency of the league and arrived at no conclusion, since it develops that the position is seeking the man rather than the man hunting for the job. Reports had it that Judge Francis X. McQuade of New York, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, has declined any consideration of the job. Not long ago John E. Heydler, now secretary of the league, and a popular candidate, made it known that he would rather hold his present position than be elevated to the presidency.

Many men interested in baseball, both in the major and minor leagues, arrived in New York yesterday and more are due today. There is to be a meeting of the new International League owners at the Biltmore Hotel this afternoon, and tomorrow the National League gather for what is expected to be the most interesting meeting of that organization held in recent years.

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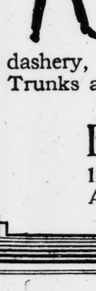

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DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF THE RAILROADS

T. P. Shonts Declares That the Solution Rests with the Public.

GIVES FOUR PRINCIPLES

Favors Government Regulation of Carriers "Which Will Be Scientific and Not Political."

The solution of the railroad problem of the country is in the hands of the public, according to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in a memorandum on "Today's Railroad Problem," which he issued yesterday.

"We must frankly recognize that here is a case, not for courts, for commissions, or, indeed, for Government," said Mr. Shonts in summing up his exposition of the railroad situation. "The people will and should decide this issue, and the greatest service railroad men can perform is to see to it that the American people understand clearly the momentous issues involved. If the case is put clearly before the people, I, for one, have perfect confidence that their decision will be the same as that of every railroad executive who is seeking to promote and preserve the welfare and prosperity of our common country."

Mr. Shonts, at the beginning of his memorandum, said he did not approach the problem as a banker or as a Trustee for railroad investments, but as a man with many years experience in railroading, and with a special experience in a plan of working with municipal government in transportation problems.

Starting from the viewpoint that Government control as now in effect is a fact, Mr. Shonts said that the present system had merits which must not be sacrificed. After summing up the advantages of the present régime, he asserted that the issue was in the hands of the public, which must take one of two broad policies.

"As one with practical railroad experience and as an observer of Government operation throughout the world, I am convinced that the most economical operation can be attained under private ownership," he said. "And the gains we have obtained from Government operation can all be retained under private ownership.

"The great fact about Government operation is the inevitable tendency toward extravagance and inefficiency. If the deficit from operations can always be made up out of taxation, if there is to be no reward for economy and forethought, it is impossible to expect careful watchfulness over expenditures.

"The supreme test which we in this country must apply to our plan of dealing with this whole question must be this: which plan will provide the necessary transportation at the lowest possible cost?

"This means that we must not alone make the best and most economical use of existing facilities, but we must provide the new facilities needed for the future development of our country.

"We cannot here view the question as one might in England or France, where the necessary railroads are already built. How are we to develop our existing roads, and how are we to build our new railroads? The heart of the problem is this: Shall it be by the logrolling and pork-barrel methods under which we have developed our Post Offices, our rivers and our harbors, or shall it be by offering reasonable reward to those who by prudent forethought and initiative exert their imaginations and spend their money in developing the country?

"As citizens, we cannot consider the railroads being returned to private owners merely for the reason that immediate return would redound to the benefit of large holders of the securities in some of the companies.

Sees Three General Propositions.

"Any plan of returning these properties to private owners must contemplate three general propositions:

1. That a fair return may be paid upon existing investment;
2. That a sufficient return may be earned upon railroad properties to attract the necessary capital with which to develop existing lines and to build new lines; and
3. That railroads must compete for capital in the money markets of the world, and must, by the same token, pay for that capital with some regard to the risk.

"It has been suggested that the nation might adopt some such course with reference to railroads as is employed by New York City in its contracts with the subway and elevated. The cardinal point in those relations is that the city provides a large portion of the capital, but agrees that a fair return upon the private capital employed shall be earned and paid before the city's investment gets its return. After both sides have earned a fair return, the remaining profits are to be divided equally.

"Such a plan is advantageous where there is an assured traffic. But there is grave question whether that plan would have resulted in such daring statesmanship as was embodied in the building of the Great Northern by Mr. Hill, the cutting across Salt Lake by Mr. Harriman, the building of the N. Y. P. & N. by Mr. Cassatt, or the construction of the Florida East Coast by Mr. Flagler.

"The cardinal thought is this: that if we are to escape not only the bureaucracy, extravagance, and dead-level of Government ownership and operation, but also the political risk involved in the creation of a new and gigantic class of Government employes, we must be willing that some men who exercise energy, daring, and prudence shall receive some fair measure of reward for their effort. In other words, we must recognize that it is no crime to make money in railroad building, if the money is made honestly and fairly.

"If this principle is not to be recognized, the money for future railroad development, simply cannot be obtained under private ownership. To return the properties to their present owners without recognition of that principle simply means that the tendencies of a year ago will be revived—and inevitable bankruptcy or Government ownership will again stare the railroads in the face.

"If this principle of permitting capital to earn sufficient reward to attract the means for normal future railroad development is recognized, my observation is that the principle will be made concrete in some such form as the following:

1. A plan of Government regulation which will be scientific and not political; which will apply the same point of view to approving rates as to approving the chemical composition of a steel rail;
2. Concentration in the regulating authority which adds to the expenses of the roads' responsibility for the rates with which those expenses must be met;
3. Provision that initiation of rates shall be in the hands of the carriers; that rates may not be suspended, except upon complaint and after a hearing, and that final decision must be made within sixty days;
4. Establishment by Congress itself of the fundamental principles to govern the reasonableness of rates, such principles to include fair reward for excellence of service, efficiency of management, and prudent foresight in providing new facilities against future needs.

"If these four principles could be embodied into law, it seems to me that the public would gain immense advantage by the promptest possible return of the properties to their owners. I do not urge for one moment that the old days of unrestricted operation shall be restored. Regulation, with full publicity, has, I believe, come to stay.

Adequate Reward Necessary.

"But there is no use in blinking our eyes to the stern facts. If the railroads are not permitted to earn sufficient money to attract new capital, and if the risks of the business are not to be met with adequate reward to those who take them, there is no use of again trying the experiment of private ownership. It will be doomed to failure.

"The great danger to the public interest in the present immediate situation is that the owners of existing railroad securities, (that is, those having most at stake,) and the agitators and theorists, (that is, those having least at stake,) may come to such agreement in opinion that they would jointly become militant in favoring a continuance of the present plan of Government control. That would mean that the great interests of the public at large would suffer through lack of appreciation and understanding.

"We must frankly recognize that here is a case, not for courts, for commissions, or, indeed, for Government. The people will and should decide this issue, and the greatest service railroad men can perform is to see to it that the American people understand clearly the momentous issues involved. If the case is put clearly before the people, I, for one, have perfect confidence that their decision will be the same as that of every railroad executive who is seeking to promote and preserve the welfare and prosperity of our common country."

OPPOSES STOCK REFORM.

S. S. Streit Says Term Settlements Are Impossible Now.

With reference to the proposed Stock Exchange reforms urged by United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, who has announced his intention of going abroad tomorrow to study English, French, Spanish, and Italian commercial banking conditions, a statement was made last night by S. S. Streit, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. At his residence, 383 Park Avenue, Mr. Streit said:

"Concerning fortnightly settlements, it can be stated that while the Federal Reserve act was being considered the New York Stock Exchange realized the possible far-reaching financial changes that its enactment might bring about, and early in 1914 a member of the Governing Committee went abroad to study European systems of term settlements—weekly, fortnightly, and monthly—as practiced in various centres, and the relationship thereof with the Government banking institutions and the money markets.

"A report was made to the Governing Committee that the congestion of security deliveries on settlement days and the large shifting or transfer of funds involved would make any term settlement under present methods impracticable here. The report further stated that in various European capitals systems for security deliveries and credit extension on settlement days were in successful operation, and should be adopted here, with modifications to conform to local conditions.

"A committee of five to consider the question and perfect such a plan was appointed. This committee, after overcoming many difficulties, has completed such a plan, which will shortly be submitted to the members of the Stock Exchange. Until this plan is proved successful in relieving the congestion of security deliveries and payment therefor under the present system of daily settlements, the operation of a term settlement would be impracticable and impossible of adoption."

BRITISH RUN TURK CAPITAL.

Quietly at Work Setting Affairs of the City in Order.

LONDON, Dec. 8, (British Wireless Service.)—The way in which the British are taking up their work of setting affairs in order at Constantinople is described by the correspondent of The Sunday Times with the British naval forces in the Dardanelles, writing under date of Nov. 17.

"At the present moment," he says, "one is suffering here from a feeling of anti-climax. The British in their calm, unromantic, and methodical way have entered the great and historical city which has suffered in its time so many romantic and bloody sieges and captures, and they have settled down to their business with an almost complete lack of trumpet blowing or military show of any kind.

"For people who live in constant fear of something unpleasant happening—say a massacre—it is difficult to imagine that a conquering military force can arrive and install itself with a complete absence of excess, either homicidal or spectacular.

"The amount of exploitation and profiteering that has gone on here throughout the war is colossal, and has resulted in huge fortunes being made at one end of the scale and the inflicting of abject poverty and starvation, particularly in some of the outlying districts, at the other. Enver Pasha is said to have become fifty times a millionaire in Turkish pounds. He has bought property extensively, and has placed great sums abroad in Switzerland and elsewhere, but the arm of the Allies should be long enough to see that he is made to disgorge, although no doubt he has covered up his tracks very cleverly.

"A certain minor official, now in prison, who was made Food Commissioner, cornered everything immediately and doled out supplies at an appreciation of something like 1,000 per cent., opening shops of his own wherever he found it necessary or convenient. The result of these and other machinations is that prices have bounded up to fantastic heights, equal to anything ever known in the old gold-rush days."

WOULD WELCOME INQUIRY.

Head of Security League Not Displeased by Proposal in Congress.

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the National Security League, made the following comment last night on the report in yesterday's papers that the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives had approved the resolution of Representative Frear of Wisconsin calling for an investigation of the expenditures of the league and the sources of its funds:

"I would be delighted to have the great work that the National Security League has been doing and for which thousands of people are grateful made known to the country at the expense of the Government if Congress thinks it is necessary."

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, as owner of the steamship City of Athens, and William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, have filed their petition for limitation of liability for loss, damage, injury or destruction from collision between French Cruiser "LA GLORIE" and said vessel on May 1, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight fixed at $1,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, injury or destruction must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1919, or be defaulted.
Dated, October 25, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug "TRIUMPH," has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the night of January 1st, 1918. Value of vessel and freight $6,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated September 6th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CITY BUSINESS

Merchants' Association Report Covers Half the Industrial Output of District.

WAR CONTRACTS NOT A BAR

Some Manufacturers, the Survey Says, Want All Canceled, So They Can Get Civilian Trade.

The business outlook in the metropolitan district is good, the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association announced yesterday upon the completion of a survey of forty of the most important industries with about "one-half of the normal industrial output of the New York metropolitan district." The report says that the cancellation of war contracts will not have a detrimental effect upon many industries and that manufacturers are eager to resume production of civilian materials.

"Some manufacturers go so far as to state that they would prefer to have what Government contracts still remain on their books canceled, so eager are they to cater again to the civilian trade," the report says. "Other manufacturers who ordinarily produce articles not in demand for war purposes, and who have been attempting to hold their organizations together by converting their facilities to manufacture new products, are anxious to return to their old lines, with which they are better acquainted and for which the civilian trade now offers a good market. In spite of the general expectation of a return to even better business conditions than those preceding the war, in many industries, it will take a brief period, varying from a few weeks to three or four months, before this period is actually reached."

The survey points out that many manufacturers will not put their plans for peace trade into effect immediately "because they expect that for a few weeks at least their business will be very slow because of the uncertainty of governmental action in relation to certain regulations and restrictions on trade and because of the present high rate and uncertainty of wages and costs of materials." One reason for delay in smaller plants, the survey says, is "the large amount of capital tied up in raw materials unsuited for the normal production of the plant."

In the jewelry trade, musical instrument industry, and others regarded as non-essential under the war rules the recovery will be slow, the survey says, because of the need of building of forces of workers again. Raw materials and market demand for these articles are ample, says the report, but the labor skilled in the work is lacking.

"Other industries, which will be slow to recover are those connected with or dependent upon building and public utility construction," the survey continues. "Such industries include, for instance, paints, varnish, ornamental metal work, bolts and nuts, wire, lumber, sash trimming, furniture and a few others. However, the approach of Spring and the development of Summer building and repair work to make up for the several years of building stagnation will undoubtedly bring normal business back to these lines of industry.

"Industries which will have a slight excess of labor as the result of cancellation of contracts are steam hammer forgings, general machinery, electrical machinery and appliances, tools, jigs, gauges and fixtures, knit goods and shoes. Industries which have been more seriously affected are machine tools and sheet metal working machinery; engines and garments, although the present inactivity in the garment industry is the result more of the labor disagreements than the cancellation of Government contracts. The activity of the civilian trade is sufficient in many industries to absorb immediately the excess labor thrown on the market by those industries affected adversely by the ending of the war. Shipbuilding requires many skilled mechanics."

As part of its survey the Industrial Bureau gave out a series of reports upon individual trades and industries, telling of the condition of trade, labor, prices and future orders. In practically all the industries, except those that had undue expansion because of war contracts and condition immediate prospects of trade are bright, the survey concludes.

Construction Men Organize.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—The National Federation of Construction Industries, originally formed as a War Service Committee, has effected a permanent organization with the election of the following Directors: Charles W. Compertz, San Francisco; John L. Kane, Birmingham, Ala.; John A. Kling, Cleveland; Franklin T. Miller, New York; J. T. Duryea, Syracuse; L. MacNamara, St. Louis, Mo.; Hugh Getty, New York; A. M. Maddock, Trenton; J. J. Comerford, Detroit; Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia; Sam Tate, Tate, Ga.; S. Dicky, Kansas City; Thomas Earle, South Bethlehem, and John L. Wiggins, Philadelphia.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Forecast:

N. C.—Partly cloudy Mon., Tues. partly cloudy in e., probably rain in w.

S. C., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued warm.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Mon., rains at night or Tues.; somewhat colder Tues. in w.

Ky.—Probably rain by night or Tues.; somewhat colder Tues.

Ind.—Cloudy and continued warmer; probably rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues.

Lower Mich.—Increasing cloudiness Mon., snow in n., snow or rain in s. at night and Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon., slightly colder, snow at night or Tues.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness and continued warm; rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that HENRY POWELL RAMSDELL, JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL and HOMER S. RAMSDELL, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Ramsdell, deceased, owners of the ferryboat "Orange," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the collision between the ferryboat "Orange" and the steamer "Rensselaer," on the night of June 15th, 1918. Value of vessel and freight, $90,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., at his office, at No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated, December 9th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 251 cases of eggs in shell. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 16, 1918, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated New York, Nov. 26, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS J. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, owner of the steamtug "Mahanoy," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 29th day of February, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $80,592.10. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Commissioner, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, on or before February 24 1919, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

QUEEN WINS $400,000 SUIT.

Jury Gives Verdict for Plaintiff in Jennings Oil Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—After being out more than thirty hours, the jury in the suit brought by Emmett Queen of New York against Edward M. Jennings of Pittsburgh for $970,000 for services in disposing of oil wells formerly owned by Jennings, returned a verdict allowing 50 cents on each share of stock sold by him, a total of about $400,000. The verdict will be appealed.

The action, which was begun at May's Landing early last week, involved the sale of the wells, formerly owned by the Pure Oil Company, of which Jennings was President, in June, 1917. A canceled check for $22,700,000 was a part of the evidence submitted. This amount represented 1,000,000 shares of the Pure Oil Company, for the sale of which to the Ohio Cities Gas Company, Queen contended he was to receive $1 a share. The defense contended that Queen's services were dispensed with two weeks before the sale was made.

SEEK SALOON FOR SHELTER.

Women Conductors, Mrs. Prendergast Says, Need Other Refuge.

Mrs. E. D. Prendergast, Captain of the Women's Police Reserves of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, said yesterday that women conductors on the Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue car line of the New York Transit Company were accepting the hospitality of a saloon in Harlem because the transit company had made no provision for them.

While Mrs. Prendergast said that no blame was attached to the women or the saloon keeper, she asserted that the condition ought not to be tolerated, and appealed to Dr. Albert E. Keigwin of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, to provide shelter for the women while waiting to go on duty.

"I do not know how widespread this practice is," she said, "but I think it should be investigated at once and the company compelled to make proper provision for its women employes."

PRAISES 102D ENGINEERS.

Gen. O'Ryan Commends Work of New Yorkers at Hindenburg Line.

A letter congratulating the 102d Engineers, formerly the 22d Engineers of the New York National Guard, for their work in breaking the Hindenburg line with the British forces, has been written to the unit by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division. The letter, given out here yesterday, read:

Since the great battle for the breaking of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 25-30, the division has been fighting and marching almost continuously. It has fallen to the lot of the 102d Engineers to perform engineer service of the greatest importance to the success of the operations and to render that service frequently under heavy enemy fire. On two occasions of the greatest moment the engineers were pushed into critical places in the line to serve as combatant troops.

All these operations of the division in which the engineers played so important a part resulted in the forcing of the De Selle River, the capture of the heights on the other side, the taking of Bandival Farm, Arbe Guernon, Jone de Mer Farm, La Rue Farm, and the retirement of the enemy to the line of the Canal de la Sambre. Many hundreds of prisoners and much military property were captured.

Throughout these operations the 102d Engineers fully maintained its established record for cheerful endurance and efficient accomplishment.

The present commanding officer of the 102d Engineers is Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow, who succeeded Cornelius Vanderbilt when he was promoted to be a Brigadier General and assigned to command at Camp Lewis.

MASARYK CALLED TO PRAGUE

President Will Leave Paris at Once to Convene Czech Parliament.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, will make only a brief stay in Paris, having received word by courier soon after his arrival here, asking him to proceed at once to Prague. Upon his arrival there, he informed an interviewer, he will convoke the Parliament and address to it a message, explaining the political situation and seeking forth the grave problems confronting the republic in the present circumstances, notably those having to do with its relations with neighboring States.

President Masaryk said that the republican form of government adopted by his country seemed likely to be the lasting form, and in fact the only one possible. He declared that the best of relations existed with the Jugoslavs and likewise with the Rumanians and the Galician Poles, the aspirations of all being dependent one upon the other.

As to the Russian situation, President Masaryk said he thought it the most critical problem for Europe and humanity. Without a strongly organized Russia, no stable peace would be possible. The Russia of tomorrow, he thought, must supply a counterbalance for Germany. He declared himself against the union of the German-Austrians with Germany.

President Poincaré yesterday officially received President Masaryk at the Elysée Palace. Military honors were accorded him upon his arrival and departure from the executive mansion.

TWO ARMY FLIERS KILLED.

Lieut. Chaffee and Lieut. Drake Fell 3,000 Feet at San Diego.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—Lieutenant Herbert H. Chaffee of Pasadena, Cal., and Lieutenant Charles U. Drake of Mankato, Kan., both pursuit pilots and instructors at Rockwell Field, San Diego, were killed here today when the airplane in which they were riding fell 3,000 feet into a yard in the southern residential section of the city.

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OFFER AIR TUBES FOR MAIL SERVICE

Company Tenders Government Free Test of the Systems in Several Cities.

WOULD EASE CONGESTION

Points to Its Value in Connection with the Expansion of the Air Mail Service.

Free use of the pneumatic mail tube systems in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities for three or four months was offered to Postmaster General Burleson yesterday by the International Pneumatic Tube Company of Philadelphia, owners of the tubes. In their letter the officials of the company pointed out their belief that the tubes would lessen holiday congestion of mail, and also emphasized the value of the pneumatic system as a link in the projected expansion of the air mail.

"In the leading European countries the essential unity of the post, the telegraph, and the telephone is fully recognized," the latter said, "and the three are co-ordinated to give the people the maximum of service. A progressive policy must aim to effect such co-ordination in this country. The branch offices of the telegraph companies are few and far between, and much time is lost in delivering letters by messengers over wide territory. By making the post offices, which are more numerous, also telegraph offices, and using the tubes between the stations so connected, the special delivery service could be availed of for the delivery of telegrams with a great saving of time."

The communication called attention to the fact that investigation had proved that 25 per cent. of all parcels, customarily sent out by department stores or dispatched by parcels post, could be transferred through the company's eight-inch tubes. In this connection, excerpts from a hearing conducted by the Merchants' Association were incorporated, disclosing that it cost the department stores from 7 4-7 cents per parcel in the city, to 16 1-3 cents per parcel in the outlying districts, to deliver their packages. The company declared its confidence that a great economy could be effected by sending these parcels through its tubes. The possibilities of revenue from a special "tube post" rate were also pointed out.

"At this very moment," the missive continued, "the heads of delivery departments of all the great stores are worried over the almost insolvable problem of delivering the tremendous avalanche of Christmas parcels soon to descend upon them. If the Post Office would initiate an experimental tube service for parcels immediately, inviting merchants to use it during the Christmas rush, the best and most thorough possible test could be made.

"In considering the possibilities of coordinated service we are also reminded of the potential utility of the tube in connection with the most striking recent development of the postal service, the airplane mail. With the release of thousands of planes and great numbers of trained aviators from the fighting front the department is understood already to be planning vast expansions of this service, but the landing fields are necessarily distant from the cities to be served, and much of the time gained by aerial transportation will be dissipated if there is not available a speedy facility for rushing the mail between landing field and city Post Offices. As the bulk of mail carried by each airplane is not great, there could be no question as to the capacity of the tubes, and their high speed of thirty miles an hour would make them an ideal link in the great airplane mail service."

In addition to offering the Government its apparatus without cost, the company closed its letter with an offer to put its staff of trained mechanics at the disposal of the Postmaster General, he to make such provision for the men's compensation as he saw fit.

CHILE TO WEIGH MEDIATION.

Considers American Offer to Adjust the Dispute with Peru.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7.—The Council of Ministers has under consideration the offer of the United States of mediation in the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, in dispute with Peru. The Ministers will confer Sunday on this subject with the committees of Foreign Affairs of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Opinion in the Congress appears to be divided as to the procedure to be employed, but all seem agreed that a definite solution should be speedily reached.

A Santiago dispatch Saturday night reported the tender of the offer of mediation by the United States by Joseph H. Shea, the American Ambassador. It was also indicated by Buenos Aires advices that the United States had made known to Argentina that the Washington Government would be willing to offer intervention in the Chilean-Peruvian controversy conjointly with Argentina. It was added that President Irigoyen had accepted the invitation and instructed the diplomatic agents of Argentina in Chile and Peru to this effect.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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SYMPHONY CONCERTS 6 TO 9 P. M.—FROM 9 UNTIL CLOSE, DANCING

Hotel Arlington
18 West 25th St. Near B'way
Attractive rooms and apartments, centrally located. Appealing to patronage that appreciate quiet surroundings and efficient service.
THESE RATES INCLUDE MEALS.
ROOM Running Water $21 WKLY. UP.
ROOM Detached Bath $30 WKLY. UP.
ROOM For 2 Persons With Bath $25 WKLY. UP.
ROOM For 1 Person With Bath $35 WKLY. UP.
2 ROOMS with Bath For 2 Persons $40 WKLY. UP.
D. H. KNOTT and WM. F. INGOLD, Props. W. CARLO, Manager.

Hotel Albert
Newly Renovated and Equipped
ELEVENTH STREET
1 Block East of 5th Ave.
SINGLE ROOMS
WITH USE OF BATH
$17 WEEKLY
INCLUDING MEALS
Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, with Meals for 2, $40 Per Week.
Also Several Attractive Rooms on the European Plan.
D. H. & W. J. KNOTT
E. D. FOWLER, Manager.

THE LITTLE CLUB
44th Street Theatre Building
TELEPHONE BRYANT 827.
Nightly at 10 o'Clock.
NEW HOSTESSES: MESDAMES BILLIE ALLEN AND HELEN MAXWELL
EXCELLENT CUISINE
SPLENDID BAND
No Admission Fee Charged

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $3.00 to $5.00 a day.

STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMBOATS.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

Coastwise Steamship Lines
Passenger Service

CLYDE LINE—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 12 noon for Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla., and all points South. From Pier 36, North River, New York. Phone 8800 Spring.
MALLORY LINE—Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M. for Key West, Fla.; Galveston, Tex., and Pacific Coast. From Pier 38, North River, New York. Phone 8800 Spring.
MERCHANTS' & MINERS' LINE—Philadelphia to Savannah every Wednesday 6 P. M.; to Jacksonville, every Saturday 6 P. M.; to Boston, every Monday and Thursday 6 P. M. From Pier 18, foot Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Lombard 1900.
OLD DOMINION LINE—Daily except Sunday at 1 P. M. for Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Va., and all points South. From Pier 25, North River, New York. Phone 1100 Canal.
SAVANNAH LINE—(Ocean Steamship Co.) Mondays and Thursdays, at 3:00 P. M., for Savannah, Ga., and all points South. From Pier 35, North River, New York. Phone 3595 Spring.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINE—(Morgan Line)—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12:00 noon for New Orleans, La., and Pacific Coast. From Pier 48, North River, New York. Phone 4000 Farragut.
For passenger information and reservations apply to Companies' offices or Consolidate Ticket Offices, 64 Broadway, at Rector St.; 37 Chambers St., near Broadway; 31 West 32d St., near Broadway; 114 West 42d St., between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Phone (all offices) 6700 Bryant.
J. J. Brown, General Passenger Agent, Coastwise Steamship Lines, General Offices, Pier 49, North River, New York

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
CARONIA ..... Dec. 23
CARMANIA ..... Dec. 24
SAXONIA ..... Dec. 24
ORDUNA ..... Dec. 31
WALMER CASTLE ..... Jan. 1
DUNVEGAN CASTLE ..... Jan. 4
ORTEGA ..... Jan. 9
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
ORIANA ..... Dec. 28
For further information apply
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

Royal Holland Lloyd
S. S. HOLLANDIA
Will Sail Direct to
AMSTERDAM
About Middle of December
Carrying 1st and 2d Class Passengers.
For Reservations Apply to the
GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE
2 Battery Place, New York.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Sailing January 15, 1919.
Frank Tourist Co., Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway, Phone Franklin 4530.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts., 29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 690.

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Lapland.....Dec. 10 | Adriatic.....Dec. 16
Cretic.....Dec. 11 | Megantic.....Dec. 27
Baltic.....Dec. 28
HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL
OLYMPIC.....Dec. 21
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Canopic.....Dec. 14 | Haverford to follow.
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Express Postal Service
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
PROPOSED DEPARTURES.
Chicago.....Dec. 14 | Niagara.....Dec. 28
La Lorraine.Dec. 21 | Espagne.....Jan. 7
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Bowl. Ga. 7260

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat $4.40 & Rail
PROVIDENCE Boat $2.97 Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.10 to $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, at 5 P. M.
Phone Spring 9481.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON.
Franklin St., 4 P. M. Phone 4075—Franklin.
Central Hudson Line

INSTRUCTION.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Are on Versailles where the peace delegates are to meet. Their conferences will be carried on in French.
THE FRENCH COURSE
at the Young Men's Hebrew Association gives you a quick acquaintance with that tongue. In time you will be able to read the proceedings at Versailles in the original.
Classes now forming. Three periods, 7:45-8:25, 8:30-9:10, 9:15-9:45. Fees nominal.
Other courses: Advertising, Physics, English, Commercial Spanish, Mathematics, Radio, Land Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Speed Stenography, Typewriting, French, Chemistry. Come in for circular or phone Lenox 828.
Young Men's Hebrew Association
Lexington Avenue—92d Street.

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils
Enroll now for Fall Term.
Catalogs on Request.
The Principal will be at the Main Office (Girls' School) from 12 to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. daily to interview parents.
Special Nurses' Certificate Course Embracing the 18 counts required of those becoming Red Cross nurses. Nominal tuition fees.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave. Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
Main Office at Girls' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

$15
Monday, Dec. 9, Day or Night. Pays for COMPLETE COURSE in STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING or TELEGRAPHY.
POSITIONS GUARANTEED.
Gaffey's School, 5 E. 35th St. NEAR 5th AV.
TEL. VAND. 4969. Est. 1884.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 WEST 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

The Polytechnic Institute
Resumes its Regular Technical Courses in
Engineering and Chemistry
Qualified Students May Be Admitted At Once
New Term Begins December 30th; Last Date of Registration January 2d.
85-99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Cooper Union
The Free Day Technical School
will resume its regular courses in Civil, mechanical and electrical engineering on January 2, 1919.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
will be admitted to the first year classes and qualified students to the higher classes.
Applications should be filed at once.

WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL
FIFTH AVE. AND 125TH ST.
39th Year. 60,000 Graduates.
INSTRUCTION—Musical.
"3 GRACES"—A system of well-balanced development of Beauty, Poise, Serenity. For dramatic and vocal artists and for general culture. Endorsed by Margaret Anglin. For appt. call Studio, 134 Carneg

First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain well secured bonds of the above character at what are considered attractive prices. The reason is obvious. Once a mortgage has been closed, no more bonds can be issued thereunder. Consequently, the sole source of supply is sales by private investors or institutions, who, for some special reason, may be forced to dispose of their bonds. We are now offering a small block of closed first mortgage 5% bonds which have come on the market at a very attractive price—a price considerably below their par value.

Write for Circular 1221
Describing These Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW YORK

Investments for the Readjustment Period

DURING the present epochal readjustment of the world's industry and commerce from a war to a peace basis, it behooves the investor to place his funds in securities that are strongly bulwarked against shifting conditions.

We shall be pleased to furnish a selected list of such securities. They include Government bonds yielding up to 4.55%; municipals, 4.90%; railroads, 7%; public utilities, 7%; industrials, 6.83%.

Ask for Circular AG-195

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave & 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in 31 Cities

From War to Peace

The transition period between war and peace offers many opportunities to the investor.

High-grade bonds, paying an unusually high return over a long period of years, can be obtained to-day at prices which are relatively low.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy of our Investment circular, describing over one hundred issues of Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds, yielding from 4½% to over 7%.

Ask for Investment Circular No. 215

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

We offer, Subject to Sale,

Allegheny (Now Pittsburgh) Pa., 4s
Due 1933.....To Yield 4.30%
Camden, N. J., 4½s
Due 1940.....To Yield 4.35%
Bristol, Conn., 4½s
Due 1939.....To Yield 4.40%
New Britain, Conn., 4s
Due 1925.....To Yield 4.40%
Kansas City, Kan., 4½s
Due 1939.....To Yield 4.50%
Denver, Col., 4½s
Due 1948.....To Yield 4.50%
Lakewood, Ohio, 5s
Due 1925-27.....To Yield 4.50%
Fort Dodge, Ia., 4s
Due 1925.....To Yield 4.65%
Port of Seattle, Wash., 5s
Due 1941.....To Yield 4.75%

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Massachusetts Reg. 3½s
Due 1938
To Yield 4.25%

St. Louis Coupon 4s
Due 1928
To Yield 4.30%

Detroit Coupon 4s
Due 1920-1928
To Yield 4.30%

Milwaukee Coupon 4½s
Due 1928-1936
To Yield 4.35%

Omaha Coupon 4½s
Due 1941
To Yield 4.40%

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York 15 State St. Boston

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

SEES NEED OF SAVING AS GREAT AS EVER

Reconstruction Will Require All Our Resources, Federal Reserve Board Says.

NO GENERAL DEPRESSION

Any Slackening Will Be Specific and Temporary — Guard Up Against Profiteering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The necessity of saving and of conserving American resources is declared by the Federal Reserve Board to be as great today as it has ever been throughout the period of the war.

"The present," says the board, in a prepared statement, "is no time for relaxation, either of our financial precautions or measures which must be regarded as vitally necessary to insure the conservation of our banking and credit resources."

This warning is given by the board in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for December, which was sent to press today, and, an advance summary of which was made public tonight. The Bulletin will contain a general discussion of the problems which must be met by American bankers in effecting the transition from a war to a peace basis.

The board speaks of the armistice with Germany as foreshadowing the end of the most remarkable era in American finance, and as opening up another which will be replete with new and momentous problems. The board sketches the financial situation of the Government and the requirements of the Treasury, and points out that the liquid capital of the country must, for a long time to come, be inadequate to meet the needs of the world, and that some process of husbanding it must therefore be applied during the period of reconstruction. Of the banking situation it says:

"That the transition of the world from a war to a peace basis must necessarily exert an important and direct influence upon banking is, of course, clearly obvious. Immediately the problem will be that of preventing credit from expanding too far, and, so far as practicable, of reducing any excess that already exists. The economic history of the period immediately succeeding wars of the past has shown that in practically every instance there has been a tendency toward the use of bank funds for the purpose of promoting the development of industries and enterprises involving a considerable investment of capital."

Reduction of War Paper.

The Federal Reserve banks are referred to as the one unexhausted reservoir of banking credit in the world.

"To them," says the board, "is assigned the function of surpassing the importance, to maintain the liquid character of the assets held against the demand obligations of the banks, and, by regulation of discount rates, to regulate, as conditions permit, the uses and limits of credit."

This function, almost of necessity, has been temporarily suspended during the war, but, with the return of peace, a resumption of the duties of the reserve system as a regulator of credit again presents itself. Reduction of loans on war paper is a problem to be faced at once by the banks, for the transition period will, it is stated, unquestionably involve new and large needs for credit and capital. Present conditions in the world are quite different from those which existed after previous wars, because all the leading countries are involved.

Today banking and credit inflation is general, while there has been far reaching alteration in the distribution of gold. A gradual redistribution of gold supply is therefore to be looked for as one of the features of the financial future.

With reference to aid to foreign countries, the board says:

"Coincident with the reduction of domestic war loans there may probably be expected to develop a direct demand upon our banking resources for accommodation designed to facilitate the movement of goods to other countries. Such accommodation has been extended in large measure ever since the opening of the European war—first, through the extension of loans to belligerent countries, privately placed with bankers in the United States, and later, when the United States itself became a belligerent, through the issue of Government bonds, whose proceeds were advanced to foreign countries and were then used by them in payment for supplies purchased in the United States. It may be possible, as has already been intimated, that additional credits may from time to time have to be opened in favor of the allied nations, but from this time forward the bulk of our foreign financing will necessarily return to a peace basis, and the services of our banks will lie in supplying the means for financing the movement of consumable goods to the foreign countries by which they are most needed."

This problem is spoken of as opening a large and new field for American bankers.

Need of Resources Even Greater.

The Bulletin outlines the present position of the Federal Reserve system, and says:

"The immense requirements of war are such that they could easily impair the lending capacity of the Federal Reserve system, as they have that of other strong central banking systems, were they to be indefinitely continued. But the period of such drafts is now fortunately approaching its end, notwithstanding the probability, if not certainty, of further large issues of Government bonds during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The fact that the termination of this period is approaching does not, however, mean that a period of ease or lack of demand for capital has arrived. On the contrary, the indications of the situation are all to the effect that the needs of the community and of the world at large for productive resources are likely to increase rather than grow less, and that this increase may be expected to proceed rapidly in the near future.

"One effect of the war has been to produce shortages of materials of production in many different directions, a fact which implies that the reserve stock of such articles, always relatively small, as compared with total consumption, has been allowed to become exhausted. To meet all current demands, and thus to re-establish such reserve stocks, will be a task calling for the increase of production in many lines, particularly as the current requirements of the European nations for material to be used in reconstruction systems will constitute an abnormal addition to current needs. It must be expected, therefore, that the demands of the nation and of the world for capital and for goods will continue to be more or less active for a good while to come.

"The fear of depression of trade expressed in many quarters need not be entertained with respect to trade as a whole; depression may be expected only in those lines in which demand has been suddenly suspended or curtailed in the process of readjusting consumption and production. This demand for capital must, however, be met from the ordinary sources of saving and accumulation and not through the creation of banking credit. To rely upon bank loans as the source from which to draw the means for supporting industrial operations would raise the question whether, instead of resorting to intensive saving, accompanied by reduction of prices, we had resolved to fall back upon inflation of bank liabilities and of the currency."

Brake on Profit Making.

Attention is then called to the fact that the board has endeavored during the last month to prevent some of the banks from drawing too heavily upon the resources of the Federal Reserve system for purposes which, in its judgment, were in no wise essential to the welfare of the community. The attention of the board has in some instances been called to the fact that members have obtained rediscounts which have appeared to be largely in excess of their rational needs, and have used the proceeds of these rediscounts in profit-making activities. The board therefore recognizes it as a duty "to caution the bankers who have rendered and are rendering such efficient service to the Government that profit-making and business expansion must, for some time to come, be subordinated to the general welfare."

The situation of wages and prices, with the fact that they have assumed a new relationship to each other, is noted, and the effects of the movement back toward a more stable level of both are considered.

The Bulletin contains a complete reprint of a recent report of the committee appointed some months ago, under the Chairmanship of Lord Cunliffe, to investigate the question of currency and foreign exchange after the war.

$24,424,000 ADDED TO COST OF TRANSIT

Service Board Reports Increase of $10,250,000 in the B. R. T. Lines.

$20,000,000 WORK UNDONE

Urges on Estimate Board That This Should Be Pushed with the Utmost Speed.

Figures prepared by the Public Service Commission for the information of the Board of Estimate show that while the cost of labor and material for the construction of elevated and subway lines to be operated by the Interboro Company is about $600,000 less than the estimate made in March, 1913, the cost of real estate needed for yards and terminals has grown from $7,767,000 to $13,-000,000. Contracts let and pending for labor and material amount to about $103,150,000 instead of $103,800,000 called for in the earlier estimates. The authorized contracts to date for real estate aggregate $10,000,000, with an estimated additional cost of $7,100,000, making a total of $17,100,000, less about $3,550,000 which may be obtained by the sale of some of the real estate which is not needed.

For the lines to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the original estimate for construction was to $98,150,000, with about $10,800,000 [illegible] complete the work. In explaining the discrepancies between the estimate and the actual cost, the commission goes into a maze of figures and intricate details.

The original estimate for real estate for the Canal Street connection was $1,000,000. The property has already cost $14,360,000, with $635,000 more to be spent. But the commission expects to have enough realty left over to bring approximately $2,350,000. Realty and structure of this connection will cost about $121,600,000, instead of $105,700,000, which represented the 1913 estimate. The commission says that the addition of the Sixtieth Street tunnel, at a cost of more than $3,700,000, and the contemplated Ashland Place connection in Brooklyn, at an estimated cost of $3,500,000, will increase the total cost to $128,800,000.

Taking the two contracts together, the first estimate fixed a total cost for structure yards, terminals and real estate at $216,576,000. Present estimates make the total $241,000,000, so that the increase is $24,424,000. If new suggestions made by the commission are adopted, the total will be $5,500,000 more. Of the total the Interborough has contributed $58,000,000, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company $14,500,000, leaving $168,500,000 to be supplied by the city, which has already furnished all of it except $25,000,000.

Generally explaining the matter, the commission says:

"It will be seen that up to the end of 1918 the commission has let contracts to the amount of $208,300,000 that work has been done to the amount of $183,000,000 and lines put in operation upon which the cost of constructing and structure has been $123,000,000. This leaves about $25,000,000 of work yet to be done on outstanding contracts and about $25,000,000 of work still to be contracted for."

The statement says that the war still has a marked effect upon the work, because of the difficulty in getting material, the continuing high prices, and the Federal necessities. Because of these conditions, very few contracts were let in comparison with the work that was urgently needed. In conclusion the statement says:

"At the present time, as has already been pointed out to the Board of Estimate, there are outstanding $80,000,000 of construction contracts on which there remains about $20,000,000 of work to be done. It is in this work that is giving considerable concern at the present time, because of the financial losses that contractors have been undergoing during the war period, and yet now the time is reached when this work should be pushed with the utmost speed, so that the lines embraced in these contracts may be placed in operation.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 7, 1918.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday ...	464,720	263,360	1,369,743
Tuesday ..	573,960	528,072	908,912
Wednesday	416,100	868,171	1,035,125
Thursday..	433,550	447,833	1,309,652
Friday ...	279,780	325,640	988,172
Saturday...	181,104	101,329	859,091
T'l week.	2,349,214	2,534,405	6,367,695
Yr. to date	133,749,068	174,483,218	211,920,197

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday ..	$12,570,500	$2,846,500	$5,034,500
Tuesday...	10,202,500	3,626,000	5,402,500
W'nesday.	13,665,000	5,009,500	5,584,500
Thursday.	12,386,000	4,611,000	5,388,500
Friday...	11,804,000	3,376,500	3,680,000
Saturday..	5,799,000	2,138,900	2,505,000
T'l week.	$66,427,000	$21,697,500	$27,595,000
Yr. to do.	1,773,045,000	963,059,450	1,000,882,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Dec. 7, '18.	Dec. 8, '17.	Change.
RR. & mis.	$9,725,000	$6,335,000	+ $3,390,000
Govt.	56,454,000	15,259,500	+ 41,194,500
State.....	130,000	1,000	+ 129,000
City	118,000	102,000	+ 16,000
Total all.	$66,427,000	$21,697,500	+$44,729,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,349,214	133,749,068
Same period a year ago...	2,534,405	174,483,218

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks..	75.23	73.43	80.16	64.12
Same period a year ago..	64.10	61.69	90.46	60.42

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100..	ADAMS EXPRESS.....	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
2,000..	Advance Rumely	25	23½	25	+ 1½
1,600..	Advance Rumely pf.....	61	59½	61	+ 1½
500..	Ajax Rubber	67¼	65	67¼	+ 4¼
7,700..	Alaska Gold Mines.....	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
42,200..	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	..
10,000..	Allis Chalmers	29½	28¾	29½	+ 2⅝
900..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf..	83½	82	83½	+ 1⅝
2,300..	Am. Agricul. Chem	102¼	101	101½	+ ½
11,600..	Am. Beet Sugar	59½	50½	59	+ 7
100..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.....	85	85	85	+ 3
29,600..	Am. Can	46½	42¼	45⅝	+ 3⅜
740..	Am. Can, pf.....	97	95½	97	+ 1½
5,000..	Am. Car & Foundry....	85	82⅝	85	+ 1½
100..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.....	109	109	109	+ 2
1,800..	Am. Cotton Oil.....	40½	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
100..	Am. Express	89	89	*89	— 3½
1,800..	Am. Hide & Leather....	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
3,600..	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	74½	71⅝	72½	+ ⅞
2,900..	Am. Ice	42½	40½	40½	— ⅞
900..	Am. Ice pf.....	56½	55	56	+ 1
1,500..	Am. International	56	54½	55	— 1
16,600..	Am. Linseed	43¼	40	42⅝	+ 2⅜
3,400..	Am. Linseed pf.....	87½	82	84⅝	+ 3⅛
8,000..	Am. Locomotive	63¾	60	63	+ 1⅜
500..	Am. Locomotive pf.....	102⅝	102	102⅜	+ 1⅞
200..	Am. Malting	4	4	4	— ⅜
1,900..	Am. M. 1st pf ctfs. dep..	47	43½	45	+ ½
63,520..	Am. Smelt. & Refining.	83¼	81⅝	83⅜	+ 1⅜
500..	Am. Smelt. & Refin. pf..	108½	108	108½	..
500..	Am. Snuff	105½	105½	105½	+ 5⅝
6,100..	Am. Steel Foundries	91	88½	91	+ 1
1,900..	Am. Sugar Refining.....	112	110½	*111	+ 1
500..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.....	114½	114	*114½	+ 2¾
20,300..	Am. Sumatra Tobacco...	105¾	90¾	*98¼	+ 8¾
100..	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf....	90	90	90	+ 4½
13,600..	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	104⅜	101⅜	102⅞	— ⅛
1,300..	Am. Tobacco	198½	188	198¼	+12¾
900..	Am. Tobacco pf new....	100½	98⅞	100	+ 1½
16,600..	Am. Woolen	58⅞	52	57¾	+ 6½
1,000..	Am. Woolen pf.....	96	94½	96	+ 1⅞
450..	Am. Writing Paper pf....	31¼	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅞
1,900..	Am. Zinc, L. & S.....	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ½
300..	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf....	49½	46	46	+ 1
36,000..	Anaconda Copper	66⅞	64⅝	66¼	+ 1¼
300..	Assets Realization	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
100..	Associated Dry Goods...	13	13	13	..
600..	Associated Oil	67	65⅝	65¾	— ¾
2,000..	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	95	93	94⅝	+ ⅝
500..	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf..	89½	89	89½	+ 1⅝
200..	Atlanta, Birm & At.....	7½	7½	7½	..
200..	Atlantic Coast Line.....	106⅞	103¾	106¾	+ 1⅞
7,600..	Atl., Gulf & W. I.....	111	108½	110¾	+ 1⅝
46,900..	BALDWIN LOCO.	75¾	71	75	+ 3
10,500..	Baltimore & Ohio.....	56	54¾	55	+ ⅝
3,700..	Baltimore & Ohio pf....	57	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
900..	Barrett Co.	109½	103¾	109	+ 8
1,100..	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
500..	Bethlehem Steel	64½	63½	64½	+ 2
45,600..	Beth. Steel, Class B....	65½	63⅝	65½	+ 2
800..	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf....	103¼	103¼	106¼	+ 1¼
1,400..	Booth Fisheries	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
6,100..	Brooklyn Rap. Tran....	38¾	36⅝	37	— 2
10..	Brown Shoe	96	96	96	..
1,100..	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ 1
1,300..	Burns Brothers	154½	149	154	+ 7½
3,200..	Butte Copper	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
1,400..	Butte & Superior	21⅝	20	21	+ 1
1,400..	CALIFORNIA PACK....	48¾	46	46½	— 2½
13,700..	California Petroleum	21½	19	21½	+ 2⅝
6,500..	California Pet. pf.....	68¾	63½	68½	+ 5½
3,488..	Canadian Pacific	161¼	159	161	..
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.....	91	91	91	+ 2
7,800..	Central Leather Co.....	61⅝	58⅛	61	+ 3¼
200..	Central Leather Co. pf..	106	105	105	— ⅞
2,500..	Cerro de Pasco Copper..	36	33⅜	34¾	— ⅞
1,500..	Chandler Motor	106	103	106	+ 5⅜
5,900..	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	59⅜	57¼	*57½	+ 1
500..	Chicago & Alton	8	7⅞	8	..
300..	Chicago & Alton pf.....	14¾	14	14	— 4
900..	Chicago Great Western.	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
2,100..	Chicago Great West. pf.	29¼	27¾	29¼	+ ⅞
5,700..	Chicago, Mil. & St. P..	48⅝	46	47	+ 1
6,400..	Chicago, M. & St. P. pf.	82	78½	79	— 2
1,700..	Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	98½	*99¼	..
100..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	130¼	130¼	*130¾	+ 1¾
11,100..	Chicago, R. I. & Pac..	28¼	26⅜	27¾	+ ¾
1,400..	Chicago R. I. & P. 7% pf	84	82½	84	+ 1½
2,400..	Chicago, R. I. & P. 6% pf	71½	70⅝	71¼	+ ¼
400..	Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	82	80	80	+ 5
100..	Chicago, St. P. M. & O.pf	110	110	110	— 9½
9,000..	Chile Copper	20⅜	19¼	19⅝	— ½
10,600..	Chino Copper	38¾	36¼	37⅞	+ ¼
200..	Cluet-Peabody	62½	62	62	+ ½
1,100..	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	39	38¼	39	+ 1⅛
100..	Colorado Southern	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
1,700..	Columbia Gas & Elec...	39¼	37½	39⅛	+ 1⅜
300..	Computing Tab Record..	37½	36⅝	37½	+ 1
4,200..	Consolidated Gas	104	101	103¾	+ 2½
300..	Consol. Interstate Cal. M	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
600..	Continental Can	72½	68½	68½	— 1½
100..	Continental Can pf.....	108	108	108	+ 2½
25,600..	Corn Products Ref.....	49	46¾	47¼	+ ⅝
1,478..	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.....	103	102	102	..
9,100..	Crucible Steel	58	55¼	57	+ 2¼
200..	Crucible Steel pf.....	90¼	90¼	*90¾	+ 2¾
8,100..	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	30	30¾	+ 1
1,900..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf....	81	80½	81	+ ¾
400..	DEERE & CO. pf.....	94½	93¾	93⅞	— 1½
300..	Delaware & Hudson.....	115¾	113¾	113¾	+ 1¾
100..	Del., Lack. & West....	180	180	180	+ 5
2,000..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	— ½
19,200..	Distillers' Securities	49½	46	48½	+ 1⅝
11,300..	Dome Mines	13⅞	12	13½	+ 1⅛
300..	Elk Horn Coal	30	30	*30	..
15,000..	Erie	20	19⅜	19¼	— ⅛
4,600..	Erie 1st pf.	32½	31	32¾	+ ⅝
200..	Erie 2d pf.	22	22	22	..
200..	FED. MIN. & SM. pf....	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ 1
7,320..	GASTON, W. & W.....	31⅝	29½	31½	+ 1⅝
2,300..	General Cigar	49¼	45¾	48	+ 3½
2,600..	General Electric	153½	151	*151	— 2
4,500..	General Motors	127⅞	123⅛	126	+ ½
1,800..	General Motors pf.....	82	81	82	— ⅛
3,800..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	57¼	54⅝	56½	+ 2¼
60..	Goodrich pf.	103½	103⅜	103⅜	..
1,700..	Granby Consol	81	79	81	+ 2½
6,425..	Great Northern pf.....	99	97	97	— ⅛
8,500..	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p.	32½	31¼	31⅝	..
1,400..	Greene-Cananea Cop. ..	49¼	48	49	+ 1½
300..	Gulf States Steel	68	68	68	— ¼
100..	Gulf, Mobile & Nor....	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
700..	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf..	35⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅝
100..	HARTMAN CORP.	54	54	54	+ 2
500..	Haskell & Barker.....	47	46½	47	..
100..	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	..
100..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL...	100⅜	100⅜	*100⅜	+ 3½
16,700..	Inspiration Copper	49¼	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
4,200..	Interborough Con.	7¾	7½	7¾	..
1,900..	Interborough Con. pf....	34	30¼	30¾	— 3¼
200..	Internat. Agricultural ..	13	13	13	+ 1
400..	Internat. Agricul. pf....	52¼	51½	52	+ ⅝
600..	Internat. Harv., new....	114⅞	113	114½	+ 2½
100..	Internat. Harv. pf., new.	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
13,400..	Internat. Mer. Mar.....	28⅜	26	27	— 1
172,100..	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf...	117	109¾	113⅝	— 3
9,200..	Internat. Nickel	33¾	31¾	32	— ¾
200..	Internat. Nickel pf.....	96	96	96	+ 4
2,800..	Internat. Paper	32	30	31½	+ ⅞
100..	Iowa Central	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
100..	JEWEL TEA	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
2,300..	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	21	20	20¼	+ ⅛
100..	Kansas City South. pf..	53¾	53¾	53¾	— 1½
5,400..	Kelly Springfield Tire...	67¾	60	67¾	+ 8¼
550..	Kelsey Wheel	28	26	28	+ 7
21,500..	Kennecott Copper	36⅝	34½	36	+ ⅞
100..	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf....	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ 1¼
4,600..	LACKAWANNA STEEL	71⅝	67¼	71⅝	+ 2⅝
200..	Laclede Gas	88	86	86	— 2
200..	Lake Erie & Western....	23	23	23	— ⅜
4,000..	Lee Rubber & Tire.....	23¼	21½	22⅝	+ 1½
4,700..	Lehigh Valley	60¾	59¾	60¼	+ ½
700..	Liggett & Myers.....	200	189	200	+13
1,800..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	41⅝	38	40¼	+ 3¼
200..	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf..	91	91	91	..
400..	Lorillard (P.) Co.	157	156	157	+ 5
200..	Louisville & Nashville..	120⅝	120	120	+ 3
100..	MACKAY COS.	75	75	75	..
910..	Manhattan Elevated	100⅛	100	100	..
200..	Marlin Rockwell	85	82¾	*82¾	+ 1⅜
2,400..	Maxwell Motors	20	27½	20	+ 1½
3,200..	Maxwell Motors 1st pf..	53	51	52	+ ⅞
900..	Maxwell Motors 2d pf...	21¾	20½	21	+ 1½
200..	May Department Stores..	80	80	80	+ 1½
67,600..	Mexican Petroleum	163½	155¾	159⅜	+ 3
5,425..	Miami Copper	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
15,225..	Midvale Steel	45¼	43⅜	44⅞	+ ⅞
4,400..	Minn. & St. Louis, new..	14	12¾	14	+ 1½
6,700..	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ½
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf....	11½	11½	11½	..
28,100..	Mo. Pacific	28¾	26¾	28	+ 1½
1,700..	Mo. Pacific pf.	58⅞	58	58¼	+ ⅞
200..	Montana Power	77	77	77	+ 1
200..	Montana Power pf.....	106⅛	106	106⅛	+ 6⅛
1,100..	NATIONAL ACME	30½	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
200..	National Biscuit	100	100	100	+ 2⅞
9,000..	Nat. Conduit & Cable...	16⅜	15	16⅜	+ 1⅜
3,800..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	46⅝	44	45¾	+ 2⅛
210..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	91	91	91	+ 3
8,200..	Nat. Lead	67½	63	67¼	+ 4⅜
200..	Nat. Lead pf.	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ½
600..	Nat. Rys. of M., 2d pf..	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
3,400..	Nevada Con. Cop.....	19	17¾	19	+ 1⅛
1,525..	New Orl. Tex. & Mex....	36	33	36	+ 4
200..	N. Y. Air Brake	102¼	101½	*102¼	+ ¼
11,000..	N. Y. Central	79¾	77½	78½	..
400..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis..	33¾	32½	33	+ 1½
500..	N. Y. Dock	24½	23¾	24	..
1,900..	N. Y. Dock pf.	48	48	48	— ⅛
7..	N. Y., Lack. & West....	93½	93½	93¾	..
14,700..	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	37½	35	36⅞	+ 1¼
100..	N. Y. Ont. & West.....	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
300..	Norfolk Southern	15	14	14	— 2
1,800..	Norfolk & Western.....	107	106	106½	+ ¼
100..	North American	53¾	53¾	53¾	— 1¼
7,900..	Northern Pacific	97¼	95½	96	..
13,200..	OHIO CITIES GAS	43½	41¾	43¾	+ 1⅜
200..	Ohio Fuel Supply	44	44	44	+ 2
700..	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
400..	Owens Bottle Machine..	58½	57	58¼	+ 3½
800..	PACIFIC MAIL x d....	33	32	*33	+ ⅛
8,500..	Pan Am. Pet. & T.....	66⅞	64⅜	65	+ ⅝
500..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf...	116	113½	115	+ 1½
6,220..	Pennsylvania R. R.	47½	46¾	47½	+ ½
4,400..	People's Gas, Chicago...	56⅜	52	55⅜	+ 4½
100..	Peoria & Eastern	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
775..	Pere Marquette	17	16½	16½	..
100..	Pere Marquette prior pf.	60	60	60	..
100..	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co	30	30	30	..
700..	Philadelphia Co.	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
7,700..	Pierce-Arrow	45½	43½	44	+ 1¼
100..	Pierce-Arrow pf.	102	102	102	..
4,400..	Pierce Oil	16¾	15⅝	16	— ⅛
2,300..	Pittsburgh Coal	47⅝	45¾	46⅞	+ ⅝
100..	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	85	85	85	+ ¾
5..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	130¼	130¼	130¼	..
300..	Pitts., C. C. & St. L....	53	52	52	— 1
9,400..	Pitts. & West Va.....	38¾	35½	36	+ ¾
800..	Pitts. & West Va. pf....	80¾	78¼	79	+ ¾
300..	Pressed Steel

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WEST TO TAKE UP RAILROAD DEBATE

Interest Centres In Chicago Meeting After New Year's on Reorganization Plan.

CONFERENCE SEQUEL HERE

Erb Again Gives Investors' View—Kruttschnitt Says Control Costs Public Heavily.

With the majority of the railroad men in the United States definitely committed to a return of the carriers to a modified private ownership and operation, subject to responsible and constructive regulation, interest in financial and railroad circles now revolves about the concrete plan which is expected to be presented to another conference of executives, counsel and Direitors, to meet in Chicago after the turn of the year.

While it is believed that the unanimous passing of the resolutions drawn up by the general conference here on Wednesday indicates a widespread feeling of the inadvisability of such readjustment of the railroad situation as would embrace a return of the roads to private ownership under pre-war conditions, it is pointed out in the financial district that the resolutions were academic, in great measure, and not final.

It appears now that even among those who have signified their belief in modified ownership and operation with responsible regulaton there is a difference of opinion. Some are known to favor a regional grouping of the carriers as the most practical of all solutions, while others are emphatic in their condemnation of such a plan.

Among those who were not represented in the Wednesday conference the disagreement is reported to be even more pronounced. In fact, some of the most liberal and at the same time the most responsible of the men who attended the meeting say that many of the owners of properties which were not in good physical or financial condition when taken over by the Government last December are outspoken in their desire that Government ownership shall grow out of the railroad war control measure.

This group, however, is in the minority, and it is generally understood that it will have but little representation at the meeting to be held in the Middle West about the first of the new year, when the actual working plan for necessary legislation is presented to the railroad heads of the country. It is generally conceded that differences of opinion on the outline now being prepared by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee will naturally develop, but it is believed that there is a comfortable majority of the railroad men favoring the return of the roads along lines which will parallel to a certain extent the more outstanding of the resolutions adopted at the recent conference.

The railroads have had a taste of unification in the year which ends this month, and have been free from competition and from the commission regulation that was slowly garroting them before they were taken over as an emergency war measure.

Through the shifting of equipment to various pressure points the congestion which threatened a protracted tieup of some of the Eastern seaboard lines was averted. An absolute stoppage was avoided, and the situation was speedily eased, in the face of weather conditions unequalled in the memory of the oldest of the railroaders on the North Atlantic coast. That this recovery was possible, largely because of the fact that the Regional Directors of the roads were empowered to issue emergency orders without having to wait for a ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission or any of the State commissions, is not lost sight of by progressive railroad men. They admit frankly that the congestion under pre-war conditions would have proved disastrous for a time at least.

While they admit that centralized control is vital and that legislation must be provided which will serve to amend or repeal the restrictive acts which have been passed for the regulation of railroads, there have been comparatively few instances of insurgency or the stressing of individual ideas for the solution of the problem.

One of the recent exceptions is a statement issued by Newman Erb, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad. He was the only railroad President attending the general conference last week who voiced his disapproval of the broad resolutions adopted. In speaking of the meeting Mr. Erb said:

"The railway executives prefer to be looking at the railroad problem from an altruistic standpoint, which cannot be accepted seriously by the public. The railroad executives in their very nature cannot avoid viewing the problem from the railroad standpoint and that of railroad investors. The railway men, in my opinion, should approach the subject prepared to deal with the several phases now in the public's mind without undertaking to say positively that any one solution should be adopted.

"There are three methods of dealing with the railroad problem. First, Government ownership; second, a regional railway system, with Government control and guarantees, but preserving private ownership and initiative; third, a return of the railroads to separate individual ownership with corrective legislation, which will rectify fundamentally the causes which lead to the breaking down of railway credit and imperfect service.

"Taking up the third alternative first, I do not believe that public sentiment will justify a pointblank repeal of the Sherman law in its application to railroads, and there are almost innumerable local objections to any serious curtailment of the powers of State commissions.

"The second alternative of regional control comes next. As a general proposition the public is entitled to transportation service at cost. This means rates which take into consideration the cost of operation, maintenance, and renewals, allowance for non-revenue producing improvements and a reasonable return upon property values."

Under a plan made public some time ago by Mr. Erb the country would be divided into regions along the lines of the present Federal Reserve Bank system under the control of a central railroad corporation with local corporations, one for each zone.

In opposing any regional plan Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific Company, has said:

"My objection to the regional plan as I understand it is that it would start with a forced alienation of the properties at what would no doubt be a sacrifice of values, and would result in a practical destruction of competition. For what purpose? Apparently for the purpose of securing the benefits of unified control and the efficiency of Federal operation.

"Is it not well to ask whether the price to be paid for these benefits is not too high, and whether they cannot be secured at a lower price? There is no reason whatever, as has been proved by past experience, why, with a modification of the Federal control which has existed in the past, the public cannot secure the unquestioned benefits of private initiative and of efficiency equally as great, or greater than that shown by the Federal Railroad Administration.

"The Federal Administration has made more intensive use of all of the methods the railroads originated in the way of securing greater car-loading and greater train-loading, rendered possible by the exercise of powers which had always been denied to private control. As I have already said, these benefits, if the public desires them, can be provided under private control with such Governmental regulation as will make the results possible."

Stronger Tone on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Trading on the Bourse was sustained in tone today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 98 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

OPENS WAY FOR EXPORTS.

War Trade Board Modifying Restrictions on Foreign Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Plans for a general loosening up in restrictions on both export and import trade so that commercial interests may build up their foreign business relations, especially in South America and the Orient, are being carried out by the War Trade Board.

There will, however, be no change in the rigid policy of enforcing the edicts of the Trading With the Enemy act, and the War Trade Board has, it is understood, favored maintaining a strict censorship of commercial cable messages, in the face of some opposition. It is not the intention of the board, if it can prevent such a situation, that concerns controlled by enemy interests shall further their interests at this time at the expense of the commercial interests of the United States and the Allies.

It is reported that the lifting of restrictions on exports and imports by the War Trade Board is being carried out in co-operation with the associates of the United States in the war, such as Great Britain and France.

Today announcement was made by the War Trade Board that the restrictions on the importation of a number of articles from China had been rescinded and it is apparent that every effort will be made to bring about closer commercial relations as shipping becomes available. These articles include dried, prepared, or preserved eggs; hair nets and nettings, rattans and reeds, cotton laces and lace articles, and soy bean sauce. It was necessary to forbid the importation of these articles among others before the armistice was signed, to release tonnage for transatlantic service.

Another order permits the importation of not more than 2,000 tons of copal and palm kernels from the Belgian Congo.

As an indication of steps under contemplation for a renewal of broader trade relations with European neutrals, the board today announced that applications for the exportation of any commodity to Denmark will be considered, whether the commodity is rationed or not.

$15,000,000 ADDED TO STATE'S BUDGET

Legislative Committee's Total to Be Presented on Jan. 1 Is $96,858,064.

REVENUE $12,000,000 LESS

Nearly Half That Amount Will Be Lost In Excise Taxes—Sage Urges Retrenchment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The Legislative Budget Committee has completed its tabulation of the requests for appropriations to be presented to the new Legislature on Jan. 1. They total $96,858,064.49. Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in analyzing the figures today, said:

"The total requests last year were approximately $98,000,000. The final appropriation last year was $81,625,271.31, but included in this total, in addition to the usual department requests, were all of the appropriations made by the Legislature which were found necessary during the session. The requests of this year are approximately $15,000,000 more than the total appropriations of last year. In view of the fact that our estimated resources for the next fiscal year are approximately $12,000,000 less than our resources for the present fiscal year, there is a task for the Legislature to perform which is a very arduous and serious one.

"The decrease in resources is not entirely due to a decrease in current revenue. On July 1, 1918, the State had an estimated cash balance of $11,064,000. It is estimated that on July 1, 1919, our available cash balance will be $2,827,000. Also our estimated receipts from excise taxes for the present fiscal year were $5,750,000, which is reduced in the coming fiscal year to nothing.

"It is absolutely necessary either that our receipts be increased or our expenditures diminished. The State will either become bankrupt or the people of the State must pay more in taxation. The only alternative to this is that the activities of the State be curtailed to a large extent. It is interesting to note that notwithstanding this condition the increases requested in the overhead of the various departments, not taking into consideration any of the State's building or repair operations or anything in the nature of a capital outlay, amount to $8,046,000 over the total appropriated for the same purposes for the present fiscal year.

"While it is true that these estimates were made up before the end of the war was in sight and can undoubtedly be reduced somewhat in view of the changed conditions, this discloses a very serious situation. It is absolutely necessary that New York State should remain in the forefront of all the States in its activities devoted to education, the proper administration of all regulative and agricultural laws, and the care of its dependents. But if for the overhead alone of all these activities an increase of approximately 15 per cent. is to be requested of the Legislature each year it will not be long before our State budget will be out of all proportion to the results accomplished.

"In this connection I wish to call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that each year new laws are being urged on the Legislature which will add still further to the State activities and increase enormously the expenses without any intelligent suggestion or plan to increase the revenues of the State sufficiently to meet the added expense. Of course, the State can spend almost any amount and can then pass laws to increase its revenue sufficiently to meet its expenses, but this is not sound business, and even if the people of the State would stand indefinitely such methods of finance the result would be deplorable in the waste and extravagance which would result.

"The greatest task which the Legislature has this year is not the approval or disapproval of a Federal prohibition amendment, but it is a sound method of taxation and a careful retrenchment wherever possible in its constantly mounting expenditure."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$66,427,000	$1,773,045,000
Same period last year	21,697,500	963,059,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	81.17	81.04	82.36	75.65
Same period a year ago.	76.98	76.76	89.48	76.72

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	60	1	ADAMS EX. 4s.....	69	69	69	+ 6
39	18	10	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	35	32½	35	..
36	18	10	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	35	32	35	+ 2½
101½	91	12	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s. 08	98	98	98	+ ½
106	97	20	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s. 1024	102	102	102¼	+ 1
100	97½	5	Am. D. & Imp. 5s...100	99¼	100	99½	+ 1½
104	98¼	1	Am. Hide & L. 6s...	99½	99½	99½	— ½
93	83¾	51	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	92½	91¾	92	+ ¼
88	77	22	Am. T. & T. col. 4s. 96	86½	85	86½	+ 1½
105	93	250	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s..103	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
97½	86	30	Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	95¼	94¾	95¼	+ ¾
89½	79	41	Am. Wr. Paper 5s...	88	86½	88	+ 1
59	51¼	3	Ann Arbor 4s.....	59	58	58	— 1
89	81½	8	Armour & Co. 4½s..	87¼	86½	86½	— 1
90	79	80	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	87¼	86½	86¾	— ½
96	80	1	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60	95½	95½	95½	+ ¾
86	74½	1	A., T. & S. F. Tr., S. L. 4s.....	86	86	86	+ ½
86¼	74	14	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	85	85	85	— ½
81½	69¼	38	A.C.L., L. & N.col.4s	80½	79¾	79¾	— ¾
87	73¼	31	BALT. & O. g. 4s...	84	83	83¾	— ¼
92¾	75¾	27	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	88	87½	87¾	— ¼
92¾	85¾	5	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91½	91	91½	— ½
87½	75¾	40	B. & O. conv. 4½s...	85	84	84	— ½
68	57½	2	B. & O., Tol. & C. 4s	68	68½	68	..
88½	80	23	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	88	87	88	+ ½
99	92	2	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	95½	95½	95½	— 1
87½	78½	90	Beth. S. pr. mon. 5s	86	84½	85½	— ½
93½	86	15	Beth. Steel ref., 5s..	90	88½	88½	— ½
95	85	3	Bklyn Un. Gas 5s...	94½	94	94	— ½
96	80½	417	Braden Copper 6s...	96	96	96	..
90½	94¾	105	B. R. T. 7s, 1921....	95½	95	95¼	— ¼
87½	78¾	5	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s...	84	84	84	— 1
69	65	1	B. R. T. ref. 4s....	85	85	85	..
92	89	1	Bklyn. City R. R. 5s	92	92	92	+ 2½
83	70	4	Bush Terminal 4s...	80	80	80	..
84½	74	3	Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s.	83	83	83	..
95⅞	86⅝	5	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
100	85	5	Canada So. 5s.....	95¼	94	95¼	— ¼
97¼	93	84	Central Leather 5s...	96½	95⅞	95⅞	..
99⅝	96½	7	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅝
94⅜	85	15	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	93½	93½	93¾	— ⅝
..	75	23	Central Pacific 4s...	84½	83¾	84¼	— ¼
88	85	3	Central Pacific 3½s.	86½	86½	86½	..
101⅜	94	8	Ches. & O. cons. 5s..101⅜		101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
90⅝	76	125	Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	88½	87⅝	88	+ ⅛
85¼	67½	89	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	82½	81¾	81¾	— ½
85½	72	12	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	82½	82	82¼	+ ⅛
47½	35¼	7	Chi. & Alton 4½s...	41¼	40⅞	41¼	..
89	78	3	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	87½	87	87½	+ ¼
96¼	92	248	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95½	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
99⅝	98	1	C.,B.&Q., Ia.Div.5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ 1⅛
96	83	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s...	96	96	96	+ 4
69	54	50	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s...	66	64¾	65¼	+ 1¼
94	75	7	C.,M. & St.P. cv.5s,B.	88	88	88	— ⅛
82⅝	70⅜	12	C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	80	79	80	+ ¾
88⅛	76½	25	C., M. & St. P.4s.'25	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
84	64¾	97	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	76⅜	75½	76	— ¾
89	71¼	67	C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	84	81¾	82	+ ¼
100½	96½	26	C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s.....	99	98⅝	99	..
80	74½	2	C., M. & Puget S. 4s	80	79⅝	80	+ 1⅝
88	82½	15	C. & N. W. gen. 4s...	86	85⅞	86	— 1
95	85½	5	C.& N.W.ext.4s.reg...	95	95	95	+ 0½
88	80½	1	Chi. Railways 5s...	87	87	87	— ½
80½	62½	57	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76	75¼	75¾	— ⅜
84½	72	14	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81⅝	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
91	85	18	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s.	90	90	90	..
70	62⅜	23	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s...	67	66	66¼	+ ¼
105	103	1	Chi. &W. Ind. gen.6s.104		104	104	+ 3½
115½	102½	13½	Chile Copper 7s.....112½		111	112	— ½
80½	77	45	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	80	85⅜	85½	— ½
80½	73	55	Chile Copper cv. 6s.	86¼	85½	85¾	+ ¼
83¼	64¾	13	C.,C.,C.&S.L.deb.4½s	81½	80½	81¼	— ⅛
82⅜	63	37	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	81	79¼	79¾	— 1¼
82	76	3	Col.G.& E.1st 5s,sta..	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¾
85	78½	2	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	84	84	84	..
108	99	107	Con. Gas cv. 6s....108		104¼	106½	+ 1¼
100	93	4	Corn P. ref.s.f.5s,'24.	99½	99¼	99¼	..
97⅜	86	16	DEL. & H. cv. 5s..	99½	98	98¾	..
88⅝	79	2	D. & H. 1st ref. 4s.	87	86½	86¼	— 1
77	63	27	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	74½	74	74½	+ 1
65	48½	10	D.& R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	61½	61¼	61½	..
83⅞	73	5	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	85⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ¼
80	62	2	Det. United 4½s....	75	75	75	— 1½
88½	75	15	Dist. Secur 5s.....	88½	88	88½	+ ⅝
79	65	14	ERIE 1st con. 4s....	75½	74½	74½	+ ½
64½	49¼	26	Erie gen. 4s.....	60	59	59	..
58	42	7	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. A..	53½	52½	53½	+ 1
59	42½	38	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. B..	53	52½	52¾	..
62	48½	75	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. D..	58¼	57	57¼	+ ¼
103	98	7	Erie & Jersey 6s....103		99	99	— 3
99⅝	96	1	FT.W.& D. C. 1st 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ 2⅝
62	51	1	GA. MIDLAND 3s...	52	52	52	+ 1
101⅜	94⅜	1	Gen. El. deb. 5s...101½		101½	101½	— ⅜
97½	85	1	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	92½	92½	93⅜	..
9½	7	2	Green Bay deb. B...	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
88	74	5	HOCK. VAL. 4½s...	85½	84	85½	+ ⅝
85	85	2	Houst. B. T. 1st 5s.	85	85	85	..
69⅝	45⅞	38	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s.	65	63½	63½	+ ½
25	14½	188	H. & N. n. adj. 5s...	20½	18¾	19	+ ½
87	77⅝	9	ILL. CENT. ref. 4s.	85	85	85	— 1
82	71¼	1	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53.....	79	79	79	— 1¼
96	85½	1	Ill. C. & G., St. L. & N. O. Jt. 4s.....	86	86	86	+ ½
80½	75	7	Ill. C., W. Lines 4s.	80½	80½	80½	+ 5½
86½	81	30	Illinois Steel 4½s..	86¼	85½	86½	+ 1
99	92	9	Indiana Steel 5s....	99	99	99	+ 1
58⅝	48	75	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	54¾	51½	51½	— 1½
85	77¼	263	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.	81½	79⅞	79⅞	..
77½	63½	16	Int. Agricul. 5s....	76	75¾	76	+ 1
104⅜	96	157	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...102¼		101	102	— 1
83½	75¾	1	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s...	83¼	83½	83½	+ 1⅜
52	40¼	1	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s...	49	49	49	+ 1
103	99⅜	15	K. C.,FT. S. & M. 6s.101		101	101	+ ⅛
77	62	194	K. C.,Ft. S. & M. 4s.	77	74½	76¾	+ 1⅜
91½	73¾	22	Kan. City So. 5s....	86½	86	86¼	+ 2
65	58	2	Kan. City Ter. 4s...	65	65	65	..
85½	71½	42	Kan. City Ter. 4s...	81½	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
70	57	18	Keok. & D. 1st 5s...	60	68	69	+ 8
72	66	1	Kings Co. El. 4s....	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅛
97	94¼	3	LACK STL. 5s, '23..	97	96	97	+ 2½
96½	86	19	Lack. Steel 5s, '50..	87½	87½	87½	+ 1⅛
76	70	10	Lake Shore 3½s....	76	76	76	+ 2
92¾	82	16	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	91½	91	91	+ 3
92½	81⅝	5	Lake Shore 4s,'31	90	88½	88½	+ 1½
99	97⅜	14	Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	90	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
91	85	3	Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	91	91	91	+ 4
103½	97⅜	256	L. V. col. 6s, t. cfs..103½		103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛
98	66	5	Liggett & Myers 5s..	93	91½	93	+ 1½
117	108	28	Liggett & Myers 7s..112		111	112	+ 1
81	71¾	1	Long Island gen. 4s.	81	81	81	+ 3
115	107	2	Lorillard 7s.....111¼		111½	111½	+ ⅝
96	88	2	Lorillard 5s.....	92¾	91	92¾	+ 1½
90	81	11	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s	89	88¼	89	+ ½
80¼	71	5	L.& N..A.K.& C. 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 0¼
91	87¼	4	Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s.	91	91	91	+ 1
98	86¼	14	MIDVALE STL. 5s.	88¾	87¾	88¼	— ¼
50¼	40	1	M. & S.L.ref.& ext.5s	47½	47½	47¼	— 2¾
58½	40	12	M. & St.L. 1st & ref. 52		48	50	..
90	80	22	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.c.4s	88¾	88	88¾	+ ¼
87	28	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s..	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
67¼	55¼	318½	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s...	65	63⅞	64¼	— ⅛
95¾	89¼	8	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1926..	94½	94½	94½	..
89⅝	70	5	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1965..	90	89	89	+ ⅛
92¾	82⅛	36	Montana Power 5s...	92	91¼	92	+ ¼
97⅛	93	6	NAT. TUBE 5s.....	95	95	95	+ ⅛
70	60	8	New Or. Term. 4s..	60	69	69	+ 1
57½	40	71	N. O., T. & M.inc.5s	57	55	55	— 1⅜
108½	91½	167	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	101¼	100½	100¾	+ ⅜
87⅛	77	27	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	85¼	85	85¼	+ ⅛
78	69	5	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	75	75	75	— 3
82½	69	11	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	78½	78¾	78¾	— 1⅛
89½	74⅜	84	N.Y. Cent. deb. 4s.'34	89	87½	89	+ 2
71	61	28	N.Y. Cent., L.S.& 3½s	71	70¾	71	..
69¾	63¼	1	N.Y.Cent., M.C.3½s	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
90	77¼	7	N.Y.-Conn. R. R.4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1⅝
74⅛	61	60	N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	72¼	72	72½	— ⅜

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
102	100	1	N. Y., L.& W.1st 6s.102		102	102	..
93	82	26	N.Y.,N.H.& H.deb.6s.	94	93¼	94	+ ⅛
60	51	3	N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	55	55	55	..
73	63½	1	N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s.	71	71	71	+ 1
54	41	11	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	45½	45	45	+ 1
24½	17	7	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	19½	17	17	— 2¼
81	74	5	N.Y., S.& W.ref.5s..	80	78	80	+ 2
92	84	24	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	90¾	89¾	90¾	+ 3½
65½	45	18	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	58½	58	58	— 2½
100½	98	1	Niag. F. P. ref. 6s.100½		100½	100½	+ 1¼
99⅝	90¼	1	Niagara F. & P.1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ 1⅞
85¼	71	9	Norf. & W. div'l 4s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
108⅝	108¾	24	Norf.& W. cv.6s,w.l.108⅝		108⅜	108⅝	..
86½	76	6	N.&W.,Poca.,C.&C.4s	86½	86½	86½	+ 8
88½	79	6	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	88¾	88	88¾	+ 6
86½	79¾	28	Northern Pacific 4s.	88¼	87¼	88¼	+ ⅞
64¼	56⅝	49	Northern Pacific 3s.	62¾	62	62	..
90¾	82⅞	21	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s..	90⅝	90	90¼	+ ⅝
91⅜	83	24	Nor. States Power 1st & ref. 5s.....	91	90	90	— 1½
96¼	95⅝	1	ORE & CAL. 1st 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
90¼	80⅞	45	Ore. Sh. Line gtd. 4s	87	85½	87	+ 1½
80¼	70	7	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s..	79½	79	79	— ¾
88	77	15	PAC. GAS & E. 5s.	88	87½	87½	..
97⅜	87	5	Pac. T. & T. 5s....	96	96	96	..
100½	92⅜	5	Penn. cons. 4½s....100¼		99	99	— ⅜
96⅛	85⅞	73	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	93¾	93	93½	+ ⅛
98⅜	96½	5	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	99⅛	98	98	+ ⅛
90	79	55	Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	89	87¼	87½	— 1½
73¼	62¼	4	Pere Marq. 1st 4s...	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
92	78	21	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92	91¾	91¾	— ¼
101⅛	96¾	18	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.100½		100	100	..
90¼	88	38	Pierce Oil cv. 6s,'24	88¾	88	88¾	+ ¾
86	73½	3	Public Service 5s...	80	80	80	— 3½
91	80¾	5	READING gen. 4s..	89	88	89	+ 1
88	81	2	Read., J. C. col. 4s..	87	86¾	86¾	— ¼
98½	92¼	1	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40..	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅝
75	63	92	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s...	73½	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
71⅞	63	1	ST. J. & G. I. 1st 4s.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ 3⅞
98	90½	6	St.L., I.M.& S.gen.5s.	98	95⅝	96¾	+ ⅜
83	72½	2	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s..	81	81	81	— ¼
77	66½	3	St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....

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AETNA EXPLOSIVES CO.
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 2	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅝			
Dec. 3	4.76¼	4.75⅞	4.76			
Dec. 4	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.75⅞			
Dec. 5	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜			
Dec. 6	4.75⅝	4.75½	4.75⅝			
Dec. 7	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅞			
Week's range—						
High	4.76¼	4.75⅜	4.76¼			
Low	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅝			
Same week last year—						
High	4.75⅞	4.75⅝	4.75⅞			
Low	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅝			
Year to date—						
High	4.76¼	4.75⅞	4.76¼			
Low	4.75⅛	4.75	4.75⅛			
Same period last year—						
High	4.76¼	4.75⅞	4.76¼			
Low	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅝			

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 2	5.45½	5.45⅝	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Dec. 3	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45	5.45	5.45
Dec. 4	5.45⅜	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45	5.45	5.45
Dec. 5	5.45⅜	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45	5.45	5.45
Dec. 6	5.45⅜	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45	5.45	5.45
Dec. 7	5.45⅜	5.45⅛	5.45⅛	5.45	5.45	5.45
Week's range—						
High			5.45⅛			5.45
Low			5.45⅛			5.45
Same week last year—						
High			5.72½			5.70½
Low			5.73⅜			5.71⅜
Year to date—						
High			5.38			5.37
Low			5.78⅝			5.71⅜
Same period last year—						
High			5.68⅛			5.67⅛
Low			5.85⅜			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Dec. 2	4.90 4.88	42.00 42.375	6.35⅜ 6.35
Dec. 3	4.95½ 4.93	42.00 42.3125	6.35⅜ 6.35
Dec. 4	4.96 4.91	41.875 42.25	6.35⅜ 6.35
Dec. 5	4.93 4.91	41.875 42.25	6.35⅜ 6.35
Dec. 6	4.92¾ 4.90	42.00 42.3125	6.35⅜ 6.35
Dec. 7	4.93 4.90½	42.12½ 42.30	6.35⅜ 6.35
Week's range—			
High	4.90 4.88	42.12½ 42.50	6.35⅜ 6.35
Low	4.96 4.94	41.875 42.25	6.35⅜ 6.35
Same week last year—			
High	4.30 4.25¼	44.12½ 44.50	7.90 7.95
Low	4.26 4.23	43.75 44.25	8.29 8.28
Year to date—			
High	4.80 4.85	52.375 52.8125	6.85⅜ 6.35
Low	5.07 5.05	41.25 41.50	9.15½ 9.14
Same period last year—			
High	4.30 4.25¼	45.80	45.75 6.88⅜ 6.87½
Low	5.16⅛ 5.15⅜	40.75	40.81¼ 8.97 8.96

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Christiania. Dem. Cables.
Dec. 2	26.60 26.90	28.30 28.50	27.40 27.70
Dec. 3	26.60 26.90	28.30 28.60	27.50 27.80
Dec. 4	26.60 26.85	28.25 28.625	27.50 27.80
Dec. 5	26.60 26.85	28.30 28.625	27.50 27.80
Dec. 6	26.60 26.90	28.375 28.625	27.50 27.75
Dec. 7	26.60 26.80	28.30 28.60	27.50 27.90
Week's range—			
High	26.60 26.90	28.90 28.90	27.60 27.90
Low	26.60 26.85	28.25 28.60	27.40 27.70
Same week last year—			
High	33.25 35.50	36.50 36.75	33.50 33.75
Low	33.00 32.25	35.00 35.25	32.50 33.00
Year to date—			
High	31.50 32.00	36.00 36.40	32.75 33.25
Low	26.25 26.60	27.20 27.80	26.80 26.90
Same period last year—			
High	36.80 37.10	45.50 46.00	36.00 36.50
Low	27.00 27.35	29.00 29.80	27.25 27.625

	Greece. Dem. Cables. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles: 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
Dec. 2	19.35	19.45	19.00	19.10	18.90	19.00
Dec. 3	19.35	19.45	18.20	18.40	18.10	18.30
Dec. 4	19.35	19.45	17.50	17.70	17.40	17.60
Dec. 5	19.35	19.45	17.50	17.70	17.40	17.60
Dec. 6	19.35	19.45	17.90	18.20	17.80	18.10
Dec. 7	19.35	19.45	17.90	18.20	17.80	18.10
Week's range—						
High	19.35	19.45	19.00	19.10	18.90	19.00
Low	19.35	19.45	17.50	17.70	17.40	17.60
Same week last year—						
High			19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low			19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Year to date—						
High			19.45	19.50	24.90	24.80
Low			19.35	19.45	11.00	11.25
Same period last year—						
High			20.05	20.05	29.90	29.50
Low			19.40	19.45	14.75	15.00

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	81.50 81.75	132.00 132.25	125.50 125.75
Low	79.50 79.75	129.50 129.75	121.00 121.25
Same week last year—			
High	71.00 71.25	107.00 107.25	100.00 100.25
Low	71.00 71.25	107.00 107.25	100.00 100.25
Year to date—			
High	91.50 91.75	145.50 145.75	135.50 135.75
Low	77.25 71.50	100.50 100.75	102.50 102.75
Same period last year—			
High	92.25 129.00	129.25	122.00 122.25
Low	55.00 55.10	85.50 85.625	80.00 80.125

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	35.43 35.73	35.43 35.73	49.875 50.00
Low	35.43 35.73	35.43 35.73	49.875 50.00
Same week last year—			
High	34.50 34.75	34.50 34.75	50.00 50.125
Low	34.50 34.75	34.50 34.75	50.00 50.125
Year to date—			
High	36.75 37.00	36.75 37.00	49.875 50.00
Low	35.00 35.50	35.00 35.50	49.875 50.00
Same period last year—			
High	40.00 40.00	40.00	50.25 50.50
Low	32.75 33.00	32.75 33.00	50.00 50.125

	SPAIN. Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	19.875 20.00	53.25 53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	19.75 19.85	53.25 53.50	53.25	53.50
Same week last year—				
High	24.15 24.25	52.00 52.25	52.00	52.25
Low	23.75 23.82	51.75 52.00	52.00	52.25

THE WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Dec. 2	1.20¾	1.25⅝	1.20¼	1.26
Dec. 3	1.32	1.32	1.32¼	1.27⅞
Dec. 4	1.34	1.34⅜	1.33½	1.29½
Dec. 5	1.35	1.34	1.33⅞	1.31½
Dec. 6	1.35	1.33⅛	1.33	1.30⅜
Dec. 7	1.33	1.30	1.30½	1.28
Week's range	1.35	1.25⅜	1.33⅛	1.26

	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 2	1.20¾	1.20⅜	1.20⅝	1.27¼
Dec. 3	1.32	1.32⅛	1.32¼	1.28⅝
Dec. 4	1.33	1.29½	1.33⅜	1.32⅜
Dec. 5	1.33⅜	1.31¼	1.34	1.33¼
Dec. 6	1.32⅜	1.30¼	1.32⅜	1.30¼
Dec. 7	1.30¼	1.27⅛	1.30	1.27⅛
Week's range	1.33⅜	1.26⅜	1.34	1.27¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
OATS.				
Dec. 2	73⅝	72	73½	71⅝
Dec. 3	72⅝	72¼	73⅛	72
Dec. 4	73⅝	72¼	73⅝	71½
Dec. 5	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 6	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 7	73⅝	73¼	73	72⅜
Week's range	73⅝	72	73⅝	71½

	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 2	73⅝	71⅞	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 3	73⅝	72¼	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 4	73⅝	72¼	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 5	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 6	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	72¼
Dec. 7	72⅞	72⅝	73	72¾
Week's range	72	71¾	72	71¾

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
Dec. 2	26.15	26.07		
Dec. 3	26.40	26.25		
Dec. 4	26.47	26.25	25.75	25.50
Dec. 5	26.50	26.32	25.90	25.65
Dec. 6	26.37	26.17	25.80	25.40
Dec. 7	26.20	26.15	25.45	25.27
Week's range	26.50	26.07	25.90	25.27

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
RIBS.				
Dec. 3	25.12	24.87	24.50	24.25
Dec. 4	25.30	25.25	24.90	24.10
Dec. 5	25.75	25.12	25.10	24.80
Dec. 6	25.75	25.62	25.05	24.80
Dec. 7	25.70	25.47	24.80	24.67
Week's range	25.75	25.12	25.10	24.10

	May. High.	May. Low.
PORK.		
Dec. 2		46.80
Dec. 3	48.10	47.70
Dec. 4	48.65	48.15
Week's range	48.65	48.15

NEW YORK.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
COTTON.						
Dec. 2	27.15	25.10	25.50	24.80	24.60	24.05
Dec. 3	26.71	26.00	25.70	25.80	24.80	24.02
Dec. 4	27.50	26.80	26.40	25.65	25.45	24.75
Dec. 5	27.85	27.10	26.78	25.90	25.65	24.80
Dec. 6	28.50	27.80	27.50	26.65	26.30	25.58
Dec. 7	28.05	27.75	26.90	26.60	25.84	25.23
Wk's range	28.50	25.70	27.53	24.55	26.30	24.02

	May. High.	May. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
COTTON.				
Dec. 2	24.65	23.20	24.40	22.85
Dec. 3	24.25	23.44	23.85	22.15
Dec. 4	24.80	23.90	24.53	23.08
Dec. 5	24.80	24.10	24.35	23.70
Dec. 6	25.50	24.73	24.80	24.25
Dec. 7	24.93	24.57	24.50	23.80
Wk's range	25.50	23.20	24.80	22.95

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.
COTTON.				
Dec. 2	22.60	21.60	22.00	21.40
Dec. 3	22.00	21.00	21.60	20.85
Dec. 4	22.15	21.10	21.60	20.90
Dec. 5	22.00	21.20	21.60	21.00
Dec. 6	22.00	21.20	21.60	21.00
Dec. 7	21.85	21.10	21.60	20.90
Week's range	22.60	21.00	22.00	20.85

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.62	Accidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con	.12
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.85	Booth	.13
Cash Boy	.09	Florence	.15
Gold Zone	.11	Goldfield Cons	.17
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.07
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.37	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.16	Kowanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.05
Monarch Pitts	.05	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.12	Spearhead	.10
North Star	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.09	Manhattan Con	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.35	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Extension	.87½	Packard	.28
West End	1.23	Rochester	.30
West Tonopah	.12	Round Mountain	.23
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	.44
Atlanta	.06	White Caps	.12

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Isabella	6¾	7¼
Dr. J'pot	4½	5	McKinney	9	10
Elkton	6½	8	Portland	110	115
El Paso	18	25	U. Gold M.	16	16¼
Golden Cr	172	176	Vindicator	43	50
Granite	18½	25	Rose Nicol.	10¾	10¾

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-newals.
Dec. 2	6	5	6	6
Dec. 3	6	6	6	6
Dec. 4	6	6	6	6
Dec. 5	6	6	6	6
Dec. 6	6	6	6	6
Dec. 7	6	5½	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5	6
Same week last year—				
High			5	3½
Low			3	
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	
Same period last year—				
High			10	6
Low			1¼	1½

	On Time. 90 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 2	5¾@6	6	6
Dec. 3	6	6	6
Dec. 4	6	6	6
Dec. 5	6	6	6
Dec. 6	6	6	6
Dec. 7	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5½	5¾	5¾
Low	5	5¾	5¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same period last year—			
High	2½	2¾	2¾
Low			

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days. 4¼@4⅜
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days. 4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. 4¼@4⅝
5¾@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days. 6
4 to 6 months. 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months. 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Within 15 Days.

	Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

Within 15 Days.

	Agricultural Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 & Live Stock Paper Over Inclusive.	60 Days. Collateral Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5	4	4½
Richmond	5¼	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5¼	4	4½

Trade acceptances done to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent. Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. When for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Dec. 2	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 3	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 4	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 5	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 6	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 7	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par

*Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on Cons'ls.
Dec. 2	3	3¼	3¼	25f 08c
Dec. 3	3	3¼	3¼	25f 08c
Dec. 4	3	3¼	3¼	25f 08c
Dec. 5	3	3¼	3¼	25f 08c
Dec. 6	3	3¼	3¼	25f 08c
Dec. 7	3	3¼	3¼	25f 07½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
Dec. 2	50½	99¼	62f 90c
Dec. 3	50½	99¼	62f 90c
Dec. 4	50½	99¼	62f 90c
Dec. 5	50	99¼	62f 90c
Dec. 6	50	99¼	62f 90c
Dec. 7	50⅛	99¼	62f 90c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 2	48¾d	$1.01⅛
Dec. 3	48¾d	1.01⅛
Dec. 4	48¾d	1.01⅛
Dec. 5	48¾d	1.01⅛
Dec. 6	48¾d	1.01⅛
Dec. 7	48¾d	1.01⅛

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	36,000	34,620	238,150	$1,030,000
Tuesday	84,850	60,835	233,725	418,000
Wednesday	82,200	37,908	188,950	337,000
Thursday	30,075	81,707	123,450	322,000
Friday	39,585	83,983	146,080	308,000
Saturday	22,700	66,019	49,850	175,000
Total	194,910	385,072	1,049,285	$2,590,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅜	5¼	19,400 *Aetna Explosives, pf.	6⅜	5¼	6⅜	+ 1⅛
23⅜	14⅜	4,600 Br.-Am. Tob. com.	23	22½	22½	+ ⅜
58½	18⅜	2,500 *Burns Bros. Ice.	48¼	42	47½	+ 2½
59½	19	2,725 *Butterworth & Jud.	30	19	27	+ 7
3¼	1¾	1,950 *Car Light & Pow.	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
42	10	1,000 *Columb. Wallin.	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
88	23⅜	2,100 Curtiss Aero.	16	13	13	— ⅛
83⅜	78	500 *Gen. Asphalt.	38	34½	37	— ⅝
6¼	2¼	2,200 Hupp Motor Car.	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	+ ⅝
15⅜	6	200 Inter. Rubber.	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
38⅜	12⅜	76,400 Keystone T. & R.	33⅞	30½	33⅞	+ 2½
6	2	1,000 *Lake Tor. Boat.	2	2	2	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	4,400 Man. Transit.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
8	2¾	4,800 Marconi of Am.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2	½	1,300 Nor. A. P. & P.	½	½	½	— ⅛
15⅜	6¼	2,325 Penn. Seb.Stl.v.t.	8	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12⅜	10⅛	300 *Poulsen Wireless.	7	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
27	21	435 *Rels. Equip. Corp.	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	8,600 *Smith Motor Td.	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
27	21	3,100 Steel Alloys Corp.	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
20¼	11	200 Stromberg Carb.	27	26	26	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅞	7,600 Submarine Boat.	18	11¼	11¾	— 1⅛
7¾	4¼	6,600 United Motors.	34¼	32¼	34	+ 1
4	2½	13,850 Wayne Coal.	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
¾	¼	1,500 World Film.	4	¾	3¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	7,700 *Wright-Mar. Air.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
69	43	800 *Wright-Mar. pf.	60	60	60	— 2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18½	11¾	3,900 Anglo-Am Oil.	13	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
100	85	25 Buckeye Pipe Line	93	92	92	— 1
192	138	15 Ill. Pipe Line	157	157	157	—11
365	290	290 Ohio Oil.	320	314	318	+ 1
585	418	85 Prairie O & G.	585	550	585	+ 3
340	210	11 Prairie P. L.	287	285	285	— 3
302	214	65 Stand. Oil of Cal.	231	228	228	+ 1
		65 Stand. Oil of N. Y.	284	282	283	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

1⅞	1⅛	12,300 *Barnet O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33	15	3,000 *Boston-Wyo. Oil.	20	19	19	— 2
8¾	6⅝	2,800 *Cosden Oil.	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅛	100 *Cosden Oil pf.	35	35	35	
7⅞	3¾	800 *Elk Basin Pet.	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
16	3	147,450 *Esmeralda Oil.	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
4⅛	1¼	5,200 *Federal Oil.	3¼	3	3	
5	2⅜	6,000 *Glenrock Oil.	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
86½	39½	500 *Houston Oil.	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15¾	12¾	4,000 *Inter. Petro.	77	74	74	+ 1
2¾	1⅜	42,000 *Island Oil & T.	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	17¾	500 *Merritt Oil.	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	15,700 Met. Petrol.	22¾	22	22¼	+ ⅛
135	85	7,200 *Midwest Oil.	118	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
130½	96	6,244 *Midwest Ref.	107	103	104	— 1
80	42	4,400 *Northwest Oil.	138	133	137	+ 3½
10¼	6¼	41,300 Okla. P. & R.	45	47	48	
11½	1	12,600 Okmulgee P. & R.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
40	18	17,500 Omar O. & G.	25	22	25	+ ⅜
2¼	2	600 Port Lobos rcts.	2¼	2	2	
82	56	4,560 Royal Dutch, new.	63	59½	59½	— 1¼
10¾	6	910 *Sapulpa O. & R.	7	6⅞	7	
⅝	⅛	3,000 *Security P. & R.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	12,900 Sequoyah O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
24	15	700 *Sinclair Gul

THE BUSINESS WORLD

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There were general rains and snow on Saturday over the Middle and Southern Plateau and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and some slight local rains and snow in New England. Very high temperatures for the season continue east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New England.

There will be rain Monday night or Tuesday in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, except probably snow in the north upper lake region, and rain by Tuesday in the lower lake region. In Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Monday, followed by increasing cloudiness Tuesday in Atlantic States.

High temperatures will continue, followed by a fall, however, on Tuesday in the Ohio Valley.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY:

North Atlantic—Moderate west to northwest; fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Northern New England—Fair Monday, except snow and colder in Eastern Maine. Tuesday fair.

New Jersey—Fair, continued warm Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued warm Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday rain, except possibly snow near the lakes.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	20	41	4 P. M.	33	50
6 A. M.	23	41	6 P. M.	36	54
9 A. M.	23	42	9 P. M.	44	59
12 M.	23	44	11 P. M.	42	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41, at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature 54 degrees at 6:00 P. M., minimum 38 degrees at 1:30 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
12:40	415 W. Broadway; not given	Slight
12:55	335 E. 106 St.; Jennie Beiripella	Slight
3:10	562 W. 52 St.; J. Barry	Slight
P.M.		
12:25	288 Front St.; R. Abasez	Slight
2:45	248 W. 16 St.; S. De Luca	Not given
3:45	588 Morris Av., Bronx; M. Cohen	Considerable
3:55	1,141 3 Av.; H. Rubin	Not given
4:00	1,122 1 Av.; not given	Not given
4:15	969 Home St., Bronx; C. Egan	Slight
4:23	628 Melrose Av., Bronx; Mary Spencer	None
4:30	417 E. 106 St.; E. Resio	Not given
5:50	352 W. 13 St.; Wing & Son	Slight
6:55	357 Cherry St.; J. Meyer	Slight
7:40	108 E. 113 St.; not given	Not given
9:30	123 Av C; B. Garfinkul	Slight

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.....4:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:19	..	5:19	6:01
Governors Island	11:21	..	5:44	6:30
Hell Gate	1:15	1:31	7:30	7:56

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 8.

SS Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Dec. 2.
SS Port Lincoln, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
SS Nevada, Cette, Nov. 20.
SS Harald, Havana, Dec. 3.
SS Honduras, Havana, Dec. 3.
SS Clintonia, Halifax, Dec. 4.
SS A. D. MacTier, Norfolk, Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Empress of Britain	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Chicago	Bordeaux	Nov. 26
Cristobal	Colon	Nov. 24
Tercheling	Amsterdam	Nov. 30
Oregonian	Verdon	Nov. 20
Westward Ho	St. Nazaire	Nov. 20
City of Atlanta	New Orleans	Nov. 29
Nantasket	Havre	Nov. 23
Tunica	Gibraltar	Nov. 24
Mercy (hospital ship)	Brest	Nov. 25
Sierra	Brest	Nov. 30
Ascanius	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Siamese Prince	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Petsen	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Rhesus	Liverpool	Nov. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec. 1
American	Rotterdam	Nov. 6
Yosemite	St. Nazaire	Nov. 16
Kroonland	Brest	Nov. 24
Dochra	Bordeaux	Nov. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Tenadores	Verdon	Nov. 29
Calamares	Verdon	Nov. 29
Zacapa	St. Nazaire	Nov. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Cadiz		12:00 M.
H. Ibsen, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Crofton Hall, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Cretic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bullenu, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Banan, Kingston	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Annetta, Kingston	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Pacific, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guilfoss, Iceland	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Boulton, Santa Marta	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Santo Domingo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlantan, Liberia	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Drammensfjord, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Empress of Britain, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pr. Hendrik, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hermion, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Runa, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Puebla, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Cretic, and at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 14, Empress of Britain.

France—Close at 8 A. M. Dec. 14, SS Chicago.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 17, SS San Gennaro.

Gibraltar—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Neuse, and at 9 A. M. Dec. 17, SS Gennaro.

Portugal and Azores Islands—Sailings uncertain.

Liberia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco,) Dec. 9, SS Ecuador.

Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco,) Dec. 15, SS Siberia Maru.

Samoan Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, (via San Francisco,) Dec. 10, SS Sonoma.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco,) Dec. 23, SS Moana.

Hawaii and Guam. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Nov. 5; Sydney, Nov. 6; Auckland, Nov. 13, and Wellington, Nov. 16—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 4, and are due in New York today.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.

JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS

Redemption of Belgium, final victories of the French, Americans at Sedan, described in Current History Magazine for December. 25 cents a copy, $3.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Co., New York.—Advt.

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Chase's; will pay spot cash. Miltex, Mad. Sq. 1080.

BLANKETS Wanted. — Large quantities khaki blue oxford. A. Prepper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BOTANY Wanted.—Botany Yalama, black; Holden-Leonard; silvertones; Copen; reindeer. Madison Square 8276.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Open for 250 gross, 8-end braid, 14 line, must be cheap. I. A. Hartstein Co., 5 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. Hutner. 48 West 25th St.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Covered white satin, 16 line. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

CAMBRICS AND NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Gramercy 6227.

CAPES AND COATS Wanted.—For Spring; better grade. Call with samples, Rex, 38 West 18th.

CAPES, Coats, and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line. Call 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black, taupe, brown; will pay spot cash. 'Phone 6098 Murray Hill.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Rose, peacock, sapphire, Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; stout and regular. 137 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS, CAPES, and SUITS Wanted.—Placing sample orders ladies', misses', and juniors'. 141 West 28th, top floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits, coats, and capes. 4th floor. 40 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. 122 West 26th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 6th floor, 127 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy Spring coats; orders placed. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Black ponges, open for quantity. Chelsea 9220.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Georgettes, taffetas; must be cheap. Madison Square 8822.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted. — Holden Leonard's, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on all grades of Spring models of taffeta, georgette, tricolette, jersey, crepe de chine, meteor, tricotine, velour, and evening dresses; samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses in georgette, taffetta, serge, and satin; call 4-6 every afternoon. 6th floor, 127 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs velveteen, serge, and jersey dresses; all grades; samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at new Spring samples of the better grade; call with samples all week. 12 West 32d St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade tailor made; different materials. 48 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silks and jerseys only. 110 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on party and evening dresses; call with samples. 9th floor, 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Street, dancing; orders placed immediately. 8th floor, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking tailored serge dresses. 3d floor front, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, Spring, Wanted.—Also will pay cash for jobs. Farragut 9386.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—All colors. Mad. Sq. 2196.

ELASTIC Wanted.—6-8, in white, a price. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

FURS Wanted.—Racooon, nutria and opossum shawl collars, for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

FURS Wanted.—Collars, cuffs, and borders. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

GEORGETTES and Crepe de Chines Wanted. —In the grege or raw, for cash; must be cheap. Century, 441 4th Av.

GEORGETTES AND TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors. Call Madison Square 8103.

GROS-DE-LONDRES Wanted. — Evening shades only, must be cheap. Farragut 9061.

LININGS Wanted.—Mercerized belair, 20c. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

MATERIALS Wanted.—All kinds, suitable pattern 40 or similar, taupe color. Gramercy 5124.

OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—Will buy for cash overcoatings over 24 ounces. Stuyvesant 5172.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless; also 12075, brown and taupe; cheap. Greeley 1120.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Cotton or mercerized, open shade. Gramercy 806.

PLUSH Wanted.—All kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

POIDASEIN Wanted.—Navy, to exchange for black. Madison Square 8350.

POM POM 0816, Taupe and Reindeer Wanted, highest prices paid. Greeley 3183.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, or 6077, black only. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, American, or Stevens. Mad. Square 3121.

SATIN Wanted.—Washable flesh, at about $1, pay cash. J. Adelson & Sons, 57 West 19th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities, 235, 90070, 9936, 888, Gilbert's and other fine makes; also tricotines and poiret; state quantity, price, terms. Box H. S., 110 Times.

SERGE 54249 Wanted:—In navy and black; state quantity, lowest cash price. J. G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut, Phila.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 25 pieces navy, 7120, must be cheap. I. A. Hartstein Co., 5 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 104, also 6700½ and Scotias poplin, spot cash. Farragut 613.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 235 U. S. serge and 6026 American serge; also Garfield tricotines. Schlossman-Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 54289, navy, quote best prices, spot cash. Phone 2807 Madison Sq.

SERGES AND POPLIN Wanted.—Navy and Spring shades; quantity, cheap. Stuyvesant 8070.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, 09070, 888, Mad. Sq. 2639, Ext. 2.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235-9; also 9061. Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 4620.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for 09070, navy, Chelsea 9784.

SERGES Wanted.—104, Whitman 54289. Stuyvesant 7850.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, navy; must be cheap. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09036, 09070, or similar navy, for cash. Chel. 5183.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 838, black, navy, for cash. Henry, Madison Square 9630.

SERGES Wanted. — 54289, navy, for spot cash. Madison Square 376.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. S 25 Times

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks of any description. Madison Square 376.

Buyers' Wants

SILKS Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of silks in full pieces and short lengths; must be perfect goods and under-priced. Call the Golden Rule, 1,261 B'way. Phone Mad. Square 7719.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard; cash; Pekin, Copen, reindeer. L. Horowitz, Chelsea 1911.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard, Pekin, Copen, reindeer. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS, COATS, and CAPES Wanted.—Placing sample orders ladies', misses', and juniors'. 141 West 28th, top floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 36 West 25th St., 6th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Bright evening shades only. L. Weisen & Co., 1,123 B'dway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Any quantity, all colors, cash; mail cutting of shades. Z 315 Times Annex.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields, Lorraines, Walworths, and Reids; all colors. Madison Square 5825.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All colors and white. Spring 4588.

VELOURS Wanted.—544 and similar qualities; state best cash prize, quantities, and shades. John Northway & Son, Ltd., 91 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

VELOURS Wanted.—Rehdeer 0628 style, 110 kerseys, taupe and brown; will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VELOUR Wanted.—Popular Spring shades only; also broadcloth; all colors; at price. Louis Turoff, 150 West 23d.

VELOURS, POPLINS Wanted.—Fall and Spring colors; Americans preferred. Gramercy 2066.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash, American heavyweight, all colors. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, can use all shades, quantities, also short yardages; must be reasonable, cash basis. Chel. 5183.

VELOURS Wanted.—American K 544, 11050, or similar, for cash. Stuyvesant 7270.

VELOURS Wanted, also silvertones. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown velour checks, light weight. Phone Greeley 876.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., all colors; 4718 tricotine, all colors. Mad. Sq. 924.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544, all shades, cheap for cash. Gramercy 1338.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer, American 0360. Orchard 5438.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. navy, Algerian and Spring shades. Spring 4588.

VELVETS Wanted.—Cheney's chiffon, 55-inch erect pile, black. Madison Square 1803.

WAISTS Wanted.—Skirts, dresses, jobs. Farragut 9386.

Contracts Wanted.

Contractor on very fine waists wishes to connect with firm making high-grade merchandise only. Stuyvesant 277.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATHROBES.—Men's, ladies', children's, infants', immediate delivery. American White Goods, 140 West 22d.

BEAVERS, Serges, Satins, Passementeries.—To close out. 11 West 32d, 8d floor.

BEAVERS, 50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 8573.

BLACK SEAL.—Blumenthal's No. 4018 black seal, high pile, 5 pieces, $6.50 net cash, Chicago. A. Hoenigsberger, 16 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS' SUITS, Men's and Boys' Pants, Raincoats, toys; will sacrifice. Phone Farragut 9887.

BRAIDS.—Job of braids and buttons to close out, cheap. 151 West 26th St., 9th floor.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 Juilliard's, all shades; poplins, all high shades; right price. Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bowes, 248 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8351.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliard's 110, Stevens 7422, Slater's 2192x. Madison Square 3121.

BROADCLOTH.—Green F. & H., $2.15. Chelsea 1070.

CHIFFON SILK.—600 yards, good shades; to close at a price. Beauty Waist, 32 West 20th.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—All shades, for immediate delivery. Phone 3313 Madison Square.

COATEES for today's delivery; very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Post Thanksgiving specials: 2,000 silk plush coats, fur collars and cuffs, original $20 value, $10.50; also corron plush coats, $6.50 up. Special: 2,000 beaver trimmed silk garments to close at $12.50, best seller. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats in various styles. See what we have reduced to $15.75. They are wonders. Will sacrifice several hundred coats at $10.75. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—High-grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivias, silvertones, Normandies, pom poms, plis fabrics, &c.; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Girls, 2-14 plushes, zibalines, cloths on racks; quantities assorted styles; real values; Spring line ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Telephone 9740 Chelsea.

COATS.—Infants', intermediate, and children's coats, made in broadcloths, burellas, velours, and plushes; from $3.50 up. Strauss, 141 West 20th.

COATS.—400 snappy styles; silvertones, broadcloths, velours, kerseys; very, very cheap; also jobs at slaughtering prices. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Baffin, beaver, Hudson, Kerami, plush, short coats, stoles, costees, muffs, to match, made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Job velours, pom poms, broadcloth, and duvetines; extraordinarily cheap. Albert Terrakin Co., 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1308. Madison Square 9049.

COATS.—Beaver, furmoss and Yukon seal; also stoles and muffs; lowest prices; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole, and seal plush short coats, $10 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, large raccoon and seal shawl collars, $22.75 to $29.75; young lady coats, $15.75; all lined. Michael Senft & Co., 29 West 35th.

COATS.—Sport coats and scarfs in Saltz plush seal, beaver, and lambfur, at rock-bottom prices; big bargains in cloth coats. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—600, exceptional value, cloth, plush; immediate delivery for December, January sales. World Cloak & Suit Co., 148 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur trimmed silvertones, pom poms, velours, plushes; will sacrifice before moving. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—300 coats, $12.50 to $20 values to close out at $10. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Velours, pom poms, broadcloths; fur trimmed; close out at $8.75 up. Samuel N. Brimberg, 30 West 26th St.

COATS.—January sales, velours, broadcloths, thibets, malalams, silvertones; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS for sale.—Purpose's plush fur-trimmed, $5 to $10; cheaper; silvertone coats, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' silvertone and crystal cloth to close out; also children's coats at sacrifice. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, newest models, fur and self-trimmed on hand. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—100 velour, all lined, at $8.75; 100 cotton-warp serge suits, $5.25. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS of the better grade; fur trimmed; immediate delivery. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

COATS.—To close out, crystal cord, silvertone, velour-du-nord, $27.50 to $80. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS.—Fifty, closing out velour silk-lined, nutria, and raccoon collars. Etkin, 106 West 32d.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velour, plush collars, all lined, to close out. Jos. Schwarts, 127 West 26th.

COATS.—To close out; attractive prices; fur-trimmed and plain tailored; very cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors' for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS. — Misses', juniors', and ladies' to close out at a price. W. Phillips & Co., 145-147 West 28th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Velour; for immediate delivery. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Phone Orchard 7674.

COATS.—1,000; all wool velour; fur collars lined and interlined; to close out; $10.75. Jos. Schwarts, 127 West 28th St.

COATS.—Better kind, silvertones, velour, broadcloth, juniors' and ladies', at remarkably low prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—100 coats, fur-trimmed, to close out cheap for cash. A. Greenhous & Co., 36 West 17th.

COATS.—Closing out 300 fur tailored; season's best fabrics and styles. J. F. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Close out very reasonable; fur trimmed, shawl collars, in silvertones and velours. Gerden Outergarment, 11 East 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Infants' and children's, sizes 3 to 12; close out at a big reduction. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

COATS.—3,000 children's, sizes 2 to 6, 6 to 14, to close out cheap. Rosh-Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Well-made coats for January sales at very low prices. Lee Herter & Co., 38 West 28th.

COATS.—300 ladies' silvertone coats; unusually cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—300 high-grade girls' coats, cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', novelties, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fur-trimmed; to close out. Julius Wolf, 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—Close out; nutria, raccoon; shawl trimmed. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Wool velour, fur trimmed; close out. 1,193 Broadway, Room 17.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Closing out cheap, preparing for Spring. Schoen & Weissman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Job of broadcloth and velour coats, cheap. Goldberg & Shulman, 55 East 10th.

COTTON GOODS.—Black, white linings, voiles, organdies; close out, cheap. Maury Textile, 621 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORDS.—Holden-Leonard, all colors; also silvertones. Madison Sq. 1520.

DRESS GOODS.—Whitman, Lawrence, Juilliard, Wellington Sears serges, taffetas, poplins, ottomans, batiste. Room 202, 43 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 2509.

DRESSES. — The very newest creations; serges, taffeta; also georgette evening dresses; immediate delivery. Marietta Dresses, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Very newest, to stimulate immediate sales; all-wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes; also jobs to close out. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—200 serge, velveteen, and silk dresses of the better kind; will sell at a sacrifice. S. Dress, 132 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Jobs, close outs; silks, $5; wool French serges, $6.75; jerseys, $9.75. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge and silk at sacrifice prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—We will sacrifice the balance of our serge, wool jersey, and silk dresses. Broder & Co., 48 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Velveteen combinations; serges, silks; sacrifice; party dresses. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Spring line ready; job of 1,000 Fall satin, serge; will sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Several hundred serges, better grade, at a price. World Dress, 39 East 20th St.

DRESSES. — High-class evening, afternoon, and street; also jobs on hand. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, close out reasonable; also velvets. Feld, 33 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—3,000 sacrifice; removal sale; serge, jerseys, silks. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satins, taffetas, to close out. Paragon, 130 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job serge, satin, velveteens. Capital Dress, 44 East 8th, corner Greene.

DRESSES.—Job serge, silk, close out at a price. Paulin, 36 West 33d.

DRESSES, Spring line, for jobbers. Fit Well Dress, 13 W. 17th. Farragut 3029.

DUVETYNS, 54 inch, $1.75; Spring shades, (mill seconds.) Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

FLAGS.—American, Italian flags, all sizes, cotton and silk, by the yard. Sugarman Bros., 467 Broadway. Canal 9579.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLANNELS. — Biggest assortment; Whitman's robe cloth, 72 inches, 90 cents; blanket cloth; 700 Cone Export Co., 22 cents; many others, very cheap. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

FLANNEL, 32 inches, Shotland gray, 14 cases; 27 inches, white Amoskeag, 6 cases; will sell cheap for cash. Z 317 Times Annex.

GEORGETTES.—In all the latest shades, for immediate delivery. Margolin & Fire, 390 4th Av. Madison Square 8060.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—50,000 dozen lady's and gent's; reasonable prices. Forsyth 9410.

HOSE.—30 cases misses' fine ribbed hose, black and white; Taubel's Dick and Dot; strictly firsts. Canter & Koletsky, New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY for jobbers; mercerized and cotton half hose and misses' goods from manufacturer; exceptional values; immediate and Spring deliveries. Franklin 4764.

JERSEY.—100 pieces of Schreiber's wool jersey for sale. Farragut 3905.

MELTONS, CHEVIOTS, VELOURS, three-quarter goods; also 6-4 velours, kerseys, flannels; big reduction. Greeley 1122.

NECKWEAR.—Men's odd lots, 50c. and $1 to close. Gumport, 705 Broadway.

ORGANDIES, Voiles, Corduroys, and Woolens.—We redye them in all colors to match your samples. Greenpoint 1670.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Twenty pieces, good quality, to close out for $1 cash; staple shades. Call Greeley 2735, between 9-10.

PLUSH.—Collins & Aikman No. 171, black, 15 pieces; also 8 pieces ¾ coating, cheap. Telephone Chelsea 2326.

PLUSH.—Peerless T-10 plush at $3.50. Stuyvesant 3204.

PLUSHES.—Pearson mercerized and Egyptian seal; job; cheap. Gramercy 806.

POPLINS, Serges, and Velours.—We are discontinuing several standard numbers in storm and French serges, poplins, velours, and velveteen; quick buyers can make good purchase; no phone calls. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

POPLINS.—William Whitman and American; all kinds of tricotines. M. Kananack & Co., Inc., 120 West 27th.

POPLINS.—Americans or similar; light colors only; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th St.

POPLINS.—Powell Bros. 40-inch, all wool poplin; all colors. Chelsea 7886.

POPLINS.—American 06077, navy, at $2.80. Igstadter, Stuyvesant 3284.

REMNANTS, knitted cotton, white jersey, suitable for gloves, combination underwear, novelties; close out cheap. Chelsea 5183.

SATEENS.—Plain and fancy, 1,200 pieces; biggest assortment; Burton's colontals; 19 inches wide; venetians, all makes, much below market price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SATEENS.—Fine quality, all colors, to close out. Burger, 76 Spring St.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7120, 104, 1464, Botany 809, 7008, W. F. X., M. F. L., 99, 528, Whitman's 774, black and navy; American 00610, 09077. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—1464, 7302, 4632, 106, 3700, 9288, 7120, 800, 11433; W. F. X poplins, 6009, 503, 4768, 06001½; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—99, $2; 5850, $1.80; 8200, $2.80; 7120, $1.85; 1464, $2; S. B. G. L., 85c. Gramercy 1837.

SERGE.—Pacific storm serge, MFL, and CBG., cheap. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2932.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evens Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 202.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces navy 54289, original tickets, $1 cash. Madison Square 377.

SERGES.—American 0609 black and navy; Jamestown's 3702, 7502, Juilliard's 110, all shades, very reasonable. Chelsea 1914.

SERGES.—25 pieces, navy, Whitman's 57 10 pieces, Bohnsens Jersey. Farragut 4090.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 navy serge, 25 pieces, $1.07½ net, cash. Madison Sq. 8740.

SERGES.—10 pieces 0810 Dunmore navy, cheap. I. Hartstein, 5 West 31st.

SERGES.—54289 25 pieces navy, cheap, cash or terms. 7318 Madison Square.

SERGES.—610, 54289, 104, 7120, below market price. Mad. Sq. 4622, Ext. 2.

SERGES.—4040, 4059, 54289, 4002, 87, all colors, at low price. Madison Square 448.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—54-inch, all constructions; no samples to brokers. S 24 Times.

SHIRTINGS.—12,000 yards silk and cotton shirting; 32 inches; nice patterns; to close at a price. Beauty Waist, 32 West 20th.

SILKS.—Fancy linings for cloak trade; colors; various patterns; below market prices on account of stock taking. Zimbler & Tonner, Madison Square 9417.

SILKS.—At low prices, plaid and stripe taffetas, georgette and georgine stripe, radium and crepes. Fansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Can still make immediate deliveries on camisoles, chemises, gowns and bloomers; open orders promptly filled. Vantine, 115 West 29th.

SILVERTONES, Holden-Leonard's; heavy velours, kerseys, flannels, broadcloths, mercerized plushes; ¾ goods; way below value. Greeley 1121.

SILVERTONES. — Holden-Leonard, Arthur Joel, all colors, including brown. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE.—Garfield, Read's, all colors; price right. Madison Square 2956.

SKIRTS, — Poplin, $2; Susquehanna high lustre, $2.25 up; also silk fancy novelty; biggest value, newest Spring styles; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Spring line ready for inspection; record breaking values, clever styles; prompt delivery. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts for Spring. 22 West 27th, 7th floor.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool serges, poplins, to close; $3.25. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Special price offerings in misses' suits for sales; Fall materials and shades; fur trimmed; prompt delivery. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 2065.

SUITS AND COATS.—Full line of

INVESTORS FEEL BUILDING PULSE

Redfield Says America Must Find Material for Million British Homes.

COSTLY TO DELAY WORK

New System of Making Prices More Understandable to Owners Starts Jan. 1.

Belgium, England, and France are about to call upon the United States to supply building material and equipment for at least 1,000,000 houses, according to a statement by Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

This fact, coupled with disclosures made to various trade and commerce conventions that have been held last week and will last be followed this week by an important conference of the Portland Cement Association at the Biltmore, with reference to the domestic building situation, has brought the American building investor face to face with a condition the solution of which appears to be possible chiefly by immediate action.

The problem centres chiefly in the question of building material demand and the capacity of American manufacturers to meet an unprecedented domestic call for construction material and to take care of the imperative requirements of other parts of the world besides.

The situation is made the more complex because it will be the patriotic and magnanimous thing for America to give first call to Belgium, France, and possibly England in meeting any call they may make. Indeed, it is the implied purpose of the Government to see that the peace time needs of Europe are supplied with as full freedom and cooperation as were the wartime requirements.

Discussing this point Secretary William C. Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, said: "Great Britain is short in construction some 500,000 houses. Belgium and France together are in immediate need of some 500,000 more, so that 1,000,000 new houses will have to be presently built, taking large quantities of lumber, cement, and hardware from the United States.

D. R. McLennan, retiring Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the War Industries Board, has also emphasized that the exportation of building materials may positively be set down as an assured eventuality and Chairman Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, upon the eve of his departure for Europe, authorized the statement that just as fast as the merchant ships come off the ways they will carry American building materials to Europe.

A computation of the probable amount of new building construction through the resumance of private capital for the United States is being made at present and it is already evident from figures at hand to show that there is approximately twice as much building construction in project in this country today than in the best previous year ever recorded.

No consideration is here given to the building demands of South America and Canada where, especially in the former, American cement is already supplanting the German brands that formerly were almost exclusively used there.

The building investor is face to face with an alternative of either taking what material he can get in the already short supply at existing prices or deferring his operations until prices come down. If he proceeds under present conditions he will have high prices but a demand for the finished building. If he waits he may find prices lower in the fullness of time, but necessary building construction will have gone ahead and his demand will not be there.

Foreign building material demands as far as Europe is concerned probably will be temporary, probably of a year's duration, but that of South America will be of a permanent character.

The demand for construction material in the United States cannot be met, even with present plans in process, short of two years, based solely upon normal demands of commerce suddenly expanded from domestic to world proportions. The estimate does not include speculative construction of any kind.

The price situation as it pertains to domestic building materials is developing of its own volition, without regard to organized control, so far as can be discovered by a rigid investigation into the price markets and the causes of price movements at present. The mason material dealers, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, are taking the almost unprecedented attitude of counseling against anything like arbitrary price advances. In fact a Federal department is watching carefully for any evidence of price movements upward that have no foundation in necessity.

The Government looks to the building and allied industries to absorb much of the returning soldier and naval labor, and the intimation is plainly made in some channels that it intends to see that its plans are not upset by any price manipulation that will frighten off the prospective building investor.

Those with prospective building operations will find much to their advantage if they will consider fundamentals in determining to defer construction work. It took years for building material prices to find their normal level, with only a few exceptions, following the civil war, and the construction program of the country then was only sectional, whereas today it is world-wide and far beyond the capacity of present American building material manufacturers to supply it when it gets into full stride.

Manufacturers who think the rush into the market with a cut-price plan today will have little or no interference from others, who probably will let them load up with orders that they must fill below cost while others who sit back will reap the benefits of riding with the demand and not by trying to force it on the basis that without any artificial effort there will be plenty of business for everybody when the proper time comes, and judging from inquiry and activity in architects' offices the first flush of activity is here.

Prices of practically every building commodity are remarkably steady. A new plan is being worked out to stabilize the market for the benefit of those contemplating construction, which will become operative on Jan. 1, for New York and vicinity, as an earnest of the desire of the distributers to meet the builder upon a more mutual basis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Faher, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fuligrat<Brett Lithographic Co.
Campbell<Taylor.
McIlwaine<NY Cons RR.
Opperson<Penn RR.
Daniel<B, Q Co & S RR.
Flynn<NY Cons RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Doerrer<Weismantel.
Krauplis<Peat Biscuit Co.
McDonald<B H RR et al.
Keller<B H RR.
Dobud<Ketchum.
Sommers<Deutsch.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2525.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 26415. In Bankruptcy.—JAMES HANRETTE, individually and as a member of the firm of JAMES HANRETTE & BENTLEY, Bankrupt.—JAMES HANRETTE, individually and as a member of the firm of JAMES HANRETTE & BENTLEY, was adjudicated bankrupt on 4th December 4th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 10th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 28324. In Bankruptcy.—IRVING K. SCHWAB, trading as Acme Belt Co., Bankrupt.—Irving K. Schwab, trading as Acme Belt Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 22nd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 435, Post Office Building.
Motions:
Re Wilson.
Relchter<North Star.
Lehigh<O'Brien.
General calendar:
Autoplano Co<Higel.
Miller<US.
Lay<Am Broom & Brush Co.
Norwich<Ferryboat Florida,

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Wilson & Sons<M & S Chodorkoff.
Santo Flunefreddo, Arthur G Delamater, John S Crosby.
Herbert Payne.
Under objections:
Robert W McNiff, Henry A Feindt, Cohn & Rosengard.
Adjourned cases:
Acme Hat Co, Jacob Feder, Abraham Gold.
Motions:
Wm M Butler.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.
For trial:
US<Ansel.
Same<R. Toubillon, J. Fallon, J. Lloyd, and A. Zucker.
Same<N. Greenbaum.
Same<Swift & Russell. (2.)
Same<Strong Machinery Co.
Same<T. Clamon.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 1 Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.
Welsbach Co<Robin.
Burgess Battery Co<Novo Mfg Co, Inc.
Greco<England, Klein & Levy, Inc.
J. Kayser & Co<Franklin Simon & Co.
Am Chicle Co<Lieberman.
Same<Goldenberg.
Same<Shapiro & Goodwin.
Auto Parts Action Co<John A. Crowley Co.
Mechlowitz<Fire Assn of Philadelphia.
Same<Boston Insular Co.
Olsen<NY, NH & H R.
Gorton<B'way Central Hotel, (2.)
Cooper<Raritan Chemical Works.
Maluata<Cent RR of N J
Conklin<Guaranty Trust Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp<Janin et al, (on trial.)

Admiralty calendar for Dec. 16:
Neuman<Morse D D & Repair Co.
Emerson et al<Bark Hugomont.
Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co<SS Flush, &c.
Bulk Oil Transports, Inc<Robins D D & Repair Co.
Bouker Cont Co<
Stmtug W B Pollock Starits & Co, Inc<SS
Same<
Johnson.
Same<SS Ilselhaven.
Coastwise Lumber & Supply Co<Rudolph Schuyler & ano<Sch George Churchman.
Doty<Barge Marg't M.
Bleakley<Stmtug John D Dailey & ano.
Gottesman & ano<Canadian Nat & Export SS
Gen Lighterage Co<SS Thorbjan.
Hercules<Penn RR.
Frances Dobbertin<Same
Forsyth & ano<Stmtug John E Berwind.
Allen Barge Corp<Stmtug T & R Co.
L I Barge Co<Van Iderstein Co.
Home Insurance Co<Same.
Hammond<S Tuttle's Sons Co.
F S Lamb & Valk Co<SS August.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal.
US<Reich & Blowatein
Same<Berland.
Same<Weintraub & Gourtove
Same<Ticker & Pomerants.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Mun Gas Co of Albany<Public Service Com.
Clarke<Martin.
Gorodon<Dawson, as Treasurer.
Ward<N Y Life Ins.
Chace Truck Co<Greenwich Savs Bk<Franklin Madison Realty Co.
McKenzie<Amer Steel Goods Co, Inc.
Eldredge<Cohen.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Re Dexter.
Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Weiss<Weiss.
Lakas & Drivas<Schmill & Co.
Creamer<Creamer.
Ricci<Ricci.
Fuertes<University Soc'y, Inc.
Re Dexter. (72 Catharine St.)
Preferred causes:
State Bank<Bittner.
Hyman<Export Mtg.
De Garo<Brodsky.
Durant<Crowley.
Crane Co<M Groh's Sons.
West Side Mtg Co<Leo.
General calendar:
Meehan<Meehan.
Ryan<Ryan.
Am Bridge Co<Mc-Govern.
Jackson<Jackson.
Duggan<Ahlers.
Townsend<Winburn.
Bloomer<Bloomer.
Murray<CNY.
Bennett<Reichenthaler.
Baruch<Univ Film Mfg Co.
Armstrong<Ainsworth.
Gelber<Gelber.
Goldstein<Fram.
Thomashefsky-Adelstein, (2.)
Herbert<Herbert.
Kaback<Hamilton.
Hyman & Oppenheim<Bellas, Hess & Co.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued.)—Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.
PART V.—Krianger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Not in session.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART II.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cole & Dixon, Inc<Jacobs.
N E Equitable Ins Co<Radt.
London Mills Corp<Slpkin.
Weinrib<Price.
Nitre Powder Co<Agency Can Car Co.
Madison Olive Oil Co, Inc<Aquino.
Arkenburgh<Reid.
Herring<Black.
Hartford<Bondital.
Isaacs<Rosenblatt.
Lindsay<Moreton.
Jansen<Otto.
Levi-Strarroun Motors Corp.
Holzman<West End Paper Co.
Bartholomew<Tomby.
M & L Hess, Inc<Kindel Bed Co.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
McNichols<Solomon.
Sternfeld<Palmer Herring Motor Co.
A Burgess<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
E Burgess<same.
Fundurian<CNY, N H & H RR.
Salam<Barrett.
Kraemer<Union Ry.
Evans<CNY Ry.
Picard<5th Av Coach.
Dodge<7th Av Con Co.
Rutchek<Wilson.
Eleo RR.<Nassau Elec RR.
Sellinger<Klosk Cont.
R Wilken<French.
H Wilken<same.
Chomowicz<US Realty & Imp Co.
Wacob<Alexander.
Grimes<Dettmer.
O'Neil<Cohen.
Schwarzkopf<Kalbach.
Cozzolini<Seely's Sons, Inc.
Panagiotau<G I & B RR.
Christensen<Hannan, Inc.
L Berry<Nathan Straus, Inc.
S Berry<same.
Argelio<Azteo Asphalt Co, Inc.
Ploumos<3d Av RR.
Schuman<Nichols.
Fraser<NY Rys.
Glass<same.
Cavanaugh<same.
Mogan<Gardner.
R Gopin<same.
Corton<Montemurro.
Jalck<Mitchell Motor Car Co of NY.
Lorraine<Westcott Express Co.
Roth<NY Rys.
Feldman<same.
Dickler<42d St. & 4c Ry
Fell<Hotel Martinique Owner<NY Rys.
Burke<same.
Rappaport<3d Av RR.
Schaeffer<Thomas McLarnon Co.
Lampert<Hertgen.
N Schklar<Schermeier.
P Schklar<same.
Horowitz<Int R T.
Pochter<same.
Romer<Union Ry.
Goldstein<Gross.
Rachman<NY Rys.
Powell<42d St. & c Ry
Powell<Robert Irwin Powell Co, Inc.

PART XIV—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
In re Hirschfeld.
Fischer<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Levy<Lucille Waist.
Beck<Gallert.
Gordon<Bevins.
J Aron & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Hyman<Covielle.
Dempsey Con Co<Bing & Bing Con Co.
Glass<Welshaus.
Jones<Wilson.
Goldwasser<Drubin.
Guggenheimer<Reilly.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Kean.
Bernstein<Scheuer.
Sickles<Oliver.
Steneck<Harris, Jr.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stewart<Int R T Co.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Newfield<Schlimmer, (2.)
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
PART XII.—Hendricks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Henry Heiner.
Wills for probate:
Samuel W Lippman, Benjamin Chudnoff, Patrick J. Smith.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Peter J. McCoy, Annie Fallon, David Ohlson,
Dominico Zigliello, Katherine V. Berry, Annie Appleton.
Estate of David Mondshain.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Schlesinger<Schlesinger.
Gordon<Fasbinder.
Cooperstein<M Ascher Silk Corp.
McCunn<Lenz.
Blumberg<Loewenstein.
Richards<Helfand.
Cassel<Levi.
Vogel<Ettinson.
Cohen<Medine.
Barsky<Wolf.
Chukinsky<Salkin.
Brancifort<Adriatic Rty Corp.
Weisbaum<Keyes.
Haynes<Kempner.
Miller<Roessle.
Murray<Rivoire.
Kleinhaus<Drucker.
A A Devore & Sons<Sullivan.
Herbst<Sanders.
Ruckser<Standard Arch Co.
Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Eisenman<Cotler (2.)
Rosen<Druss.
Hanauer<Chadwick.
Ford<Ludwig.
Travail<Maeder.
Pfeffer<Int R T.
Rosenthal<Foreman & Clark Mfg Co.
Bloom<Barry.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co<Voelkel.
Levitt<Tigar Bearing Co.
Lefkowitz<NY Rys.
Friedman<same.
Giblin<Fleit.
Lambert<Int R T.
Weil<Hausman.
Brian<Juilliard.
Silverman<Bodow.
Velotta<B U D Realty Ratkowsky<Ratkowsky.
Re Singer.
Buchman<Freitag.

PART I.—At 10:30 A. M.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Reed & Barton Co<Sullivan<Ashley.
Wiener<Union Ry (2.)
Burlin<NY C I Ry (2)
Smartin<3d Av Ry.
Copper<42d St. Man & St Nich Ry.
Grandonico<Grandonico.
Serating<Cohen.
Towers<Kronenberg.
Conwell<Spear & Co, Inc.
Peterson<Dunn & Ruth, Inc.
Khouri<Natl Surety.
Kaplinsky<Wissler.
White<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
O'Malley<42d St. Man, &c. Ry.
McKenzie<Lane.
Kemys<Carey.
Ward<US Wood Preserving Co.
Plantero<Pl.
Eisen<Rothstein, Rosenberg & Salny, Inc.
Mrs & Dealers Motor Underwriters, Inc<
Fire Brokers Assoc, Inc.
City<R E Co<Mulry.
Public Bk<Anger, (2.)
Wilson<same.
Wheeler<same.
Lawyers Title & Tr Co<Wyler Const Co.
Wilson<Meeher.
Levy<Shour.
Galser<Rider-Ericson Engine Co.
McCabe<Fricke.
McBrien<Anger.
Logan<Turner.
Starr<Ostend Waist.
Felix Isman, Inc<Jordan.
Lewis<Dagnon Cent.
Rubber Products Co<Lurkin.
Lynch<Lynch.
Shour<Charlton Mills.
Diehl<Becker.
Re ONY<NY & East River Ferry Co.
Logan<Turner.
Barnes<Barnes.
Green River Distilling Co<Un Station Bank
Moore<Aelter.
Blue Ribbon Garage Co<Rundle.
Corlisi<Dillman Bakery, Inc.
Re Peterson (Wright)
Stevens-Aylsworth Co<Wheeler.
Darcy<J Stanton Brew
McKenzie<Lane.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Eisenman<Cotler (2.)
Rosen<Druss.
Hanauer<Chadwick.
Ford<Ludwig.
Travail<Maeder.
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Rosenthal<Foreman & Clark Mfg Co.
Bloom<Barry.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co<Voelkel.
Levitt<Tigar Bearing Co.
Lefkowitz<NY Rys.
Friedman<same.
Giblin<Fleit.
Lambert<Int R T.
Weil<Hausman.
Brian<Juilliard.
Silverman<Bodow.
Rosenthal Co.
Nashalsky<Gens (2.)
Hollander<Hyman.
Linn<Sirrah Rity Co.
Zeoli<Bachheimer & Schwartz Pills Brew.
Schwartzman<Ward Baking Co.
Zinneman<Brinberg.
Schneider<Lefkowits.
Stern<Aaron.
Adler<Kreiger.
Luhman<Socol, Ginsburg & Co.
Gold<Koster.
Goldsmith<Gutmann.
Brown & Bro, Inc<Shongood.
Le Barto<Hellinger (2.)
Leventhan<Hoffman.
Berger<Lapkin.
Mel<Int R T.
Benjamin<East Side Lumber Co.
Spitzer<Int R T.
Itzkowits<Lasing Hall
Verga<NY Rys.
Elkind<same.
Bussel<Walworth Brass Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Lelbovici<McGonigle.
Barnett<Hickson.
Becher<Barrett.
Gildersone<Horowitz & Newman.
Look Textile Co<Bregstone.

PART II.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Rubin<Mosler Safe Co
Goldman<Schwartsbart.
Levinson<Siegel.
Hoenicker<Schwarts.
Rubin<Malkin.
Malkin<Rubin.
Lennon Co<Simpson.
Gefand<Becker.
Feinstein<Sidney Blumenthal Co.
Midland Trading Co<Hechtkopf.
Schulman<Delfond.
Ferris<Anderson.
Coastwise Lum & Sup<Chevrolet M Co NY.
Geltman<Boylston.
Sime Con Co<Correnti<Solomon<Gold.
Friedman<Aconite Rubber Co.
Feldman<Redler.
Solomon<Kass.
Halperin<Newark Rub
Safchik<Chelsea Exch Bank<Conkling.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin J.—Harriet K. Welles<Sarah Kitt—Daniel W. Morgan.
Henrietta K. Hawes<Anna L. Sayers. William L. Condit<38 West 59th St. Co.—T. Butler Duychinck.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Putnam, and Kelly, JJ.—At 1 P. M.
Pacific Co<Village of Cornwall.
Collins<CNY.
Ryan<Woods.
Stucker<CNY.
Hughes<Leh Val RR.
Motion Calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Robert J Hanley.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Southard<Southard.
Re Ashland Place.
Marginal Garage<Pacini.
Katz<Katz.
Title G & T Co<Denton.
Re J W Johnson Lumber Co.
Georgakes<NY Rys.
Fay<Rosenzweig.
Salmanson<Mahler.
Greater NY Feather Co<Steinberg.
Grisa<First Am Nat Fer Co.
NY Ind Meat Co<John Morrell & Co.
Wormser Morris Co<Grabels.
Goldberg<Spindel

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Powers, W. R. & Co<Clafflin Bag Co.
Lichtenstein<Walker.
Ludwig<Freifeld.
Sherry<Burnett.
Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Scnuis, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Richard H Austin, Mytro Kolmakoff, Margaretha Frye, Harry F Bunokmann, Gustav A Peterson, Rose Gasney, Julius Notkowitts, Olga S Manniste.
Anna Bellmer.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
Contested will—Margaret McGill.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?
Send for list of Handsome 7-room Brick Houses, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn Subway, 20 minutes from Times Square; easy terms. Pay for rent.
Selsby, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4588.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—SPECIALISTS IN—
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIG SACRIFICE, $15
Monthly buys house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; large plot; handy to city; must sell; need $300 cash; price $2,800. OWNER, 47 West 34th St., Room 304.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE PALISADES
OPP. 98TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A Woodcliff, N. J., corner house, stucco on hollow tile, asbestos shingle roof; ten rooms, connected with vacuum cleaning system; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, screened and glass porches, steam heat, double garage, cool in summer, warm in winter; for cash and present mortgage of $15,000, or without furniture, fittings; owner going to Europe; price $21,500. J. T. DENTON, No. 90 West St., New York City. Telephone Rector 5188 or Union 1208.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET—25,000 sq. ft. with power, 4 floors, Erie Railroad Siding in yard; insurance low in Mill Mutuals. Apply J. J. Wynne on premises, Waterhouse Mill, Passaic, N. J., or Richard Rossiter, 156 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

CORNER LOFT. 50x100.
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. and Wooster St. Modern fireproof building. Freight passenger elevators. Sprinkler system. All improvements. High ceilings. Unusual light. To lease from Feb. 1. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or your own broker.
Wm. J. Roome&Co.,Inc. 177 Madison Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CASSIDY & SON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 26,333.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, trustees of the above-named bankrupt, offer for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said estate.
The property to be sold consists of the business of Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and dealers in lighting fixtures and appliances and metal goods, as a going concern, and includes all the sample merchandise, carpets, draperies, curtains, pedestals, desks, tables, and other personal property of the bankrupt in the show rooms and offices of the said bankrupt at 141 Park Avenue, Manhattan, City of New York; all the plant and machinery patents, dies, chucks, materials and merchandise, complete or in process of manufacture, factory and office furniture, fittings, tools, and appliances in the factory of the said bankrupt at 12-15 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, New York; and the unexpired lease of the factory premises of the bankrupt at 10-17 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, aforesaid; and the unexpired lease of the offices and show rooms of the bankrupt at 101 Park Avenue, New York City; and all unfilled orders, good will, patents, drawings, and other property of the bankrupt, including bills receivable except moneys on hand and in bank; and the same may be inspected at 101 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, and at 15-17 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, New York, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of December, 1918, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The said property will be sold at public auction, competitive, sealed bids, in the following manner:
1. Upon bids for the entire property, assets, and effects of the said estate above mentioned, as a going concern, with the exception of money on hand and in banks.
2. Upon independent bids for the following:
(a) For the accounts receivable and choses in action of the said bankrupt;
(b) For the rights of said trustees and the unexpired term of the said lease of the offices and show rooms at 101 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York, together with the display rooms, offices, drafting rooms, and sales rooms, with all wiring, complete individual switches, carpets, draperies, curtains, and pedestals therein contained, and
(c) For all the assets, property, and effects of the said bankrupt, except moneys on hand and in banks, and the assets above described in "(a)" and "(b)."
Sealed bids with cash or certified check for 10% of the amount of each bid may be submitted to the trustees at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on or before December 20, 1918, at 11:15 A. M., at which time and place the said bids will be opened by the trustees and submitted to a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to be held at the office of the said referee on the said 20th day of December, 1918, at 11:15 o'clock A. M., for such action thereon as the creditors may deem proper, but no sale will be completed, without the special order of this Court, unless the price so equals or exceeds 75% of the appraised value of such property sold. The trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction, and notice of the time and place of such sale will be mailed and published.
Any sale of the said property made by the trustees is without any representation, warranty, or guaranty of any kind on their part whatsoever, the said trustees selling only the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to said property.
A list of the accounts receivable and choses in action, a copy of the said leases, and a copy of the last inventory of the property of the said bankrupt will be on file and open for inspection at the places of business of the said bankrupt aforesaid, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on December 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1918.
Further particulars as to the foregoing may be obtained on application to the undersigned attorneys for the trustees, or either of them.
Dated New York, December 7, 1918.
CHARLES BURLINGHAM,
DONALD C. MUHLEMAN,
GEORGE W. CASSIDY,
Trustees.
WILLARD N. BAYLIS, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City,
JEROME D. GEENEY, 165 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ISIDOR TURNER and FLORENCE TURNER and as copartners doing business as THE UNEXCELLED DRESS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 17 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Machinery, Fixtures, etc.
FREDERIC B. LILLIE, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, 320 Broadway; MAX J. LE BOYER, 20 Maiden Lane, Attorneys for Receiver.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Weingarten<Weingarten.
Shaw<Welland, (2.)
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Case on—Rainey<Rainey.
No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Mitchell, J.
Goldberg<Winnie Rty & Con et al, (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank<McMillan.
Thebault<Potter.
Sykes<Sykes.
Chadwick.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Furnished apartment house for sale; 6 suites of two rooms and bath each; all leased; shows profit of $300 monthly; near Pennsylvania Station. For full particulars, W 317 Times.

Private house for sale; 3 stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; refined location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 W. 81st.

Brooklyn.

New stucco houses; 8 to 10 rooms; 40x100; the best for the money in Greater New York. Particulars Otto Singer, 263 Kings Highway.

New Jersey.

Bargains—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3506 Beekman.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Rent or buy house, about 9 rooms, garage, Kew Gardens or restricted section near Jamaica. K 281 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New attractive 7-room house; $500 cash. Inquire M. A. Broderick, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or to let—Oyster Bay, L. I., fine hilltop, 10 acres woodland, 23 cleared; fine estates on all sides. Wm. L. Boyce, owner, Northampton, Mass.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange 1,200 acres and 20 buildings; free and clear; Putnam County; add cash for city property; chance of lifetime. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Exchange—Great Neck, Long Island, 1,400 lots, free and clear, add cash, for city income property. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 7122.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small home wanted; bungalow preferred; adjacent New York, preferably Long Island. W 480 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—A large cotton, grain and stock farm in the center of South Carolina; 2,500 acres; well equipped with dwelling (water and electric lights), and all necessary farm buildings; tenant houses and tenants; 2 miles distant from two main-line railroads. Alex. G. Clarkson, Easton, S. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To sublease, very attractive connecting dr single offices in modern 5th Av. building, 42d St. location; exceptional opportunity to secure desirable office. Phone Vanderbilt 6916.

500 5th Av., at 42d St.—3,000 square feet, suitable for showrooms and offices; immediate possession. 2nd floor. Apply Superintendent, 500 5th Av., at 42d St., or Fifth Avenue Realty Co., 1 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

10,000 square feet; light and airy, with power, light, and heat; on waterfront, near 23d Street Ferry, Hoboken. S. R. Manufacturing Co., C 850 Times Annex.

FURNISHED OFFICES and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

TOP FLOOR LOFT, 56x110.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL LOFT. 120 5TH AV.

Business Locations.—Stores, offices, lofts, and buildings. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Furnished private offices, $25.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Private office in suite, furnished if desired, May 1 or longer, telephone; 103 Park Av. Murray Hill 8401. 10-5.

Lofts, (2,) 40x100, $1,500 each. 356 West 50th, between 8th and 9th Avs. Inquire on premises.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room, with telephone and mail privilege, in light office, wanted by mining engineer, often out of city; not over $20. W. H. Staver, 16 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

LOFT WANTED.
Steam power; 2,500 square feet to 5,000 square feet; first or second floor; location, 14th to 55th, west of 6th Av. K 363 Times.

Desk room wanted by accountants in centrally located office with stenographer and telephone service; give rates. H 978 Times Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

197TH, (Gramercy Park Section.)—Handsome furnished apartment, light rooms, two baths, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $20 weekly up. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

56TH, 12 EAST.—Third floor, parlor, bedroom, maid's room, kitchen and bath; sunny exposure; light, gas, service; rent $150 a month. Apply daily, between 9 and 11 A. M., Cheradame.

APARTMENTS OF THE BETTER TYPE. Well furnished, 4 East Side-Park Av. Sections, $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases. PATSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc., 9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill $300.

APARTMENTS handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL NETHERLANDS,
5TH AV. & 59TH ST. & CENTRAL PARK.
MAGNIFICENT CORNER APARTMENTS, VERY LARGE; PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND TWO BATHS; ALSO PARLOR

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—Experienced; apartment; wages $50 and $40. 138 West 69th St.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Experienced, educated good typist, executive ability. E. O., 1,512 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

EDITOR, WRITER.—Assist editor, manage house organ; research for writer. Z 210 Times Annex.

ENGLISH-SPANISH correspondent, young lady, desires position; not stenographer. W 427 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE.
BUSINESS WOMAN
WANTS POSITION
in extensive dressmaking establishment; English business woman, age 33, with recognized executive ability, eight years' experience in present position, desires confidential or executive position where ability has scope; competent to take responsibilities and act on own initiative.
Has had charge of 150 girls; speaks French fluently; can give best of references, including present employer's.
Address Business Woman, Z 292 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK, Office Assistant.—Experienced, ambitious, intelligent; A1 references; $15. S 541 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced, with excellent six years' reference, seeks position. B 890 Times.

LADY OPTOMETRIST, registered; several years' experience in jewelry line. T 117 Times Bronx.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 86th St. Riverside 8329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients; references. Miss Housoman, 101 West 109th, Apt. 208.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse, Scotch; entire charge from birth; $60. Phone 269 Morningside.

NURSE desires case, medical or nervous. Phone Plaza 7844.

PRESS AGENT.—Handled publicity every State in the Union; experienced in both local and national drives. K 292 Times.

SECRETARY and assistant to executive will be released from present Government position and ready for new work in January. Desires position of confidence and trust; will travel; excellent training and experience; highest credentials. A 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable, conscientious, painstaking; three years' engineering, mercantile experience; touch operator, excellent speller, knowledge bookkeeping; neat; no clock watcher; trial appreciated; $16. K 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CHEMICAL.
Young woman, chemist, with experience which would make her invaluable where technical knowledge, dispatch, and neatness are required. Available, A. M., 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal, commercial, public stenographic expert; testimony; Commissioner Deeds; $80. S 502 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, competent, capable handling own correspondence, efficient and accurate. Dorothy Lax, 20 East 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, (18,) neat, competent; references. Telephone Miss Isabel Baer, Tremont 6265. Address 453 East Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 3½ years' experience; high school education; knowledge office work. R. L., 5,203 Third Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, expert at stenography and office details; very best references; salary $23. A 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; conscientious worker; competent, reliable; salary $20. S 425 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Bright American girl, beginner; high school; office assistant; $12. S 565 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, seeks permanent position; nine years' experience; $25. W 369 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; salary $15. Phone Miss S., Williamsburg 337.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Accurate, ambitious; $10 to start. R. T., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced; best references; downtown preferred; $12. K 777 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sixteen months' experience; understands office work; references; $18. K 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; competent, reliable; salary $18. Weitzenhefer, 288 7th St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, seven years' experience; capable executive; present employed; $25. H 1008 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; five years' experience; efficient; $18. R. Lieiman, 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 6 months' experience, high school education; salary $13; good reference. H 1004 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, capable; $15. Duncombe, 53 West 111th St. Harlem 5815.

STENOGRAPHER, two and half years' experience, competent; references; American; $15. L 636 Times Downtown.

STENO., experienced, thoroughly competent, accurate; exhibitions best references; $20. L 648 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATING, &c.—Position wanted with business firm by college woman, graduate work, University of Paris; interpreting, translating, correspondence in French and Spanish. Phone Academy 3104 Monday, between 10 and 2.

TUTOR.—Experienced kindergartner desires work visiting tutor of children kindergarten age. Phone Academy 3164 Monday, between 10 and 2.

TYPIST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; high school graduate; $15. S 567 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, knowledge of stenography, familiar with all office details; $16. F. E., 823 West 143d St.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; high school; 2 years college. S 573 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, qualified in stenography, office details, reception work, and salesmanship, desires to make connection where such factors would prove valuable. Helen T. Walls, 48 Stuyvesant St. Tel. Barclay 6900.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS. — Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency, 214 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

SERVANTS.—For excellent colored servants telephone Columbus 5165. Day workers a specialty. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. (89th.) Riverside 9463.

Colored help; city, country; references. Hope Agency, 482 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, (31,) ten years' experience, credits, collections, &c., desires a responsible position where brains, ability, knowledge and initiative are required; at present employed; best references. K 758 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert cost, general accountant desires position with progressive manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $50. Z 289 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—New York University student, junior, experienced, desires permanent position with C. P. A. firm; best references. L 570 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — (28:) EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; WILL START WITH SMALL SALARY IF CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. R 277 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced semi-senior, desires permanent connection with C. P. A. firm; salary commensurable with ability. H 972 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) 8 years' experience, double entry, control accounts, trial balance, customers' ledger; steady; $30. K 606 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, seeks position controller, auditor, or corporation executive. S 468 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping, arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits books; arrangements made with firms not employing steady bookkeepers. Max D. Perlo, 1 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 2924.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; tax reports, systems, part-time bookkeeping; moderate. Rossin, 42 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Third year N. Y. U., junior with C. P. A. firm. N. U., 207 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, desires work evenings, correspondence, income tax. H 1007 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, 32, senior, engagements with little or no supervision; $35. H 1006 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, age 20, with some accounting experience, desires position. K 778 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; tax reports, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, 22, experienced college student, desires permanent connection. R 368 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized; part time bookkeeping; moderate. Phone Accountant, Farragut 4200.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, just out of service, now seeking position with manufacturer ready to take advantage of the opportunities that have come with peace; thoroughly understands, through experience, the various branches of advertising, including the planning of the campaign, writing of consumer and dealer copy, media, creation of layouts and printing, art work, cuts &c.; well recommended; married, age 26; salary $75 per week. C 655 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, experienced, machinery, automobiles, insurance, clothing, knows value of merchandise; Columbia U. man. Z 284 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) expert, executive ability, correspondent, office manager, desires permanent position with progressive firms; excellent references; will consider position as junior accountant. H 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST. — Experienced; quick, accurate; high school education; sales, purchase ledger, trial balance, controlling accounts; reference. L 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, with over four years' actual experience in handling trial balances, controlling accounts, four years' high school education, desires position. W 294 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, 29, married; 10 years' experience; capable of taking complete charge; understands all branches of bookkeeping; salary $30-$35. K 272 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced young man, accountancy student, acquainted with modern systems, desires advancing position. K 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 4 years' experience; understands general ledger, controlling accounts, trial balances, statements. K 272 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (26,) competent take charge of office; highly recommended. I. B., Room 5, 1,029 East 163d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—General utility man, (45,) competent, experienced; able to take full charge or assistant to executive. K 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, credits, collections; eight years' experience manufacturing line; married; age 28; highest credentials. R 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, seeks position; thoroughly understands control statements and balances. C 562 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, four years' experience; can assume full charge; references. K 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; college training. L 616 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 10, 1½ years' experience; high school graduate. C. Benjamin, 207 East 79th.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 4 years' business experience; honorably discharged, army; $23. K 776 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Credit man; six years with ladies' neckwear house, one year with accountant. Roseman, 814 East 169d St.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; long experience, capable, accurate, industrious; assistclock watcher; $35. A 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 3½ years' experience, references; $23. Rennert, 14 Av. A.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, employed, wishes work evening out. Box 100, 1,347 1st Av.

BUILDER.—Have 25 years' building construction experience; have constructed on own account and for others; am willing to accept position as general superintendent for New York, out of town, or for foreign countries; best references given. A., 3,764 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, American wishes private position; A1 mechanic; careful driver; best references. Edw. Pollock, 445 West 47th. Bryant 9573.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, expert foreign and domestic cars; highest references; 14 years' experience; speaks French. George Pooley, 345 East 57th St. Plaza 9133.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Japanese, 26 years, private family, driving high-grade car, useful; good references. J. M., 745 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, good mechanic, private family. John Hester. Tel. 9848 St. Nicholas. Schapp & Sons, 394 Broadway. Franklin 42.

CHAUFFEUR, American, aged 23, with five years' experience; best references. R 859 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, careful driver, single, many years' experience; references. K 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC, American, 14 years' experience; A1 private references. Buckley, 68 West 70th. Tel. Columbus 560.

CHEMIST, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, has knowledge of manufacturing toilet preparations, liniments, &c., wishes position in mfg. laboratory. 105 Prospect St., Winfield, L. I.

COMPANION-TUTOR.—Young college student wishes position as companion-tutor to young boy; hours 12-5. Address H. Scott, 627 West 136th St.

CORRESPONDENT, ex-business manager, college weekly, wants part-time position. Kertes, 647 Columbus.

CORRESPONDENT, ALL DEPARTMENTS; GOOD REFERENCES. G 44 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, (22,) technical school graduate, engineering student at night, 5 years' practical experience, expert detail and layout man on general mechanical and electrical apparatus, desires change; best references. K 767 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technical graduate, experienced architectural, some mechanical, piping, industrial; capable; references. Box 290, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, wide experience, all mechanical engineering lines, desires work by hour in own office or yours. L 590 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, detailer and tracer, desires steady position. Kassay, 294 Brook Av.

EDITORIAL position wanted; trade, technical, general; experienced. S 395 Times.

EXECUTIVE. — Attorney-at-law, (28,) just discharged from army, seeks commercial or legal opening with reliable firm. S 468 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—A schoolboy, Japanese, 18, desires position in private family. Apply Sakata, Y. M. C. A., 102 West 135d St.

JAPANESE, bright, good appearance, take entire charge in bachelor apt.; speak good English; highest references. K. N., 94 Lexington Av.

MANUFACTURER who desires the services of a technically trained man to make headquarters in Europe to sell or deliver and assemble machines or help erect plants, will kindly write to the applicant; have lived in Europe five years, secured technical knowledge there, speaks foreign languages, and am well acquainted with machine shop; am American born and at present manager of a machine shop and foundry in the South. Write Manager, P. O. Box 738 Tampa, Fla.

MANAGER.

Restaurant man of first class house desires change; references to ability and character; available Dec. 15. B 39 Times.

MAN, (25,) wishes responsible position; can furnish cash security. W. F., 175 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Expert, middle age, of high standing, desires management of large photographic house; highest references, including Government department. Address M. E., P. O. Box 774, City Hall Station, City.

SALESMAN, (21,) well educated, competent, highly qualified, well recommended. K 172 Times.

SALESMAN.—Lieutenant, 23 years of age, with 5 years of commercial experience, desires to locate in January with a concern offering advancement, preferably selling; will be in New York for interview latter part of December. A. G. Holmes, General Delivery, Washington, D. C.

SALES EXECUTIVE, technically trained man, (chemist,) nearly seven years in present position, considers change by Jan. 1; long experience in handling large number of men; proven organizer. Interested in particulars, please address W 286 Times.

SALESMAN, South American, for druggists' sundries or other lines; speaks Spanish, English, French; good references. K 763 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 25, just discharged from army; experienced inside and out; will sell anything. L 588 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, export, opening agencies on other side and traveling, desires to take on lines; commission basis. K 183 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive, clerical, American; compensation commensurate high-grade ability. K 676 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING SUPERINTENDENT, claim adjuster, several years' experience, desires position with reliable house. Carl Freudenfeld, 921 Whitlock Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, 30 years old, 14 years' experience, eight years with one concern. K 293 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and manager, 31, married, wants position; best references. S 97 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly acquainted with shipping dept. routine, desires position. L 604 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, to take charge; steady and reliable. K 744 Times Downtown.

SITUATION wanted in sales or production department of company doing large business, by 1st Lieutenant, 35 years, just returned from foreign service; by education and experience well qualified to organize department or co-ordinate production and sales; expert in aeronautics and gasoline motors; 14 years with Govt. in efficiency organization; interested principally in sales organization. K 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, capable, American boy; beginner; accurate, neat, willing; $15. S 566 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, Swiss, in hotel or club, 15 years' experience, guarantees an efficient and honest administration. H 1008 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 27, college graduate, 5 years' commercial experience, conscientious, reliable, working knowledge French, German, desires position office or shipping department of reliable concern offering advancement; personal references. H 1000 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, American, 38, desires office or outside position; salesman and executive of wide experience; good collection and general correspondent; reasonable remuneration. W 408 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spaniard, graduate of French, Spanish, and South American commercial colleges, 3 years' experience, wishes to connect with reliable export firm; A1 references. S 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college education, experienced statistics, schedules, cashier's duties, office routine, executive ability, desires position. K 728 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires to establish himself with commercial house; has been paying teller with banking institution for three years. R 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes position with chance for advancement. Knowledge of bookkeeping. Morris Zellner, 635 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, tall, knowledge of stenography, seeks position where good work offers advancement. S 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, honorably discharged from army, well educated, experienced, initiative, desires clerical position with reliable concern. A 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ACCOUNTING STUDENT, desires connection with mercantile concern; one year's bookkeeping experience. W 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, honorably discharged, having 6 years' experience in woolen business, desires position with wholesale house. H 974 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college student with office and stock experience in dry goods line, desires position. K 779 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks opportunity where selling ability can assert itself; excellent credentials. Levin, 1,443 Boston Road, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) assistant bookkeeper, billing, typist, clerical worker; references. W 494 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) clerical experience and assistant bookkeeper, desires position. L 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN pleads for position anything; 10 years' clerical experience. S 483 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, stock clerk; experience; references. Goldstein, 67 East 106th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. K 759 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, H, clerical experience and typist; executive ability. L 635 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; best references. S 8 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen, $2 per thousand; age over 25; state experience, if any; positively no home work. P. O. Box 395, City Hall Station, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be accurate at figures and have good handwriting; good salary; hours, 9 to 5. Woolens, Z 310 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; good pay. Call 146 East 28th St. today, at 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—By Brooklyn concern; must be thoroughly experienced and capable; knowledge stenography desired, but not absolutely necessary; don't apply, unless familiar with every detail. W. F., Room 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts, neat, accurate, good penmanship; make own trial balances and be able to typewrite; $15 start. Reliable Purchasing Co., 133 Mercer St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent double entry, trial balance; accurate at figures; billing; state experience, salary. B 383 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on payroll and punch ledger; must be accurate at figures; $14; advancement; references. B 383 Times.

CANVASSER, house to house, to demonstrate an accessory to a medium of musical entertainment used in countless homes; must be well appearing and educated; state qualifications and salary expected. K 623 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS AND WRAPPERS
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CHAMBER MAID-WAITRESS wanted.—A neat young girl as chamber maid-waitress for small family in the country; half here from New York; excellent home; experience not necessary. Call Tuesday between 10 and 12, Thompson, 450 West End Av.

CHEMIST WANTED
for dyestuff factory in New England; preferably with experience in azo colors; please state salary. Z 228 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Wanted, men about 30 for clerical work in large office; good handwriting and accuracy in simple arithmetic required; experience as entry clerk preferred; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 276 Times.

CLERKS
between the ages of 16 and 20 in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday half holiday throughout the year; salary to start, $8 per week; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, &c., to K 527 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Several required in subscription department of a magazine; salary $8. Apply Room 92, Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St., New York City.

COLLECTOR wanted, experienced, about 30 years old, for city territory only; must be intelligent, active, and of good address; applicant must state age, references, experience, and salary expected. W 277 Times.

COMPANION to a child, a woman of refinement, 30-35 years of age, to act as companion to Protestant child of 11; must have experience and be fond of outdoor life; to assist also with some housekeeping, while child attends school; city position. Call, 54 E. 81st St., Wed., Dec. 11, from 11:30 to 4.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, salary, $18-$20; downtown. Call at the Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Family of 2; personal references. Apply Monday, between 9-11, Apartment 7A, 850 West End Av.

CORRESPONDENT, competent, capable translating Spanish to English, English to Spanish; must have knowledge typewriting and stenography; write for appointment; must have references. B 388 Times.

DESIGNER, (capable,) on silk underwear; good position for woman of ability. Write, stating experience. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., Bronx.

DESIGNER
experienced on toilet novelties, vanities and sachets. N. F., 803 Times Downtown.

DIETITIAN ASSISTANT, $50 per month and maintenance. Apply Lincoln Hospital, 141st St. and Southern Boulevard.

DRESSMAKERS and finishers wanted in high-class gown shop; none but experienced need apply. The Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

FILE CLERK for export-import house; experienced; state full particulars and salary desired. O 533 Times Downtown.

GENTLE WOMAN to take child 9 years old to park from 2:30 to 5:30 daily; good reference; call between 2 and 4. 50 W. 55th St., top floor.

GIRLS, 15 TO 21.
Office and clerical work; public, parochial or high school graduates preferred; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; 8:30-5:30; Saturday, 1 P. M. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL wanted; steady position; clean and essential work; no experience necessary; good pay while learning; Christian concern. Apply Del Valle, 30 Barclay St.

GIRL, beginner, in office of large manufacturer; good advancement for proper party. O 491 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Order dept.; bright, active girls, about 20; steady position; $10. R 386 Times.

GIRL, colored, to make herself useful in gown shop. The Green Shop, 11 East 47th.

GOVERNESS, English or French preferred, for 3 children living in Lawrence, Long Island. Call Monday, Kaufmann Brothers & Bondy, 38 East 17th St.

HAND SEWERS, experienced, on fine blouses; steady work and good wages. Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 39th St.

HOTEL WOMAN, experienced, wanted to take complete charge of dining room and kitchen in one of Florida's best hotels; applicant must have actual experience in this line of work, and furnish best references; salary $30, board and room. Address S. O. Chadwick, Box 188, Gainesville, Fla.

HOUSEWORKER, white, plain cook, experienced, with good references; three in family; apply evenings. Beardsworth, 601 West 190th St.

MAID wanted; experienced; general housework; good cook; references; new apartment; small family; wages $45. Phone Columbus 1923.

MAID for general housework and take care of baby. Apply Apartment 2F, between 9 and 10, Monday, 735 Riverside Drive.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MILLINERY.
TRIMMERS, COPYISTS,
PREPARERS, MAKERS,
IMPROVERS, LEARNERS;
daylight workrooms; steady work; best pay; half day Saturday year round.
TALMEY-WEIL, 22 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY COPYIST, PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY. STERN, 448 5TH AV.

MODELS.
SEVERAL TALL, STYLISH, YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16, TO ACT AS MODELS IN HIGH-CLASS DRESS AND COSTUME HOUSE; STEADY POSITION.
FLORSHEIMER COMPANY,
109 MADISON AV.

MODELS.
SEVERAL TALL, ATTRACTIVE AND STYLISH YOUNG LADIES WANTED TO TRY ON GARMENTS IN OUR RETAIL SHOWROOM. APPLY CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

MODELS, SLENDER 36,
FOR HIGH-CLASS COSTUMES.
MUST BE ATTRACTIVE.
MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
136 MADISON AV.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced; $15 to start; advancement. Call Monday, Wm. Gray, 13 Park Row.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS wanted by business woman; take full charge of three children, ages 2, 5, 7; one who can speak French fluently; French woman preferred; good salary paid to right party; bring references. Call between 11 and 1, sixth floor, 104 East 25th.

NURSE FOR BABY.—Excellent opportunity; 18 months baby, very good salary, pleasant surroundings; good home for one who has pleasant personality and appearance with babies. Apply in person to 5 East 81st St.

NURSE, white, for 18 months old baby; good, permanent home and wages; must furnish references. Write to Mrs. Sylvan Myers, 622 Grayson Park, Apartment B, Norfolk, Va.

NURSE, 2 to 6 o'clock, child 6 years; references. Apply 10 to 12, 49 West 89th Mrs. Coxe.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.
Young ladies to wrap men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel; steady employment; good salary; experience unnecessary; 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

SALESLADY.—ONE WITH EXCEPTIONAL SELLING ABILITY FOR WOMEN'S WEAR SHOP. APPLY HUSCH, 48 EAST 34TH.

SALESWOMEN
AT WANAMAKER'S,
with experience in selling
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
TOYS,
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
TOILET GOODS,
LEATHER GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SAMPLE CARD MAKERS.—Experienced; also learners. Perfection Sample Card Co., 410 West Broadway, corner Spring St.

SECRETARY, Private.—President of a well-known magazine needs a first-class private secretary; must be a good stenographer, experienced in the advertising business. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. Box 220, Station D, New York City.

SECRETARY in dispensary; educated young woman during afternoon. Apply 500 West 57th, 9-10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in export house; one having had experience in the export business desired, but not essential; must be accurate in transcribing and have thorough knowledge of office routine; a girl with some clerical experience preferred. K 770 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl who has worked at least one year in advertising department or agency; 20 to 25 years old; give age, names of concerns worked for, length of time in each, experience in detail; nationality; salary $21. B 386 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
and typist, experienced; state experience and salary wanted. Write
DAVID I. ULLMAN,
11 East 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright, willing girl in large Brooklyn office; excellent opportunity; position permanent; will consider bright beginner; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 306 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export house, (Christian,) wants an ambitious young lady stenographer; must have initiative and experience in filing and correspondence. Address letters, O 516 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, WANTED IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. ROOM 1504, 1,140 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced; must be accurate; references. Liebermann & Dorf, 48 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER for steamship brokerage and agency. Phone Monday, 10 A. M.-12 noon, Bowling Green 6990.

TEACHER of elementary school subjects in large private school, beautifully situated, one hour from city, Saturdays and Sundays off; no outside duties. Call Monday, 470 West 145th St., between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

TRIMMERS, TRIMMERS,
on children's hats and bonnets; those accustomed to good work. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

TYPISTS, $60 month; insurance company; rapid advancement; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; policy or card writing experience essential; ages 21-31; write, stating age, education, experience. L 547 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.
Young lady, 16 to 21, in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginner. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST in office large corporation; permanent position. See Mrs. Tillinghast, 3,416 Broadway, 2d floor.

WAIST BUYER.
A large metropolitan store desires the services of a competent waist buyer; should possess exceptional ability, and be capable of buying for fine and medium grade; apply in writing, giving complete record of previous experience; all applications will be treated confidentially. N. K., 240 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to do housework for lady with child; sleep in 3 nights a week; good references; $45 per month; call between 9:30-12:30, top floor, 50 West 68th St.

YOUNG LADY for general office details; bright, with good knowledge of typewriting. Call P. L. Krohn & Co., 15 Harrison St., New York.

YOUNG LADY to do general office work, including stenography, in Wall Street brokerage house. S 564 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, with experience in printing and advertising, to interview customers and run switchboard; must have initiative, tact, and be respectful; start $20. C. E. Ruokatuhl, 141 Madison Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, accustomed to handling cash. Call 9 to 10:30, Room 820, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.
STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
See our advertisement on another page of today's paper, offering 25% discount to the persons writing in the correct transcription of the shorthand sentences appearing in the advertisement. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 370 East 149th St., near Third Av., Bronx; 50 East 42d St., 527 West 125th St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING—INDEXING.
Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
Day and Evening Classes.
Visitors welcome any time.
Over three thousand graduates.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING.
Singer Building, Broadway, New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 10. "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

MOTION PICTURE, opportunity, ladies and gentlemen; competent instructors. We place pupils when competent in actual work. Studio, 142 West 125th. Hours 1-8 P. M.

Ladies, learn telephone operating; complete course $10; stenography; bookkeeping; speed classes; day, evenings. CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 3725.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.
GOOD PAY FOR FILING CLERKS.
Many fine positions, with opportunities for advancement, are waiting in big business houses for girls who have had TRAINING in filing. We secure these positions for our graduates after the four-week term of our course. We give you thorough training in filing and indexing with actual practice. New day and evening classes start Dec. 16. Number of students limited—so apply at once. Booklet on request.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Franklin 5261.

Employment Agencies.
BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU ST. CALL 9-5:30.
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, office girls; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &C.; FREE REGISTRATION: FULTON AGENCY, 400 9th Av., 99 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, officials, $20-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers; desirable positions. Free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 7 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Large firm of certified public accountants, with offices in principal cities, offers unusual opportunity, particularly at New York office, to capable men qualified for public accountanting work; personal attention given new men by principals in order to train them for making audits, examinations, and reports without supervision. This training fits men for responsible positions commanding substantial salaries; applicants should thoroughly understand double entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial reports, and preferably have actually kept general set of books. Permanent positions with satisfactory salaries and advancement to men with possibilities of proper development; give age, if married, religion, and particulars of bookkeeping experience. S 586 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced man, accustomed to collections and controls; permanent position; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and salary. Z 288 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT
Sealer, C. P. A. (New York) preferred, $6-40 years old, first-class appearance, as chief of staff for city work. S 470 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; permanent position for competent, experienced assistant; state age, references, details of experience, and salary. O 559 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING
ASSISTANT.
THOROUGH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
MUST BE A CAPABLE WRITER OF BREEZY COPY.
A VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO WORK WITH THE ADVERTISING MANAGER. E. MacWILLIAMS, J. N. ADAM & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BAKER wanted; capable of operating new electric bakery; must be familiar with maintenance of bakery equipment; for mining property in South America; three-year contract; transportation paid to and from property; submit details of experience and state salary expected. Z 286 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.
Assistant bookkeeper wanted by Swiss Legation in Washington; must know German; state age, experience, and salary required. Call at Consulate of Switzerland, 100-5th Av., New York, Monday or Tuesday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, in office of large storage warehouse; must have highest references; state salary desired. R 98 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER for general books of gas company operating in the metropolitan district; state experience and salary desired. Z 282 Times Annex.

BOYS
Office messengers, also boys for errands and machine work, press tenders. American Lithograph Co., 4th Av., near 18th St.

BOY by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write, Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOY, about 16, wholesale dry goods house, for stock work; also to make himself generally useful; answer in own handwriting. S 571 Times Downtown.

BOY or young man wanted for newspaper office; good opportunity offered for the right party. Daily Marine Record, 59 Pearl St.

BOY, American, 16 or 17 years, in office of mercantile house; references; wages $8 weekly. Address "Partners," P. O. Box 87, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y.

BOYS, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

BOY, 18 years, make himself generally useful; excellent chance for advancement. Phone Canal 1807.

BOYS for large publishing house; good opportunity; steady employment. 681 6th Av.

BOYS over 15; handy house departments, also go errands. K 671 Times Downtown.

CASHIER for night shift; hours 12 P. M. to 8 A. M.; accurate, good penman; taxicab business. B 284 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class man having Locomobile experience; must know theatre and shopping districts and nearby roads; salary $35; reference required. K 764 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years' experience driving private, wishes position; private family, city or country; last position five years. Frank Cimillo, 2,470 Arthur Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Chalmers car preferred; state experience and reference. Z 316 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Commercial laboratory seeks young man for responsible position; knowledge of food chemistry and bacteriology desirable; must be progressive, energetic, and possess executive ability; excellent opportunity for right man. Reply to Box S 569 Times Downtown.

CHEMISTS WANTED.—Routine assistants in metallurgical laboratory; experience desired but not necessary; I. C. S. men acceptable; permanent positions, with good opportunities; state full qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Z 229 Times Annex.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
A large department store requires the services of a competent man as buyer and manager of its cloak and suit department; state age, experience, and salary expected; excellent position to a progressive and energetic man; application treated strictly confidential. F. S., 206 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, competent,

SUFFRAGE SUCCESS HELD TO BE ASSURED

Miss Younger, Lobby Committee Chairman, Says Next Congress Will Adopt Amendment.

WAR SERVICES ADVANCED

West for It "Strong as Horse Radish," and South "Because Chivalry Demands It."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Members of the National Woman's Party assert that a poll of newly-elected members assures the passage of the woman's suffrage amendment by the next Congress.

"Our success in both Houses is assured," said Miss Maud Younger, Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the party. "The amendment, if handed on to the next Republican Congress, will pass with a wide margin in the House of Representatives, and with at least two votes to spare in the Senate.

"In the recent elections 208 suffragists were re-elected, and all men who voted against the amendment last January. Among these former antis several have already changed their position. Out of 115 new men elected, 72 have so far declared their intention of supporting the suffrage measure if it comes before them, and only one announced himself against it.

"In Ohio eight antis failed of re-election. Five of their successors are in favor of the amendment; the others have not yet been heard from. Of four antis re-elected, two have not declared themselves supporters. This places Ohio, which was one of the two States outside of the South with a majority against suffrage last January, in the group of twenty-four Western and Middle Western States practically unanimous for the Federal amendment. In New Jersey all six suffragists were re-elected, and four anti seats were lost. Only two antis are lost in the New Jersey delegation.

Gains in the South, according to Miss Younger, are particularly significant. Several members have been won in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas.

"Just how much we have gained in the House can be judged," Miss Younger said, "from a statement to me the other day by Representative Riordan of New York, who has voted against suffrage at the polls, in the Legislature, and in Congress. He said to me, 'You will have thirty more votes if it comes to the House again,' and he added, 'And that not counting mine. If I should vote for you, that would make two more.'"

In its replies the West makes the unqualified statement, as in the case of Representative Hays B. White of Kansas, that it is "for it strong as horse radish!" The Middle West is for it, both "because of women's work in the war," and in spite of the fact that "war has nothing to do with suffrage," while the South is giving its support because "chivalry demands it," and again, in spite of chivalry's opposition to it, as in the case of William D. Upshaw of Atlanta, the Georgia cyclone, who writes: "Rocked in the cradle of Southern chivalry, I grew up opposed to equal suffrage, but the incontestable equity and democracy of the thing forced itself upon me."

Suffragists, however, are puting forth every effort to pass the amendment before that time.

Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, spoke from the platform of the National Theatre this afternoon during a meeting presided over by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held to pay tribute to the service of American women war workers.

Mrs. McAdoo, who is one of the President's daughters, asserted that "the goal of political freedom that we have looked toward so long is in sight." Mrs. Daniels, in her uniform of a Young Women's Christian Association worker, described the association's activities.

"Can it be possible," said Mrs. Daniels, "that a greater work could come to woman than to help make the world, which has been made safe for democracy, a safe place in which the boys and girls may live? The ballot will materially assist women in accomplishing this task."

Participants in every branch of women's war work were present, and resolutions were adopted appealing to the Senate to "speed the coming of universal woman suffrage in this country by the immediate passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment."

Delegations of uniformed women war workers gave color to the meeting, and the ushers were girls from the Government war service departments. Senators and their wives were platform guests, and the boxes were occupied by Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. V. Everitt Macy, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. John B. Henderson.

"The history of American women during the months of the great war," said Mrs. McAdoo, "is the last word, the direct and conclusive proof of their fitness for self-government and for full citizenship in the business of the nation and of the world. It is a sad commentary that women have been requested to make this proof of their capacity for citizenship, and that we of this generation must demonstrate such capacity, not only for ourselves, but for all the thousands who come after us."

Switzerland Keeping Out Germans.

BERNE, Dec. 5.—From 25,000 to 35,000 German soldiers who formerly lived in Switzerland are waiting along the Swiss frontier, anxious to return to their homes. The Swiss Government, however, has made strict regulations regarding the crossing of the frontier by these men. Headquarters for supervising the transfer have been established at Fraulenfeld. Only between 100 and 150 of the applicants, however, have so far been admitted.

FIND NEW METHOD OF DRYING MEATS

Columbia Scientists Say Process Retains Flavor and Works for Economy.

SHIPPING SPACE SAVED

Declare That Mere Addition of Water Restores the Product to Freshness.

Dr. Arthur H. McKee, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University, announced yesterday that he and his staff had evolved a drying process for meats and fish that they thought was superior to any other and would cause a great saving in shipping space and refrigeration without deterioration in food value. So little change in the flavor and food content of the dehydrated meat was caused, Dr. McKee said, that Columbia faculty members and soldiers were unable to detect any difference from fresh meat.

Use of the method by the army would require only one-twelfth of the shipping space used at present, Dr. McKee said, making unnecessary the use of brine, refrigeration or any other means of preservation. Bone, waste fat and connective tissue are removed from the meat or fish and it is then cut into cubes or steaks, placed in a vacuum enclosure and subjected to a long period of drying at slow temperature. He said no other treatment was necessary.

"For many years attempts have been made to dry meats by methods used in drying vegetables," said Dr. McKee. "The product obtained, however, emerged with the protein coagulated and was far from palatable. By this new process meats and fish return to their fresh state when water is added. There is no chemical change in the food except that all water is removed, and the meat is sterile or free of putrifying germs, so that it can be kept indefinitely.

"This dried meat could be shipped in burlap sacks or packages with a saving of tin containers, and it would remain in perfect condition for months. Addition of water restores the meat or fish to a state of freshness so that it is impossible to tell the difference when it is used in hash, stews or other dishes that do not require large pieces of meat. Of course it is not possible to treat a roast in this way so that it will be preserved, but it is possible to preserve smaller pieces, some as large as steaks, so that they may be used months later. The cost is small, not more than refrigeration, and I think the process will lower the cost of meats in the ordinary household where roasts and choice cuts are not desired. It would be of particular use in relief work in Europe where large cuts of meat are not demanded. The chief quality is the saving of valuable shipping space.

"Major Murlin of the Army Sanitary Corps, who investigated the process for the army, agreed that it would be useful in saving shipping space with the armies and under his direction about 300 pounds of the dehydrated meat was served at Fort Oglethorpe in experiments. The meat was kept in its original packages for weeks before it was served."

Experiments in dehydrating meat for the armies were begun more than a year ago in the Harriman Laboratories at the Roosevelt Hospital by Drs. K. G. Falk and E. M. Frankel and were taken to the Columbia laboratories so that the investigators might have additional facilities. Dr. Falk is a graduate of the university and was an instructor there. Dr. Frankel is a graduate of City College, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale and is now assisting Dr. McKee at Columbia.

HONORED AFTER EXECUTION

Lille Merchant Who Secreted Soldiers Is Cited in French Decree.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A governmental decree just issued names M. Jacquet, a merchant of Lille, as a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He was executed by the Germans on Sept. 23, 1915, for having secreted French and English soldiers and assisting them to escape. He died heroically, his hands unbound and his eyes not blindfolded, crying:

"Long live France! Long live the republic!"

Taft to Talk to Bankers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—Ex-President Taft will address the annual convention of the National Investment Bankers here tomorrow on "Clinching the Purposes of the War." Other speakers will be Professor J. Paul Good of the University of Chicago, and Travis H. Whitney of New York. Among matters to be discussed will be fraudulent advertising, illegitimate stock transactions, and commercializing by individuals of Liberty bonds. A joint convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the National Hardware Association also open tomorrow. Secretary of War Baker will address this gathering on Wednesday.

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LOST—Diamond platinum bracelet Sunday afternoon on Wadsworth and St. Nicholas Avs., between 173d and 193d Sts. Liberal reward upon return to Lieut. Commander R. B. Coffman, U. S. N., 390 Wadsworth Av.

LOST—Saturday night, in taxi, at 8:45 P. M., going from Hotel Manhattan to 138 East 42d St., blue fox muff. Please return to Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan; liberal reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire platinum barpin, either at Saks's, Altman's, Franklin Simon's; $100 reward, no questions asked. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—On Saturday, platinum lorgnette, attached to black silk cord, having diamond slide and small diamond ring catch. Liberal reward if returned to 273 Madison Av.

LOST—A circlet diamond pin, Friday afternoon, between the Biltmore and Vanderbilt; reward. Mrs. T. B. Lanius, Room 1180, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—Package containing personal papers, Third Av. elevated, northbound, Friday evening; no value; reward. Telephone Nelson, 713 Hanover.

LOST—Thursday evening, a five-diamond platinum bar ring; $25 reward for return of same to New York Buff Co., 202 Centre St.

LOST—Dachshund, in Yonkers, Thursday, answers to Bimbo; $10 reward. Druce, Sherman Av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers.

LOST—Friday evening, Dec. 6, chinchilla cape, Plaza Hotel; liberal reward. Return to cashier, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, cameo pin, between Biltmore and Wallick's, or in taxi; reward. 3162 Greeley.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Oxford eyeglasses, in platinum frame; reward. Columbus 2772.

LOST—Gold rosary, "M. D., 1917," inscribed on crucifix; reward. 339 West 100th St.

LOST—Diamond cluster scarfpin; liberal reward. Storff, 141 West 26th St.

LOST—Tyrian tire, 32x3½; reward. 776 Forest Av., Bronx.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of several etchings by Meryon and watercolor drawing by La Farge, missing from the residence of a client. Kennedy & Co., 613 5th Av.

$50 REWARD return of flexible piece of platinum jewelry, set with 26 diamonds, lost Dec. 5 between 59th and 37th Sts.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum ring containing one large yellow diamond and six small diamonds, lost Nov. 10. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Adjusters, 15 William St.

$250 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum cluster ring containing one large and fifty-nine small diamonds. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Adjusters, 15 William St.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's gold wrist watch. Address Clinical Pathology, 437 West 59th St.

FOUND—Gold wrist watch, on 5th Av. bus. Room 1935, 42 Broadway.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White Sealyham terrier, male, Dec. 2, about 8:30 A. M., near 36th St. and Park Av.; answers to "Pumpkin"; reward $50, no questions asked, return to 30 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 2219.

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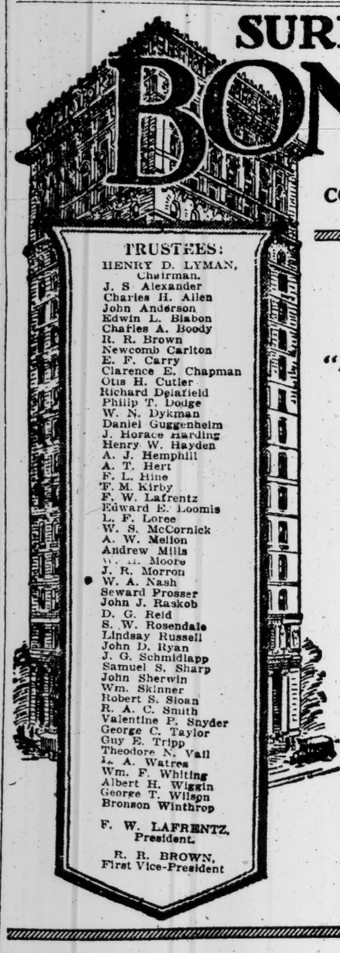

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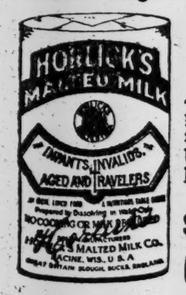

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